THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,909. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

IF J. P. SANTA WILL CALL AT OFFICE OF EAGLE PAPER COLLAR COMPANY, 177 Elm street, it may result to his advantage.

TWO LADIES, TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 4½ O'CLOCK Sunday, stopped below Eighth avenue—Want address outside lady. Address ADMIRER (confidential), box 104 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NEAR CORNER WALL AND NASSAU STREETS, $200 in bills. The finder will be liberally rewarded for returning the same to No. 5 New street, room 15.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 24, FOR TWO SHARES NEW Haven Railroad Stock, in the name of William Whitney, Jr. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as application has been made to the company for a new certificate. Report to J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, 63 Wall street, New York.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, IN GOING FROM Broadway and John street to Forty-second street depot and Thirtieth street and Second avenue, a large Pocketbook; owner's name printed inside; containing certificates of stock and other papers, all of which are of no value to any one except the owner. The finder of the same, by leaving it at SOTOR & MURPHY'S, 194 Broadway, will be suitably rewarded.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF SMALL SPITZ Dog; answers to the name of "Pet;" has one crop ear; had on red collar. Strayed from his home, 644 Sixth avenue on Sunday.

$10 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM CARRIAGE, DECEMBER 23, coming from Twenty-seventh street to Catharine ferry, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a Fur Robe, crimson lined. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at stable 14 Grace court, Brooklyn, and no questions asked.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street (established 1862) furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—COOPER INSTITUTE, second floor, east side, Tuesday, December 26, 1871, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held, when
Prof. EDWARD FONTAINE,
will read a paper on "The Physical Geography of the Mississippi River and Its Delta."
Dr. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

ALL OFFICERS, SAILORS AND SOLDIERS, DISeased, wounded, ruptured or injured in the war, however slightly, are entitled to pension. Address or apply to Dr. E. B. JACKSON, late Surgeon U. S. Navy, 37 Park row, room 23.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. R., box 3,482 Post office.

ACCOUNTANT—EXPERT, GOOD LINGUIST; BEST references; books opened, kept, examined or balanced. J. COX, 47 Wall street, second flight.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,969, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 709—DEC. 23, 1871.
18, 37, 45, 74, 8, 69, 19, 48, 5, 46, 49, 59.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 710—DEC. 23, 1871.
3, 45, 50, 61, 5, 20, 49, 27, 48, 56, 41, 86.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 609—DEC. 23, 1871.
18, 6, 78, 74, 25, 62, 24, 69, 1, 44, 17, 87.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 610—DEC. 23, 1871.
67, 89, 11, 36, 77, 61, 75, 57, 48, 51, 30, 68.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes. Court House, Park, 32 Chambers street, December 20, 1871.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1872. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, calculated from October 4, 1871, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, proximo, warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING COMPANY,
60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.
Rosewood, Walnut and Oak Ornaments.
Figure Carving a specialty.

FIRST LAGER BEER BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT.
Imported Bavarian Beer, per dozen............$2 50
Imported Vienna Beer, per dozen............2 50
Also Milwaukee Beer, per dozen............1 50
Newark Beer, per dozen............1 00
For family use and shipping. Delivered free.
HOLLENDER & CO., 241 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

HOWARD & CO.,
Jewellers, 865 Broadway,
will be open on
Christmas morning.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA FOR DECEMBER 30.—Three first numbers received by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

LOVERS OF GOOD BEEF.—FREDERICK DAUENHAUER, of Nos. 10 and 12, 28 and 30 Clinton Market, has on show and for sale during the holidays the ten finest and heaviest steers which were ever produced at one time in the city. The weight of each steer after being dressed is as follows:—1,600 pounds, 1,605, 1,614, 1,624, 1,640, 1,760, 1,904, 1,949, 2,014, 2,248.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE AND AUTHENTICAL Oil Paintings—To take place this and following days at 405 Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh street.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIropodist, has opened new and elegant rooms at 743 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residences if desired.

STAMMERING CURED.—DRS. WHITE AND OATMAN, 402 Fourth avenue. Best references; among them son of Mayor of Newburyport. No pay until cured. Send for circulars.

$200,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL HAvana Lottery of Cuba. "Three first prizes received." Kentucky, class 710, Nos. 3, 45, 50, drew $50,000. Address RALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at S. G. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Greene street, near Canal.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 8 PECK SLIP, HAS ABOUT 200 choice Pet Dogs, suitable for holiday presents.

FOR SALE.—JUST IMPORTED THREE COCKER Spaniels; Spaniels, finest and purest breed; one Setter Slut, thoroughly broken; red Irish Setter Pups; Newfoundland Pups; Scotch Terriers; Black Tans; Poodles and Dogs of all breeds. H. GARDNER, 52 Thompson street, rear.

GAME AND FANCY CHICKENS, PIGEONS, FANCY Dogs, Maltese Cats, Canary Birds, &c., at HALE & CONKLIN'S, 269 Fulton street, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE FINE TROTTING Horses, Top and Road Wagons, Cutter, Sleigh, Harnesses, Robes, Blankets, &c., to close a partnership.
On WEDNESDAY, December 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at 100 West Thirty-third street, near Sixth avenue, will be sold, without reserve,
one blood bay Trotting Mare,
Ethan Allen stock, 6 years old, 15½ high; has trotted in 2:40.
One dark bay (black points) Trotting Mare, Abdallah stock; has trotted in 2:47; 7 years old, 15½ high.
One bay Gelding, 7 years old; has trotted in 2:32; also Wagons, Harness, Sleigh, &c., the property of two young men who have been partners in business and have now dissolved. Full particulars in Tuesday's Herald.

A.—THREE LIGHT COUPES, TWO SIX-SEAT ROCKaways, Coupe Rockaways and all other styles Family Carriages and Light Wagons, new and second hand; very lowest popular prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 626 Broadway.

A.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—LANDAULETS, COUPES, Landaus, Clarences, Ham's patent Landaulets $100 less than my usual price; an assortment of Sleighs and Bells. HAM'S, 10 East Fourth street.

A CANADIAN, 6 YEARS, 15 HANDS, $125; STYLISH sorrel, 7 years, 16½ hands, $125; bay do., $125; set light Harness, $40; all warranted sound and kind. No. 426 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

AN ELEGANT LIGHT LANDAULET, WITH POLE and shafts, for sale, at a bargain; first rate makers; used only one month. At private stable 219 West Forty-sixth street.

BE PREPARED IN TIME.—TWO HANDSOME CUTters, elegantly trimmed and by first class makers; price $65 and $85; neither can be beaten for $125. No. 122 West Twenty-fifth street.

CORBETT & CO., 122, 124 AND 126 WEST TWENTY-fifth street, invite inspection of their stock of new and second hand Carriages, embracing
Landaus,
Landaulettes,
Clarences,
Broughams.
Parties intending to order Carriages for the coming season are requested to call and examine our styles now in process of construction.

CARRIAGES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF NEW AND elegant Vehicles at the lowest prices; Sleighs in variety. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF FINE BLACK MARES, 8 AND 9 years old, suitable for a coupe or coach, in splendid condition. Inquire of BARNEY HUGHES, at Millward's stable, Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, BELLS, ROBES.
The largest variety of Sleigh Bells, Shaft Bells, Russian Chimes, Whips for two or four horses, Coach Whips, Sleigh Whips, Fancy articles of all kinds,
Harness, Saddles, Bridles,
fine Blankets, Hoods, Suits of Horse Clothing,
Surcingles, Rollers, Halters, &c.,
of any house in New York. No exception.
Harness $8 to $500 per set.
Bells, 50 cents to $20 per string.
Robes, $3 to $50 each.
Blankets, $1 50 to $50 each.
C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO.,
Manufacturers,
Warerooms 114 Chambers street.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.
Robes, Robes.
Bells.
220 Sleighs, of all kinds and styles, consisting of Albanys, six seats; Ponys and Cutters; Portlands, trimmed and untrimmed, two-seat and four-seat; also a handsome Stivers; Sleigh Robes of all kinds, and 1,000 Straps of Bells, which will be sold low, both wholesale and retail. Call and examine if you do not wish to purchase. Come one, come all.
W. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS.
Every style, new and second hand, lowest popular prices; several left over from last season cheap.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 626 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BELLS, EXTENsive assortment; prices unequalled; examination solicited; different styles, numbering 400; rented for season; when desired privilege of purchase. WITTY'S manufactory, Fulton and Nevins streets, Brooklyn.

TO LET—DOUBLE AND SINGLE SLEIGHS, WITH good road horses, at Fleetwood stables, 135 West Fortieth street, near Sixth avenue.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—DWELLING HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS ON and adjoining Fifth and Madison avenues, and Stores and Lots on Broadway, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A THREE STORY HOUSE FOR SALE—IN EAST Thirty-fifth street, for $10,000, worth $15,000; rents for $1,200. S. C. SMITH, owner, 202 William street, Frankfort House.

A BARGAIN.—PEREMPTORY SALE, EAST FIFTY-seventh street, three story brown stone House, on high ground, in perfect order; parlors frescoed, halls decorated, with carpets, oilcloths, gas fixtures, mantel mirrors, shades and cornices; $15,000.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 100X160 FEET, ON EAST side Fifth avenue, between 115th and 116th streets; terms easy. RICHARD HENNESSY & CO.,
940 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SOME VERY FINE STORE Property on Third avenue, Nineteenth and Twenty first wards. RICHARD HENNESSY & CO., 940 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHed three story high stoop brown stone House, 621 Lexington avenue; immediate possession; terms easy. Inquire on the premises from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE PLOTS, embracing full fronts, on 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and Madison avenues; also street Lots, 100th to 145th streets; also the finest Plots on Eleventh avenue, Boulevard.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

West Side.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS PROPERTY AND IMPROVEments, finest location on Union square, for sale at a low price; also desirable Property on and near Broadway and the avenues. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A FOUR STORY FRENCH ROOF HIGH STOOP brown stone front House for sale, 369 West Fifty-sixth street; has all the modern improvements. Apply at 109 West Forty-ninth street.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 615—NEW, ELEGANT BROWN stone House, 42x65 and 35 feet extension, price and terms favorable; also 714 and 718 5th ave.; also two elegant new Houses, 22 and 28 feet front, near 62d street, fronting the Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—PROMINENT CORNER GROcery and Dwelling; 12 rooms; every modern improvement; positively in perfect order; fine stock of goods; rented for $900; all for $9,000. Full particulars of J. STANLEY FERGUSON, 182 Broadway, corner of John st., New York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.

OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A FURNISHED House suitable for a private family or first class boarding house; immediate possession; near ferries. Inquire at 96 State street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—167 LOTS IN JERSEY City, with nearly 400 feet river front, bold shore and adjoining Midland and New York and Erie Railroad; also two plots on Midland road, east of Paterson, one of 45 acres and one 47 acres, with improvements; depot on the premises; location unsurpassed for marketable building sites.
JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

A NUMBER OF COTTAGE, FRENCH ROOF AND other modern style Houses, with city conveniences, large gardens, 10 minutes from ferries, on Jersey City Heights; reduced prices and liberal terms.
JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A HOTEL FOR SALE NEAR THE CITY—FOR $12,000, worth $18,000. S. C. SMITH, owner,
202 William street, Frankfort House.

FOR SALE—NEAR CHICAGO, DAIRY FARM, 500 acres good land, extensive improvements, at station; terms accommodating; should farm not suit amount paid will be refunded any time within three years.
J. S. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

HANDSOME HEALTHY RESIDENCE—14 ROOMS, 44 acres improved land; finest water and landscape view on Staten Island; 15 minutes (1½ miles drive) from landing depot within 200 yards; must be sold, to close estate, by January 1; $14,000; terms easy; 10 acres can be sold off in lots for more than cost of whole property.
DARRIN, 60 Broad street.

PALISADES—25 TO 100 ACRES ON THE PALISADES, 14 miles from City Hall; nearly third of a mile front on the river and cliff; overlooks New York and Westchester counties and the Sound; easy of access; lies very attractively for improvement and convenient to the new hotel now erecting on the cliff at Englewood.
C. D. KELLOGG & H. S. DOWNS, 115 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FIRST MORTGAGE—$10,000—TO EXCHANGE FOR equity in city House. Three fine Tenement Houses for sale or exchange. Beautiful Country Seat at South Oyster Bay for City Property. WM. N. POOLEY, 27 Park place.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR TENEMENT PROPerty, a fine four story brown stone House, on Lexington avenue, Nineteenth ward.
RICHARD HENNESSY & CO., 940 Third avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD DOUBLE Tenement Property on the west side.
RICHARD HENNESSY & CO., 940 Third avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN PART FOR CITY property—A first class full sized high stoop brown stone House, with Stable, near Fifth avenue, on Murray Hill.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

200 SEWING MACHINES, ALSO A LOT OF GOVernment Clothing to exchange for Real Estate in the city or suburb. M. FINN, 165 Church street.

$15,000.—COAL AND WOOD LAND, ON GREEN River, Butler county, Kentucky; also a Farm, 166 acres, in Oneida county, New York, for City Property or Merchandise for Ready Made Clothing. Apply for particulars to D. T., 11 Seneca street, Utica, N. Y.

$300,000 OF ASSORTED HARDWARE TO BE immediately disposed of; will exchange the whole or part for good New York or Brooklyn real estate. For particulars apply to DEMAS BARNES, 21 Park row.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847).
THURSDAY, Dec. 28,
at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
by order of Assignee,
(balance of stock of Dec. 14),
A CHOICE STOCK OF WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
in cases and bottles,
consisting of old Hennessy and Martel Brandies, Old Tom, Swan and Holland Gin, St. Croix and Jamaica Rum, very old Rye, Bourbon, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, Duff Gordon and Amontillado Sherries, Madeira and Port, Clarets, Stomach Bitters, genuine Heidsick, Champagne, Grande Chartreuse, Curacoa, Hock Wines, &c.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS,
for account of whom it may concern,
sale of fine Diamond Jewelry, Gold Watches, by celebrated English makers; Pearl, Garnet and Amethyst Sets, Rings, Scarf Pins, Vest Chains, &c., &c. Details in time. Also a private collection of modern Oil Paintings, by favorite artists of the American, French, Belgian and English schools.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS,
handsome Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c. Removed for convenience of sale. Also a line of rich Vienna and Paris Fancy Goods; also a number of rare Curiosities from the great fire at Chicago. Particulars in time.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post Office; Horse and Carriage Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.
TAYLOR'S SALOON AND RESTAURANT
AT AUCTION.
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT
sales of the season
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
DECEMBER 27, 28 AND 29.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL WILL SELL, AT AUCtion on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 27, 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, the entire contents of the above well known and popular restaurant,
555 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS,
comprising in part as follows:—All the elegant French Plate Mirrors, superb Chandeliers, elaborate marble top Counters, Dow's Soda Fountain, silver plated Showcases, Bramhall, Deane & Co.'s European Range and Broiling Iron; Steam Ice Cream Freezing Machine, Wickes' Baker's Oven, Steam Tables, Copper Utensils, Steam Engine, Boiler, Shafting, &c.
Machinery for making candy and confectionery.
The Wines and Liquors are of the finest quality.
All the brands of the finest Havana Cigars.
Catalogues ready Tuesday.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, will sell on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
The entire contents of a dwelling, removed to the store for convenience of sale.
By order of the Sheriff.

AUCTION SALE.—ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF December, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the Grocery and Feed Store, Stock, Fixtures, Good Will and Lease running five years from the 1st of May last, two Horses and a Truck, Bedding and Furniture, in the premises 18 Spring street, corner Elizabeth street, in the city of New York, being the Goods and Chattels of the late August E. H. Stever, of said city, deceased.
JOHN BREMER, Executor.
NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—AT PRIvate mansion, 124 West 26th. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer, sells this day, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers, all the elegant Furniture of above residence, viz.:—Brilliant toned rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Beds, Bedding, Lounges, Clocks, Cutlery, China, Plate, Dinner and Tea Sets, &c., &c. Sale positive, commencing at 10½ o'clock sharp.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Auctioneers.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
130,000 tons Scranton Coal,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, December 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO.,
Salesroom, 233 Bowery.
Marshal's sale.
Will sell on TUESDAY next, 26th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at 24 and 26 Peck slip, a large stock of Liquors, consisting of a general assortment. PATRICK DAILY, City Marshal.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER,
JOHN A. DUNN, & CO.,
Salesroom 233 Bowery.
Mortgage sale.
Will sell on TUESDAY next, 26th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., at 55 First street, two Coaches, four Horses, two sets Harness, all complete, suitable for Hack or Livery purposes. By order of Mortgagee. PATRICK DAILY, City Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
MONDAY, December 25,
at 10 o'clock, at 210 William street, Marshal's sale by virtue of an execution, a lot of Beef, Mutton, &c.
CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
WEDNESDAY, December 27,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, large and extensive assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at 675 Eighth avenue, near Forty-third street, the Stock of a Boot and Shoe Store, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots, Shoes, &c. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
JAMES J. GUMBLETON, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, all the Right, Title and Interest of Messrs. Pendleton & Brown, consisting of the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of the Carlton House, corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, for the benefit of James O'Donnell and others. By order.
P. CUFF, Deputy. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 2 o'clock, at the corner of Tenth street and Third avenue, the Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery Store. By order MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
J. GLENNON, Deputy.

250 OIL PAINTINGS,
just received from Paris, and sold for account of consignees. Among them are examples by Guilleminet, Troyon, Dupre, Souvage, Hellouin, Aubry, Viard, Auge, Berardt, Couturier, Perret, Dramard, Rosewag, Visconti, Fenesche, Goutier, Deshayes, LeBrun, &c.; also copies from Messonier, Rosa Bonheur, Boucher, &c., and comprising Landscapes, Flower Pieces, Street Scenes, Cattle Pieces, Historical and Figure Pieces, &c. Some few damaged by importation. The whole to be sold as they are, for what they will bring, without reserve or limitation, at the Clinton Hall Sale Rooms, Thursday and Friday evenings, Dec. 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock, and now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale Rooms.
GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor place, New York.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF WILLIAM F. Aims the firm of Wm. F. Aims & Co. was dissolved on the 1st day of November last.
STEWART J. McIVER, surviving partner.
NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE desires a position with a banking or stock house to represent them at the Board. Address, appointing interview, STOCKS, Herald office.

CAPITAL WILL FIND A BETTER MARGIN FOR profits, and quicker and more certain returns than any stocks or bonds can offer, by buying one-half of a valuable patent already successfully worked in several large cities. Address, appointing interview, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, box 148 Herald office.

PARTNER, WITH $2,000, TO TRAVEL WITH ONE OF the finest exhibitions out; half interest given; is all completed; part money needed for extra additions; investment cleared back in two months; only those with the ready cash need apply. Call at 68 Varick street.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with $25,000, in a manufacturing retail and jobbing business, established 20 years; will bear the fullest investigation; money required to extend the business. This is an opportunity seldom met with to get into an old and well established and profitable business. All communications confidential. Address MANUFACTURER, box 211 Herald office.

PROFITABLE JOB PRINTING BUSINESS FOR SALE—Established 25 years; cash business, extensive business connection; rare chance for beginners. Address PRINTER, 62 Centre street.

TO RENT, LOW—LARGE AND DESIRABLE PREmises, with Steam Engine, Boiler, Belting, Shafting, &c., for sale, nearly new. Address A. J., box 2,996 Post office.

WANTED—A MAN, WITH $500 CASH, TO OPEN SUPper rooms; best location in the city. Inquire at 64 Amity street to-day and to-morrow; ring door bell.

$10,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE PARTNER with this amount to join the advertiser in the manufacture of a fertilizer; no patent; no humbug; it can be sold for $40 per ton and will not cost $15. Principals only please address C. C. L., box 3,429 Boston (Mass.) Post office.

$10,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, WITH $10,000 capital, in an old established ship bread and cracker bakery in this city. Address SHIP BREAD, box 147 Herald office.

$25,000.—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT CAN hear of a first class manufacturing business, fully established, needing additional capital to command the trade now rapidly opening; amount needed in instalments; sales cash; demand unlimited; references the best; will bear thorough investigation. Address SIVAD, box 190 Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

A.—NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD Company.—Interest coupons maturing January 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation on and after January 2, 1872, at office of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street, N. Y.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE, }
NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1871. }
Twenty-fourth Dividend.
The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws for the half year or quarter ending January 1, 1872.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, January 16.
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JANUARY 1.

BERDAN FIREARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Dividend.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent, payable January 4, 1872, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., 30 Broad street. Transfer books closed from Dec. 20 to Jan. 4.
CHARLES E. MILNOR, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.
Thirty-fifth Dividend.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent (4 per cent), free of tax, payable on and after January 5, 1872.
The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. to 5th prox. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
374 Sixth avenue, corner Twenty-third street.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1 at Six per cent. The Semi-Annual Interest will be paid on and after January 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts, and bear interest from January 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON GOOD security; communications confidential. Address ZENIA, box 145 Herald office.

THE BONDS OF GEORGIA.
OFFICIAL NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS.
An act to protect the people of the State of Georgia against the illegal and fraudulent issue of bonds and securities, and for other purposes connected with the same. Whereas divers bonds, purporting to be bonds of the State of Georgia, and divers bonds, bearing the endorsement of the State, have been issued and put in circulation by Rufus B. Bullock, late Governor of said State, and divers bonds, issued prior to his administration have been negotiated by him; and whereas it is believed that a large portion of said bonds have been illegally and fraudulently issued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds so issued and negotiated is unknown to this General Assembly—
SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, That there shall be a committee appointed of three—one by the President of the Senate and two by the Speaker of the House of Representatives—who shall have full power and authority to examine and ascertain the number of bonds which have been issued as hereinbefore recited in the preamble of this act, and the aggregate amount thereof; and so far as they have been sold or hypothecated, by whom sold, the amount of money paid, to whom paid, when paid, for what purpose negotiated, and all other facts connected with the history of said bonds, and to report the same to the General Assembly at its next session.
SEC. 2.—Be it further enacted, That said committee so appointed be authorized and required to meet and sit in the city of Atlanta during a term not exceeding sixty days, commencing March 1, 1872, for the purpose named in the first section of this act, and said committee are hereby invested with full power and authority to examine witnesses under oath, to send for persons, books and papers, and to exercise such other power as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.
SEC. 3.—Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said committee, immediately after their appointment, to give notice of the time and place of sitting by publishing this preamble and act at least two months prior to their sitting, in two newspapers in the city of Atlanta, two in the city of New York, two in the city of London and one in the city of Frankfort.
SEC. 4.—Be it further enacted, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia, or bearing the endorsement of said State, issued since July, 1868, are hereby required to report the same to said committee for registration on or before the first day of April, 1872, and upon failure so to report said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been illegally or fraudulently issued.
SEC. 5.—Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of said State be and he is hereby prohibited from paying any interest on any bonds issued, negotiated or endorsed by the State since the fourth day of July, 1868, until said committee shall have made their report and the General Assembly shall otherwise direct.
SEC. 6.—Be it further enacted, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to pledge the State of Georgia to the payment of any bonds issued or endorsed by the State since the 4th day of July, 1868, by reason of said bonds being registered or prescribed in this act, should it afterwards appear that the same have been illegally or fraudulently issued.
SEC. 7.—Be it further enacted, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant upon the Treasury in favor of said committee or such persons as they may designate, or an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of publishing this preamble, and such other printing as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.
SEC. 8.—Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws militating against this act be and the same are hereby repealed. L. N. TRAMMELL, President of the Senate.
T. W. J. HILL, Secretary of the Senate.
JAMES M. SMITH, Speaker House of Representatives.
J. D. WADDELL, Clerk House of Representatives.
IN SENATE, Dec. 9, 1871.
Notwithstanding the veto of His Excellency the Governor this bill has this day passed the Senate by a constitutional vote of two-thirds—being yeas 25, nays 10.
L. N. TRAMMELL, President of the Senate.
W. A. LITTLE, pro tem. Secretary of the Senate.
IN HOUSE, Dec. 9, 1871.
Notwithstanding the veto of His Excellency the Governor this bill has this day passed the House of Representatives by a constitutional vote of two-thirds—being yeas 117, nays 20.
JAMES M. SMITH, Speaker House of Representatives.
L. CARRINGTON, Clerk House Representatives pro tem.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 12, 1871. }
The above and foregoing four pages of written matter contain a true and correct copy of the original, on file in this office.
Given under my hand and the seal of office.
DAVID G. COTTING, Secretary of State.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, joint committee appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, under authority of the foregoing act of the General Assembly of Georgia, will begin our sittings in the city of Atlanta, State of Georgia, United States of America, on the 1st day of March, 1872, and will remain in session until the 1st day of May, 1872, for the purposes indicated in said act.
The attention of persons owning or holding the bonds of the State of Georgia, or the bonds of railroads endorsed by the State of Georgia, and who expect to present the same to the committee, is called to the first section of said act, as to the nature of the testimony required.
Persons desiring to communicate with the committee will address THOMAS J. SIMMONS, Chairman, care of N. L. Angier, State Treasurer, Atlanta, Ga.
Signed at the Capitol, in the city of Atlanta, State of Georgia, United States of America, the 12th day of December, 1871. THOMAS J. SIMMONS,
On the part of the Senate and Chairman of Joint Committee.
GARNETT McMILLAN, } On the part of the House.
JOHN I. HALL. }

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH ST.,}
NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1871. }
Interest.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.
Interest will be added to accounts January 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE JANUARY 1, 1872, ON NORTHern Pacific first mortgage 7-30 gold bonds will be paid on and after January 2 at the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., 20 Wall street, New York.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

10 PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY BONDS—FIRST class Securities, below par; also Insurance, Bank, Gaslight, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of first mortgage seven and eight per cent Railroad Bonds, including other choice Securities, paying 10 to 20 per cent, for safe and profitable investments, all at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street.
N. B.—First class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

1872.—JANUARY INTEREST.
Citizens' Savings Bank,
Corner of Bowery and Canal street.
The twenty-third semi-annual interest dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum will be credited and paid on and after Monday, January 22. On deposits made now interest will commence from January 1.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

$5,000 TO $20,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL wanted—To increase the manufacture of brick for this market. Address, with real name, box 3,579 Post office, New York.

$9,000 TO LOAN (FREE OF ANY BONUS OR commission)—on first class city property on first mortgage for five years. Address INGHAM, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$100,000.—WANTED, FROM $25,000 to $100,000 to extend a very profitable business; the best security given and a guarantee of 15 per cent; only principals need reply. Address X. Y. Z., Herald office.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 405 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT WOLF BROTHER'S, 836 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

MONEY LOANED—AT LOW RATES ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, and the same bought. GEORGE C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street; private office 59 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

$300,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in various sums, on city real estate. Money for second mortgages. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL MAN, WHO WITH AN intelligent, ambitious and affectionate companion is sure to attain a proud position in society, resorts to this means, he being a comparative stranger here, to meet with such a woman, with a view to matrimony. Best of references given and required. Address CŒUR, box 143 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WYOMING, Whinerary............Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Morgan............Jan. 3, at —
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or
O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Branch office, 263 Broadway.

NOTICE.
Passengers per steamship City of New York will require to be on board at 10 A. M. to-day.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

INMAN LINE
for Queenstown and Liverpool, Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE............Saturday, Dec. 30, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON............Saturday, Jan. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON............Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP............Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
Rates of Passage.

Payable in gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$30
to London	90	to London	35
to Paris	90	to Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, Saturday, December 30.
WASHINGTON, Roussan, Saturday, January 13, 1872.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, January 27.
PEREIRE, Daure, Saturday, February 10.
Price of passage in gold (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,
6,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, January 6, at 1:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC, January 20, at 1:30 P. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., Liverpool and London, or at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
ITALY, Thompson............Saturday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas............Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, Grogan............Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace............Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
CIMBRIA,
Captain P. H. Haack, will sail on December 28, 1871, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The SILESIA will sail January 2, 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 9	EUROPA	Saturday, Dec. 30
Saturday, Dec. 16	INDIA	Saturday, Jan. 6
Saturday, Dec. 23	BRITANNIA	Saturday, Jan. 13
Saturday, Dec. 30	ANGLIA	Saturday, Jan. 20

And every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.
For the accommodation of its patrons and the public the Anchor line has opened a branch office at 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station, West, North and South, can be purchased at the lowest rates.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
for Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship AMERICA, Captain R. Bussius, will sail, on Saturday, December 30, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken; to be followed by
Steamship MAIN, Captain K. Von Oterendorf, on Saturday, January 6.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin............$120
Second cabin............72
Steerage............30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New York.	From Boston.
CUBA...Wednesday, Dec. 27.	ALEPPO...Saturday, Dec. 30.
ABYSSINIA...Wed'y, Jan. 3.	BATAVIA...Saturday, Jan. 6.
ALGERIA...Wed'y, Jan. 10.	SAMARIA...Saturday, Jan. 13.
RUSSIA...Wednes'y, Jan. 17.	SIBERIA...Saturday, Jan. 20.
JAVA...Wednesday, Jan. 24.	HECLA...Saturday, Jan. 27.

And every following Wednesday and Saturday.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin..$80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris............$15, gold, additional.
Return Tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage............$30, currency.
Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 36 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line to
California, Japan and China,
via Panama,
carrying mails, passengers and
freight to
Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and
Greytown and Pacific Coast of
Mexico, Central America,
Peru and Chile.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
December 30—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freights for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of December 28.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco January 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman............Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)............Thursday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken............Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)............Wednesday, Jan. 31
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU and Key West.
Atlantic Mail steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. Morton (via Nassau)............Dec. 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. Curtis (via Key West)............Jan. 4
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice (via Nassau)............Jan. 11
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CITY OF HOUSTON, Captain Pennington, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, December 30.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
Or to W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASsee, Tampa, St. Augustine,
and all other points on the Florida and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroads, and Brunswick, Ga.
Steamship MERCEDITA
sails Saturday, December 23, at 3 P. M.,
from pier 29 North River.
Insurance one-half per cent.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street,
or to H. R. MORGAN & CO., 177 West street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship
VICTOR, Captain Gates,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 3 P. M.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
SHERMAN,
On Saturday, Dec. 30.
Freights received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Captain E. V. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, December 30, 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 50 West street.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River, their elegant sidewheel steamship ISAAC BELL, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1871, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 137 Greenwich street, corner Dey street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

VINELAND RAILWAY—FOR VINELAND, N. J., AND Bridgeton. Leave foot of Murray street, New York, via New Jersey Southern Railroad, at 11 A. M. and 11 P. M., by steamers EMPIRE STATE and JESSE HOYT.
J. W. MILLS, Superintendent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH WILL PREACH THIS morning in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Subject—"Christ All in All." Services at 11 A. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, SECOND AVENUE AND TENTH street.—The rector, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach this (Christmas) Day at 11 A. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT MACY'S. NEW YEAR. 1872.
NEW YEAR'S MACY. PRESENTS
NEW YEAR'S Real Laces, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Embroideries, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Lace Handkerchiefs, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Ribbons, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Roman Sashes, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Ladies' Ties, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Gents' Ties, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Linen Handkerchiefs, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Real Lace Sets, MACY
NEW YEAR'S French Emb. Sets, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Flowers for Garniture, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Fine French Flowers MACY
NEW YEAR'S for the hair, MACY
NEW YEAR'S bouquets, &c.; MACY
NEW YEAR'S Lubin's Perfumery, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Lubin's Powders MACY
NEW YEAR'S and Soaps; MACY
NEW YEAR'S Silver and Plated Ware, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Furs, MACY
NEW YEAR'S a large assortment MACY
NEW YEAR'S of very elegant styles MACY
NEW YEAR'S of Dress Fans, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Dress Fans, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Kid Gloves, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Kid Gloves, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Froment Kid Gloves, MACY
NEW YEAR'S the finest Paris Kid MACY
NEW YEAR'S Glove imported, MACY
NEW YEAR'S in elegant shades, MACY
NEW YEAR'S for New Year's, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Gents' Kid Gloves, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Fancy Jewelry, MACY
NEW YEARS Russia Leather MACY
NEW YEAR'S Card Cases, Fine MACY
NEW YEAR'S Paris Bonbonnieres, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Bouquet Holders, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Card Receivers MACY
NEW YEAR'S and a great variety of MACY
NEW YEAR'S other goods adapted MACY
NEW YEAR'S for New Year's, MACY
NEW YEAR'S R. H. MACY, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. MACY

NEW GOODS.
Rich Toys,
Imported Toys,
Fine Toys,
Suitable for New Year's Gifts,
Sold at very low prices,
At R. H. STAVELEY'S,
870 Broadway, near Eighteenth street.

STERN BROTHERS,
367 Sixth avenue, 367
between
Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets,
WILL OFFER
THIS WEEK
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
We beg to call particular attention to our lines of

Real Point and	Sash Ribbons,
Point Applique Collars,	Bonnet Ribbons,
Handkerchiefs and Barbs,	Beautiful lines of
Embroidered Sets	Scarfs, Ties, &c.,
Collars and Cuffs,	including novelties
Real and Imitation	just received,
Valenciennes Collars,	Roman Sashes,
Embroidered and initial	Berlin Worsted
Handkerchiefs.	Embroideries.

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS AND VIENNA FANS,
ESPECIALLY SELECTED FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Portemonnaies, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,
Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases,
Inkstands, Cigar Cases, Chatelaines,
Carved Wood Goods,
&c., &c., &c.,
all
VERY DESIRABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
As we desire
to carry none of the
above Goods over we have greatly
reduced the prices, and customers will
find a very large assortment at great bargains
Will open Tuesday morning
350 DOZEN KID GLOVES, INCLUDING
two, three and six buttons,
choicest shades, for street
and evening wear,
very low prices.
Immense assortment of
French gilt Jewelry, Chains, Medallions,
Real and Imitation Shell Sets and Lockets.
Real Whitby Jet Sets and Necklaces,
Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons, Handkerchief Holders,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY OF
ORGANDIE AND LYONS OVERSKIRTS,
From $3 75 up,
which for beautiful styles and exceedingly
low prices cannot be equalled by
any other house.
STERN BROTHERS,
367 SIXTH AVENUE. 367.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MLLES. VIOL & CO., 65 EAST TWELFTH STREET, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.—Millinery, Dressmaking; latest styles; Suits made from $5 to $12; perfect fit; Dinner and Evening Dresses.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENT.—A PET DOG, KIND AND cleanly in the house, well adapted to amuse children; has black and curly coat. May be had at reasonable price by inquiring of THEODORE, at Dayton & Co.'s, 113 Water street, New York.

FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECond hand Safes, at low cash prices. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.
AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED MERchant Tailoring Establishment to let, in Brooklyn. Address MERCHANT TAILOR, Brooklyn Post office.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A CIGAR STORE CHEAP for cash, as the owner wishes to leave the city. 114 Court street, Brooklyn.

A GREAT CHANCE.—BOARDING HOUSE, FULL OF Furniture (nearly new). Beds, Bedding, Good Will, eight boarders, all for $1,100; worth $2,000; in Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. For full particulars address J. STANLEY FERGUSON, 182 Broadway, corner John street, New York.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF STATIONERY, ENVElopes, Blank Books, &c., with or without Fixtures, will be sold only for cash or its equivalent, at a large discount from market value. Any person wishing to go into business will find this a bona fide bargain. Only principals dealt with. Address STATIONERY, box 147 Herald office.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANTLY FITTED UP BILLIARD and Sample Room up town for sale cheap for cash, as the owner is about to engage in other business. Address SAMPLE ROOM, box 161 Herald office; no agents wanted.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST class Boarding House, now filled with good paying boarders. Best location on Brooklyn Heights. Reason for selling, ill health. Address CORNELIUS, Branch Herald office, Brooklyn.

HARDWARE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE OLDEST stands in the city; builders' hardware, iron, &c.; established over 30 years; owner having other business; a rare chance for an energetic man to establish himself in a safe and paying business. Address G. V. Q., 110 Chambers street, second floor.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS Gallery, well located, with or without instruments; cheap for cash, as the owner goes to Europe. Apply for a week at 53 Fourth avenue.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE—IN THE BEST location in the city of Trenton, now doing a good business; good north light; instruments of all kinds, including solar; rent low; will be sold cheap as the proprietor is going into the book business. Address box 455 Trenton (N. J.) Post office.

MACHINERY.

AT WILLARD & DE BEVOICE'S, 45 DEY STREET.—Stationary and Portable Engines and Boilers, new and second hand; Lathes, Drills, Chucks, Hoisters, Shafting and Pulleys; Portable Forges, Tanks.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND hand Steam Engines and Boilers and Machinist's Tools, at the Brooklyn Steam Boiler Works, 157 to 175 Water street, Brooklyn.

STEAM ENGINE, WITH JUDSON'S PATENT GOVernor, for sale; 20 horse power. Can be seen running every day at J. L. MOTT'S Iron Works, adjoining new Harlem bridge, Mott Haven.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 60 FEET IN length, 10 feet beam, very fast; cylinder 10x10; boiler new. Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, pier No. 1 East River.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE, GRANT House, 48 New Bowery.—Clean, comfortable Rooms, 25c. and 50c. per day; $2 and $2 50 per week. House open all night.

1 BLOCK WEST OF MADISON SQUARE, BROADWAY and Twenty-sixth street, Huron House.—A newly furnished Suit of Rooms, fronting Broadway, with or without Board. Must be seen to be appreciated.

1 FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM CONNECTING, large Room and two hall Bedrooms, handsomely furnished, with a liberal table, at 58 Clinton place, nearly opposite Brevoort House.

2 GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A NICE HALL BEDROOM, with Board, for $5 50 per week, or married couple with home comforts; English family. 353 West Thirty-fifth st.

2 MINUTES' WALK FROM BROADWAY.—DELIGHTfully warm Rooms, for a family or gentlemen, with superior Board; a pleasant home on very moderate terms. Address CONGENIAL, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway. References.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR PLEASANT FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, also handsome large Room on first floor, hot and cold water in rooms, at 139 Macdougal st.

$7 PER WEEK.—A SOCIAL CATHOLIC FAMILY can spare a few handsome Rooms, with good Board, to two or three gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. Apply at 188 Henry street.

9TH STREET, 51 WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, brown stone English basement.—Finely furnished Rooms on second floor, with first class Board. References exchanged.

12TH STREET, 22, WEST.—NEW, EXPENSIVELY furnished sunny Rooms, front; first class Board; a rare opportunity to gentlemen desiring permanent and pleasant accommodations; all improvements; $20 for two.

19 IRVING PLACE.—A LARGE PLEASANT FRONT Room, second floor, nicely furnished, to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with Board; references.

20 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with first class Board; references required.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Broadway and near the Grand Central Hotel.—Pleasant large and single Rooms, with excellent table; terms reasonable; transient boarders taken.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms, with Board; house and location first class; terms moderate.

29 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR THE NEW YORK Hotel.—An entire Floor, suitable for a large family or party of gentlemen, with Board; private table if desired, on moderate terms; references exchanged.

41 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished front Rooms; also extension Rooms to let, with first class Board; references exchanged.

42 GROVE STREET.—A NEATLY FURNISHED SECond floor Room, sunny side, to let, with excellent Board; large pantries, with hot and cold water; grate and gas. $16 for two.

53 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Sunny fourth floor front Room, with excellent Board, for one or two gentlemen; reference required.

65 EAST NINETY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue and Central Park.—$20 per month each.—Comfortably furnished Rooms and select Board for husband and wife or two persons.

70 IRVING PLACE.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and upper floors; also large front hall Room, with fire; with or without board; house, location and table first class.

117 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Two large furnished Rooms, connecting, on the second floor, with Board; house and location first class.

159 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—VERY PLEASANT and nicely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, on second floor, separately or entire floor; all conveniences; heated by furnace.

300 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—THREE well furnished Rooms, with water, fire, gas and bath, singly or together, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board; modern improvements; rooms southern exposure; private family; terms moderate; English basement house.

341 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—LARGE, pleasant Rooms, en suite, for small families, and desirable single Rooms for gentlemen, with first class Board.

A SMALL JEWISH FAMILY WILL LET A COUPLE of handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board. Address S. S., box 181 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH FIRE AND breakfast, below Twentieth street. Address G. K., Herald office.

HOTELS.

HURON HOUSE, TWENTY-SIXTH STREET AND Broadway, centre of business and attractions.—First class accommodations at moderate rates; new and thoroughly furnished. Lodging $1 and upwards.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street.—New house. European plan. Rooms by the month, week and day; heated by steam.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, CORNER EIGHTH STREET and Broadway.—Newly furnished Rooms, with Board, from $10 to $20 per week; Rooms from $4 per week up.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET, together or separate; good light. Apply at 85 and 87 Wooster street.

STORES TO LET—NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. Inquire on the premises, 61 East Forty-first street, corner of Park avenue. The stores will be altered to suit tenants.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THREE WELL lighted Lofts, together or separately, at 11 Vandewater street. For particulars inquire of CHAS. A. SCHIEREN, 90 Gold street.

TO LET—THE CITY HOTEL, 847 AND 849 BROAD street, opposite the new depot, Newark, N. J.; about 80 rooms; rent $2,000 per annum; rare chance. Address R. W. HOLMES, Orange, N. J.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED HOUSES ON Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues; also on side streets. Rents $250 to $700 per month. Cheap Houses for sale on West Forty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Cheapest Place on Hudson, at Hastings; river front.
WM. N. POOLEY, 27 Park place.

THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE UP TOWN, handsomely furnished, to let; owner will board with party renting if desired. Address C. BAKER, Herald office.

Unfurnished.

A NEW HOUSE TO LET INSIDE THROUGH—GAS, water and washtubs; very nice and convenient; rent from $19 to $21, at 428 West Fortieth street.
J. CORBIT, 253 Ninth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME SUIT OF FURNISHED Rooms, three or four, connecting, to rent, to one or more gentlemen. Apply at 16 Waverley place, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN OR gentleman and wife, without board, in the first class house 84 West Twenty-fifth street, near Madison square; choice location.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, for gentlemen; private house; no boarders. 149 West Forty-sixth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO SHARE OCCUPANCY and expense of Room and fire near Fifth Avenue Hotel. Address GENTLEMAN, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

20TH STREET, 61 EAST, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, new and elegantly furnished Parlor Floor, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also Rooms on second floor.

56 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, FIFTH AVEnue Hotel block.—A well furnished Upper Room for a gentleman; every convenience; quiet house; $3 50.

417 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURnished, one large Room, $5 per week, suitable for housekeeping; also Hall Bedroom, with fireplace, $2 50 per week; house has all improvements.

480 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHed Rooms to let for housekeeping or to single gentlemen; from $2 50 to $5 per week; neighborhood first class.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FLAT OF FIVE OR MORE ROOMS TO LET—IN the European House 78 West Forty-eighth street. Apply to the porter, or to JOHN H. TRENOR, 723 Sixth avenue.

FOUR SUNNY ROOMS, TWO LARGE, TO LET, singly or together, at 158 Madison avenue.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience; diseases successfully and permanently cured; consultation free.
Dr. FRANKLIN, 163 Bleecker street.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, speedily cured by Dr. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

ALL NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES PERMAnently and effectually cured without detention from business by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

DR. ALEXANDER KING, PHYSICIAN AND SURgeon.—Twenty years' practice in all complaints; always successful; correspondence answered. 10 Amity st.

DR. WEST, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, AND MME WEST, female physician, 144 West Fortieth street, near Seventh avenue.

GENTLEMEN VISITING THE CITY AND IN NEED of skillful treatment should consult immediately Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

LADIES DESIRING SKILFUL TREATMENT CAN confide in Dr. BOTT, 56 Bond street. Fees moderate.

LADIES' PHYSICIANS—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street; 25 years' practice; all complaints skilfully treated.

MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY—25 years' successful practice. 42 St. Mark's place. House private. Consultation free.

179 BLEECKER STREET—DR. HARRISON'S OLD established office.—Special diseases cured immediately. All consultations strictly private.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

A COMPETENT AND STYLISH DRESSMAKER, WHO is a perfect cutter and fitter, desires a few more engagements by the day or week. Address C. T., box 134 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Housekeepers, &c.

22 STANTON ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN lady, from the country, as housekeeper or would assist in any light business; gentleman's family; widower preferred. Call on or address for two days.

22 STANTON ST., IN BAKERY.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady, from the country, as housekeeper, or would assist in any light business; gentleman's or widower's family preferred. Call or address for two days.

104 EAST 15TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A REFINED and accomplished young lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; widower preferred. Call after 2 o'clock.

853 8TH AV., ENTRANCE ON 51ST ST., SECOND door from the avenue, third floor.—A Boston lady as housekeeper.

AN ENGLISH LADY, LATELY ARRIVED, WISHES AN engagement in a gentleman's family as housekeeper; good reference. Apply at Mrs. MITCHELL'S, Packman Cottage, Pitition st., East Albany, N. Y.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WIDOW LADY wishes a position as housekeeper; thoroughly competent; would not object to an elderly couple or as companion; is a first class cook; no objection to the country. Address for three days A. B., box 145 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED AND OF PLEASing address, a stranger in the city, desires a position as housekeeper; widower's family preferred. Address O. M., box 108 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

58 GREENWICH AV., SECOND FLOOR—LADIES', gentlemen's and family washing done in the neatest manner; best reference. Mrs. RICHARD.

Waitresses, &c.

141 WEST 30TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COLORED woman as waitress; boarding house preferred. Call or address, for three days, in the rear, fourth floor.

Miscellaneous.

1 O'CLOCK TO 4.—LETTERS—LITERARY—LETters.—A lady writes for ladies, &c., &c. Three hours, $2, and the same price for any attention earlier in the day than 11 A. M., whether service be required or not. After 1 o'clock, $1 an hour; after 3 o'clock, 75 cents, and (until after the holidays) from 3 to 4 o'clock, 40 cents for 30 minutes or less. Several successive evening hours are lower still, but only having been preappointed and prepaid. See previous Heralds.

155 6TH AV.—A LADY READS WITH LADIES OR gentlemen in all the choice literature; English branches, penmanship, drawing, painting, photograph coloring, wax flowers also taught; photographs painted; letters written. Call on or address TEACHER.

246 4TH AV.—A FRENCH LADY, A FIRST CLASS musician, desires to give instruction in a private family in part payment for board. Address MUSIC TEACHER.

AN EXCELLENT LADY PIANIST WANTS TO BE OCcupied by playing for parties; reference given. Address ARTIST, box 119 Herald office.

A LADY OF DISTINCTION AND REFINEMENT, artiste, highly educated, first class singer and musician, recently arrived from Europe, wishes, in New York city, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago or New Orleans, two connecting Rooms, with Board, in a private family or in a young ladies' school, in exchange for two hours' daily instruction in music and singing; references exchanged. Address W. K., box 687 Post office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY POSsessing a thorough and efficient system, has time unoccupied; English, French, Latin, music, drawing and water colors. Address ADDENDA, box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERson, who can give first class city references, a place as cutter or forewoman for the coming season; has had years of experience in first class houses. Address M. T. S., box 134 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO WRITES A neat and legible hand, copying or writing of any kind to do at home or in an office. Address A. P. C., box 182 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS WANTED—(EITHER LADIES OR GENTLEmen). Apply at 838 Broadway, New York.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., CORner of 25th st., want a first class Protestant laundress, not older than 25 years; American or English preferred; wages liberal; references required.

THREE COLORED SERVANTS WANTED—IN A PRIvate family; cook, laundress, chambermaid and waitress; must be thoroughly competent, with good city reference. Address box 1,504 New York Post office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOKKEEPING.—WANTED.—MERCHANTS, MANUfacturers, dealers or others, not acquainted with bookkeeping, I can make you good bookkeepers, single or double entry, in a few practical lessons. Terms moderate. Address Mr. CLINTON, box 150 Herald office.

ENGLISH HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, TRAVELLING salesman with first class connection required; with such a party a liberal arrangement will be made. Address box 2,188 Post office.

WANTED—A DRUGGIST'S RELIEF CLERK. Address W. H. W., station C.

WANTED—SALESMAN, IN A MANUFACTURING necktie house; must command a trade with outside jobbers in notions, dry goods, &c. Address TIES, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN; ONE familiar with the business routine of a printing office, who can wait on customers, give prices and is not afraid of work. Address, with full particulars, reference and salary expected, B. O. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE AND ENterprising gentlemanly young man as salesman for merchant tailoring and retail clothing on Broadway. Address, with reference, stating what you can do towards advancing business and remuneration expected, PROGRESS, Spring street station, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A SINGLE Frenchman, who is a thorough gardener and florist and grape grower; good reference. Address C. V., Bridgeman's Seed Store, 875 Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GARDENER, MARRIED, without children, understanding the care of hothouses. Address box 1,270 Post office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the grocery business and can come well recommended. Call at 839 8th av.

WANTED—IN A BREWERY OFFICE, A GERMAN boy, about 16. Address in English (own handwriting), stating wages wanted and reference, O. D. H., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE OUVRIERE FRANCAISE FAISANT BIEN la robe desirerait de l'ouvrage chez elle ou des journees dans les familles. S'adresser a Mme. LOUISE RAMU, 117 Bleecker st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE PUPILS, TO WHOM she will teach French and Spanish, conversationally and grammatically. Address CLINTON, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, French and Spanish; separate ladies' department; day and evening; telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF boys, at Orange, N. J. Superior advantages; home comforts; terms reasonable. Address Professor HURMAN, box 152 Post office, Orange, N. J.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for gentlemen, ladies and boys.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open day and evening. Private desks can be secured this week for January without extra charge. Stiffness, cramping and trembling removed from the worst hand in a few private lessons.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE, Bedding, at the lowest cash prices or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR ALL—AT PRIVATE mansion 124 West 26th. Parlor Suits, in brocatel, $75; rep do., $30; Bedroom Suits, $40; Brussels Carpets, 50 cents yard. Call this day.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT PARLOR, CHAMber and Dining Room Furniture for sale; Parlor Suits, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles, covered satin, brocatel and reps; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture, with cost, property family declining housekeeping. 36 West 15th st, near 5th av.

AT CRISTALAR'S, 766 BROADWAY, BELOW STEWart's and Ninth street, you can buy at the best bargains Holiday Presents in Modern and Antique Furniture; also, new and second hand, from the best manufacturers. Bronzes, Clocks, China and Glass Ware, Silverware, Mantel Ornaments, Mirrors, &c. The large stock of Furniture especially will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please. Call at 766 Broadway.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE LARGest assortment and the lowest prices for cash or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM.
384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

CLOTHING.

ASTONISHING PRICES CAN BE OBTAINED FOR Cast-off Wearing Apparel, as we must fill large orders for the Western markets. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 51 Sixth avenue.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME D. ROSS, THE UNRIVALLED MEDICAL and business clairvoyant, tells everything, shows likeness and gives name of future husband. 159 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE.

METROPOLITAN
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PRINTING,
WOOD ENGRAVING
AND
LITHOGRAPHIC
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD
BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET, NEW YORK.
LAW PRINTING,
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CARDS,
PAMPHLETS, &c., &c.
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IN ALL ITS
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HERALD
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LAW PRINTING,
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HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS,
in Shakspeare's grand Historical Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR,
which will be presented, after many months of careful preparation, with
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS,
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA
and a judicious distribution of the rest of the characters.

Box book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
G. L. FOX's HUMPTY DUMPTY.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS.
MATINEE AT 2.
All the Great Attractions. The great Fox, the Martens, the Kiralfys, the Cat Duets, the Dance of the Dwarfs, and the innumerable comic specialties which are combined in this wondrous Pantomime to make it.
A GREAT CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL OF FUN.
EVENING AT 8.
A chaste combination of the ludicrous and the beautiful.
A realization of our youthful dreams of fairy charms, charms and enchantments, which are enjoyed alike by young and old, and which are in perfect harmony with the carnival spirit of the holidays.
DON'T FAIL TO TAKE THE CHILDREN TO SEE HUMPTY DUMPTY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway.
MANAGER..........R. W. BUTLER
EXTRAVAGANT NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
An array of artists never before equalled.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS. A MERRY CHRISTMAS.
All the combined amusements of the world.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 7½.
AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 7½.
AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 7½.
AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 7½.
A grand change of programme each performance.
The comic trick pantomime, entitled
THE RED WITCH;
Or, THE GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
Mlle. BONFANTI AND GRAND BALLET.
MATTHEWS FAMILY (ten in number).
Engagement of the Prince of Ethiopian comedians,
JOHN MULLIGAN, JOHN MULLIGAN,
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, the funniest of the funny,
together with all the immense company.
Afternoon, doors open at 12 o'clock. Evening at 6 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.
The management have great pleasure in announcing engagements with Mr. E. D. DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist; also the great LAURI TROUPE of Pantomimists, who will appear during the week.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers..........CARROLL & McCLOSKEY
EXTRA NOTICE.—The latest sensation Christmas week. First production of J. J. McCloskey's latest and best drama, from Bret Harte's poem entitled,
POVERTY FLAT. POVERTY FLAT,
introducing the new sensation of a working water flume.
Reappearance of Jennie Carroll as Gracie, the Lily of "Poverty Flat," with the song of the Whippoorwill.

WACHTEL, THE GREATEST OF TENORS.
FAREWELL NIGHT
AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY,
TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
WACHTEL AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
ON CHRISTMAS DAY, FAREWELL MATINEE.
WACHTEL in his world famed character Chapelou.
Miss CANISSA in the charming role of Magdalena.
WACHTEL IN PHILADELPHIA ON FRIDAY DEC. 29.

"BLIND TOM," THE MUSICAL PRODIGY,
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENEUM,
MONDAY EVENING, December 25,
and every night during Christmas week.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
CHRISTMAS DAY. MERRY CHRISTMAS.
CHRISTMAS DAY. MERRY CHRISTMAS.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE, AT 2.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE, AT 2.
AFTERNOON, AT 2. EVENING, AT 8.
TWO GLORIOUS PERFORMANCES.
THE GREAT HERNANDEZ PANTOMIME TROUPE,
THE GREAT HERNANDEZ PANTOMIME TROUPE,
in the jolly Christmas Pantomime,
THE CLOWN'S MISFORTUNES;
OR, CHRISTMAS SERENADE.
A. M. HERNANDEZ playing solos on 20 instruments.
A. M. Hernandez, Ida Hernandez, Arthur Hernandes,
The famous YOUNG AMERICA,
TONY PASTOR, and the best Variety Troupe in America.

"THE FUNNY PEOPLE WE MEET."—GREAT SUCcess of Gumptown Podigah Cute in his illustrated humorous lectures. Will appear again in this city in January. Address H. E. LOCKWOOD, 733 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTATLY
ON HAND.

THE BALL SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
JANUARY 15,
SEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1872.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS
(Admitting a gentleman and ladies); can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, 146 Pearl street.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, 120 Fulton street.
GEO. F. NESBIT, Secretary, 167 Pearl street.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—THE ANNUAL GRAND Fancy Dress Ball will take place at the Academy of Music, Thursday evening, February 15, 1872. A limited number of tickets at $15 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the society. Boxes may be secured through Mr. LOUIS GRASS, 186 Chambers street, corner of College place.

MUSICAL.

A SOPRANO OF ABILITY DESIRES A SITUATION in a church; Catholic preferred; New York city or Brooklyn. Address Z. Z., box 687 Post office.

A GOOD CONTRALTO, FIRST CLASS SINGER, IS open to an engagement in a church; Catholic preferred; New York or Brooklyn. Address Z. A., box 687 Post office.

A CARD.—THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL Conservatory of Music, 33 Union square, is happy to announce the engagement of Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, the distinguished pianist and composer, as a professor at the Conservatory.

FINE ARTS.

CURIOSITY SHOP, UNION SQUARE, 31, CORNER Sixteenth street.—Mediæval Art Gems, Pictures, Etchings, Ancient Arms, Turk, Persian, Arab Fabrics for ball and home dresses; Laces, Roman Pearls, Cameos, cheap.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—IN A PLEASANT neighborhood, by a single gentleman. Address box 216 Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, ON MODERATE terms. Address E. K. W., box 148 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE, A THREE STORY or English casement between Tenth and Fortieth streets, east side; rent not to exceed $1,500; English basement preferred. Address F. L. ARNOLD, 461 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—TWO OR MORE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, for housekeeping, between Third and Seventh avenues and Twenty-fifth and Fortieth streets, quiet house, moderate terms, by small family. Address L. V., box 197 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INstruction, corner Grand and Elm streets.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 29th day of December, at 10 o'clock A. M., 1871, for the delivery from the Depository to all schools under the jurisdiction of this Department such supplies as may be required during the year 1872.
All information desired as to the manner and time of said delivery will be furnished upon application to the Clerk of the Board.
Each bid must contain the names of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of contract.
The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received if deemed essential for the public good.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, } Committee
FRANCIS A. PALMER, } on
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, } Supplies.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbelized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS.—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city at lowest prices; elegant new designs.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
605 Sixth av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

SLATE MANTELS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.,
40 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' REFORM ASSOCIATION.
The Committee of Ninety will meet Tuesday, December 26, at 12 o'clock, at rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner William and Cedar streets, on important business.
JOHN FOLEY, Chairman.
THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM, } Secretaries.
N. GANO DUNN, }

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

GENEVA WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Manufacturers,
A. GOLAY, LERESCHE & SONS,
Geneva, 31 Quai des Bergues; Paris, No. 2 Rue de la Paix.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
NOTICE.—The public is respectfully notified, in order to prevent confusion, that the Balcony Chairs will be reserved during the entire evening.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
MR. BROUGHAM'S NEW PLAY, written expressly for this theatre, entitled
JOHN GARTH.
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. C. FISHER, MR. J. B. POLK, MR. E. M. HOLLAND, MR. PECK, MISS PLESSY MORDAUNT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS LILLIE McCORMICK and others in the cast.
"John Garth" was a triumphant and enthusiastic success.—Herald.
We can say with candor of "John Garth" that it is one of the best off-hand melodramas we have ever seen. It is, to begin with, full of life and "go."—Times.
Its merits are those of strong contrasts, compact and constant action, and a careful and symmetrical unfolding of the principal motive. It is choicely set, new scenery lending a special charm throughout.—World.
ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES
are unavoidably
POSTPONED
on account of the
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF JOHN GARTH.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DECEMBER 25,
THE WALLACK COMPANY.
AMERICANS IN PARIS
and
HIS LAST LEGS.
Mr. John Brougham, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. W. H. Montgomery, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. Geo. Becks, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. J. Peck, Miss Annie Deland (her first appearance), Mme. Ponisi, Miss Helen Tracy, Miss Estelle Rowe, Miss Flora Clayton in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS.
TWO PERFORMANCES CHRISTMAS DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the great sensational spectacular drama, the
BLACK CROOK,
THE GREAT THEATRICAL SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
Time table:
8 o'clock—Curtain rises.
8:05—Duet, Rudolph and Amina.
8:10—Pas de Fleurs, Coryphées and Corps de Ballet.
8:15—Bretone Woodman's Sabot Dance.
8:20—Carline's Songs, "The Nice Little Man" and "The Three Crawls."
8:30—Grand Incantation Scene.
8:45—The Fairies' Grotto, with Stalacta's Song, "Love's Mischief."
9:05—Quartette, "Welcome, Strangers of Earth."
9:10—Grand Demon Dance.
9:15—The Crystal Cascade and Silver Fountain.
9:35—Illuminated Golden Terrace.
9:40—Bacchanalian Ballet.
9:48—Pas de Crelots.
9:53—Pas Espagnol.
10:00—Passo Fantastico.
10:05—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:15—The Jockey Song and Hornpipe, "Carline."
10:18—Professor Schmidt and Pupils.
10:22—Professor Samwell's Troupe of Trained Animals.
10:32—The Astounding Egyptian Jugglers.
10:42—Grand and Imposing Amazon March.
11:20—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the Palace of Dew Drops.
In conclusion the management confidently assert that, both in its details and in its entirety,
THE BLACK CROOK,
as presented at this theatre, is
THE MOST VARIED, COMPLETE, ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING, BEWITCHINGLY ATTRACTIVE, PERFECTLY PRESENTED BALLET
SPECTACLE
EVER BEHELD IN AMERICA.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

5TH AVENUE THREATRE,
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Curtain rises at 8.
Seventeenth week of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S powerful drama of the times, entitled "DIVORCE."
Presented with elaborate scenery, new and costly toilets and original music.
DIVORCE !!
THE SOCIETY
SENSATION.
Characters by Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Deitz, Nellie Mortimer, Kate Claxton, Ida Yerance; Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. J. Lemoyne, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, D. Whiting, G. L. DeVere and others.
20th DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½.
CHRISTMAS DAY,
at 1½ o'clock,
A SPECIAL MATINEE
of
DIVORCE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avs., near Booth's Theatre.
MERRY CHRISTMAS!
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAY WEEK.
LITTLE MAC as the Mischievous Monkey.
McAndrews and Emerson's African Statues.
DAN BRYANT and NELSE SEYMOUR—"Les Miserables."
Dave Reed, Morrissey, Rice, Stanley, D'Alberte, Barney, Foster, Dempster. Last week of
Uncle Eph's Dream of OLD KENTUCKY HOME.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. MERRY CHRISTMAS!
MATINEE MONDAY, CHRISTMAS DAY,
AT TWO O'CLOCK. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
CHRISTMAS DAY. MATINEE. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SUPERB ATTRACTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.
BRILLIANT SPECTACULAR SCENES,
UNITED WITH THE CHARMS OF THE CIRCUS.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
AND ALL THE PEERLESS PERFORMERS.
THE GORGEOUS HOLIDAY PANTOMIME OF
GOODY TWO SHOES,
AND THE MAGIC HEN; OR,
THE GIANT OF THE CRIMSON CASTLE.
Profusely adorned with new scenic effects and replete with novel and amusing incidents.
THIS BRILLIANT FAIRY SPECTACLE
will be performed EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING during the holiday season, with elegant Circus Entertainments.

STEINWAY HALL.—THE MESSIAH.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25, 1871,
Handel's Oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
by the NEW YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
and the following distinguished artists:—
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING,
Mr. H. R. ROMEYN,
Mr. F. REMMERTZ.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor..........Mr. A. RIEFF, Jr.
Organist..........Mr. S. P. WARREN.
General admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 extra.
Tickets for sale only at the Hall on Monday from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

BANDMANN.
STADT THEATRE.
Engagement during the holidays of the celebrated tragedian,
DANIEL E. BANDMANN.
MONDAY, DEC. 25,
THE IRON MASK.
TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
THE ROBBERS.
Wednesday, Dec. 27, benefit and last appearance of the great singer, LOUISE LICHTMAY.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PLACE IN NEW YORK,
Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, 745 BROADWAY,
near Eighth street,
CONTAINS 20,000 OBJECTS OF WONDER.
The handsomest woman in the world; the most wonderful freaks of nature; the strangest malformations; the most astonishing phases of life; the most beautiful works of art; the perfection of fruit and flowers, and 20,000 other curiosities. 745—ADMISSION 50 CENTS—745.

EMMANUEL CHURCH FAIR, FIFTY-SEVENTH street, near Lexington avenue.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather during the past week the Fair will be continued from Tuesday, 26th inst., commencing at 2 P. M. Our assortment being large and select, purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock. Our goods are offered below any store prices in the city.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway.—Above 2,000 objects of interest just added to the Museum of Anatomy. The "Thaumatoscope," the great optical illusion, by which you apparently see through a man's body. A grand model of the famous Bendigo Gold Diggings of Australia. The Spirometer. Galvanic Batteries, in full working order, for the free use of visitors. Admission to the whole, 50 cents. Open daily, and during the holidays from 8 A. M. till 11 P. M. New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

PIANOFORTES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, OF STEINWAY & SONS' MAKE, for sale cheap. Also a number of Pianos of other makers, at STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

A CHANCE.—NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE A Piano, if you desire to avail yourself of the extra inducements offered for the holidays by
HAINES BROS.,
27 Union square.

A VERY FINE DOUBLE ROUND 7 OCTAVE CARVED legs, $275. New Upright Pianos to rent.
STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
55 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT—A MAGNIFICENT GRAND square 7¼ oct. rosewood Pianoforte, made by celebrated city maker, in use 18 months, cost $800, for $275; Stool and Cover; maker's warrantee for 5 years, at private residence, 124 West 26th.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO; ONLY $100.—A STEINWAY Pianoforte; carved rosewood case; round corners; carved legs; perfect order; great sacrifice for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A FAMILY WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE (OR RENT) a plain but excellent 6 octave Upright Piano, for which they have no room; also a plain but fine tone pipe Organ, fit for Sunday school or small church. Apply at 117 East Twenty-ninth street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale—Made order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used five months, cost $750, for $250. Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes; Chamber, Dining Furniture, Silverware, a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A HANDSOME ROUND CORNERED PIANOFORTE, Stool and Cover, $75; modern style; also rosewood, 7 octave, overstrung, carved case Pianoforte, $180; perfect order; cost $525. 28 Third street, near Second avenue.

A STEINWAY PIANO, NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS, 7¼ octave, four round corners; low price, for cash, at 235 East 116th street, near Third avenue.

A VERY FINE SEVEN OCTAVE, OVERSTRUNG, patent agraffe Piano, but little used, will be sold for half its value at JOHN MAHON'S, 316 East Thirty-ninth street.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—OF NEW AND most beautiful styles, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
THIS MORNING, AT 11. } The beautiful comedy, entitled THE IRISH SOLDIER, and farce, DODGING FOR WIFE.
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M. } J. M Finduli's new sensation drama, THE WINNING HAND. New scenery, costumes, &c.
THIS EVENING, AT 8. } B. H. Hilton's entirely new drama, entitled BENEDICT ARNOLD, with everything new.
MISS SUSAN DENIN, MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
and the entire dramatic company will appear.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—FAREWELL TO WACHTEL
WACHTEL
THE KING OF TENORS,
IN GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
THE POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU,
WACHTEL in his world renowned character, Chapelou.
MISS CANISSA in the charming role of Magdalena.
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, AT 2.
Scale of prices:—General admission, $2; secured seats, $3 and $3 50, according to location; private boxes, $15, and proscenium boxes, $25. Tickets on sale to-day only at the box office.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. OPERA. DRAMA.
REMARKABLE CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.
WACHTEL! FLORENCE!
WACHTEL! FLORENCE!
OPERA!! DRAMA!!
AFTERNOON, AT 2. DOORS OPEN AT 1.
FAREWELL TO WACHTEL,
Europe's greatest Tenor, in his original role of
POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU.
THIS ("MERRY CHRISTMAS") EVENING,
RETURN OF THE CHEERY FLORENCES,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
produced with new Scenery and Accessories.
BOB BRIERLY (his great original part),
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
EMILY ST. EVREMOND (her great original part),
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
, Seats secured to-day only at the box office from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE RETURN TO THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE ON CHRISTMAS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager..........Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH
MERRY CHRISTMAS.
2 GRAND PERFORMANCES.
Engagement for 6 nights only with the great equestrienne
MISS KATE FISHER,
with her trained horse WONDER.
6
IMMENSE DRAMAS.
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 1.
Drama of LIFE FOR LIFE.
Drama of DICK TURPIN.
Miss KATE FISHER..........as..........DICK TURPIN
Bonny Black Bess..........The Trained Steed WONDER
JOAN OF ARC. CHRISTMAS SPREE.
EVENING AT 7½, DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK.
The Grand Spectacle of
MAZEPPA;
Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Miss KATE FISHER..........as..........Mazeppa
introducing her trained steed WONDER.
Concluding with the drama of
GALE BREEZELY.
In active preparation a new drama, by J. W. Meath, Esq. entitled
PEDESTIN,
in which the great comedian and character actor,
Mr. CHARLES PETRIE,
will make his first appearance in New York.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON.—IL TROVATORE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO (2) OF THE
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
prior to departure for Pittsburg and the West.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, DEC. 26, AT 8 P. M.,
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON (for the second time in New York) as..........LEONORA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY (for the second time in New York) as..........AZUCENA
Signor P. BRIGNOLI (in his original creation in America of that role) as..........MANRICO
Signor BARTOLINI (his second appearance here) as..........COUNT DI LUNA
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
WEDNESDAY, 27th (last night but one)—LA TRAVIATA.
FRIDAY, 29th (last night)—MARTHA.
SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 1:30, doors open at 12:30,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE—MIGNON.
MIGNON.
Seats for the above at Academy; also 701 and 114 B'way.
This Monday, (Christmas Day), the box office will be open at the Academy from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
MATINEE AT 2½. EVENING AT 7:45.
First appearance of the great Comedian,
Mr. JOHN HART,
in conjunction with the usual Mammoth Combination.
Continued success of the young artist,
Miss ELLA WESNER.
MATINEE AT } 2¼. { EVENING PERFORMANCE
MATINEE AT } { EVENING PERFORMANCE
MATINEE AT } { EVENING PERFORMANCE
MATINEE AT } { AT 7:45.
ALL NEW ACTS.
ALL NEW SONGS.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
AN IMMENSE BILL.
FIFTY DIFFERENT ACTS.
JOSH HART. JOHN WILD. CHAS. WHITE.
MISS JENNIE HUGHES. ADA WRAY. KITTY O'NEIL.
First time of the new and original Christmas piece, entitled,
SANTA CLAUS;
OR, POVERTY'S HOLIDAY.
SANTA CLAUS DESCENDING THE CHIMNEY.
The usual MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS WEEK!
Dumas's romantic drama,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY
and
Mr. FRANK ROCHE
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CHRISTMAS MATINEE!
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES!

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TREMENDOUS BILL FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.
EVERYTHING FRESH AND SPARKLING.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
The new acts, BERTHA; or, THE SEWING GIRL.
CHILDREN OF THE PERIOD.
THE DANCING QUARTETTE.
THE CLODOCHE BURLESQUE.
Wambold's new song, "MOLLY DARLING."
CHRISTMAS CAROLS.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY AT TWO O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIXON'S BROADWAY CIRCUS,
728 and 730 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
PERFORMANCE EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Will be presented for the first time on Christmas afternoon and every afternoon and evening during the holidays, the amusing and original
Bagatelle, for young and old,
entitled
SANTA CLAUS,
OR THE GOOD FAIRY;
a New England home picture of the days of Merry Christmas, replete with novel effects and diverting situations and illustrating the legendary reward of all good children and the punishment of the bad ones; a hodge-podge of absurdity, spiced with a suggestive moral, and introducing to the audience the original and veritable Santa Claus, who will demonstrate his appreciation of the good conduct of the children who visit NIXON'S BROADWAY CIRCUS by presenting
TOYS TO EVERY CHILD IN THE HOUSE,
something the children will remember all their lives.
All the great Artists of the immense Double Troupe at each and every performance.
The great JOHN HENRY COOKE; LEONA DARE, the new sensation; CARLOTTA DE BERG, Mlle. ROSINA, HARRY WELBY COOKE, the MIACOS, JAMES WARD, EMILE GAROUX, FRANK ROBINSON, in connection with the popular Clowns,
NAT AUSTIN and W. HERBERT WILLIAMS.
Established Matinee prices—Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents; Balcony Chairs, 75 cents.
Evening prices—Admission, 50 cents; Gallery, 30 cents; a few Reserved Chairs, $1.

HARTZ'S CONJURING REPOSITORY, 743 BROADWAY.
GREATEST NOVELTIES in the world
CONJURING TRICKS from 50 Cents.
BOXES OF TRICKS from $5 to $125.
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Send a stamp or call for the new price list.
Evening Parties attended with Hartz's celebrated
SEE HARTZ'S $5 BOX OF TRICKS.
Magical Entertainment For terms apply at 743 Broadway.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 BROADWAY.
Immense success of AIMEE and CŒUILTE in
BARBE BLEUE.
Monday, December 25, GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE.
LA PERICHOLE,
with AIMEE and NOR.

PALETTE.
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
DAY AND EVENING,
LEAVITT ART ROOMS, 817 BROADWAY.
Admission 25c.

CHRISTMAS DAY.
Two performances of the BLACK CROOK.
Bring the children to see the NEW FEATURES.
Admission, with reserved seat, $1; Family Circle (entrance on Crosby street), 50 cents.

BLACK CROOK MATINEE—CHRISTMAS DAY AT 2.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE—CHRISTMAS DAY AT 2.
ALL THE NEW FEATURES, DANCERS, ACROBATS, JUGGLERS AND TROUPE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

GOOD WILL COTERIE.—HOLDERS OF TICKETS for the ball of this association this evening at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, will please take notice that there will be no postponement on account of "no gas."

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ADADEMIES, MASONIC Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street.
SOIREE at Masonic Hall, Tuesday, December 26, 1871.
PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening.
CIRCULARS at private academy, 212 East Eleventh street.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME, and attend at their own convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME street and 133 West Twenty-third street.
All the fashionable Dances in one course of lessons.
A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY, BROOME STREET.

J. THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, 289 BLEECKER street.—A new class for beginners on Tuesday evenings; children's class on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Christmas matinee, dancing commences at 10 o'clock and terminate at 12 o'clock.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

The Greatest Revolution that Ever Desolated the Unfortunate Republic.

THE BEST GENERALS REVOLTING.

Juarez Making a Dead Stand Against Diaz.

AMERICAN PROTECTORATE DISMISSED.

Bands of Robbers Infesting the Roads.

FORCED CONTRIBUTIONS ON FOREIGNERS.

Murder and Rapine the Order of the Day.

MEXICO, Nov. 29, 1871.

Mexico is at this moment plunged in a revolution of far greater magnitude and importance than any since that which overthrew Santa Anna in the year 1855. It may be correct to state that every State in the Union, except Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua and Yucatan, either through their Governors or prominent military leaders, are overwhelmed by a revolution which has for its object the rejection of Benito Juarez as President of the republic for another term of four years, upon the ground that he has already presided over fourteen years—a period lengthened contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the constitution, and that he has just secured his nominal and illegal re-election by using elements which pertain to the whole nation, and by violently stamping out the rights of a free people entitled to free suffrage.

It is a fact to which attention should be called that the military men now engaged in this revolution are the same men—generals, colonels and officers of lower grade—who sustained M. Juarez in the contest against the French intervention, and who most distinguished themselves in the engagements which took place between the liberal forces and those of the French, Austrians and Imperial Mexicans. I give the names of such prominent liberal generals now commanding revolutionary forces throughout the country. The list of revolting liberal colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, &c., probably reaches 200, the principal ones being Generals Porfirio Diaz, Felix Diaz, Toledo, Chavarria, Galvan, Mendez, Treviño, Naranjo, Negrete, Narvaez, Galindo, Pontones, Rivera, Mier y Teran, Jimenez, Guerra, Martinez and Garcia de la Cadena. Among these Mendez will be remembered as former Governor of the State of Puebla. It is announced that he has been named to that position again by General Diaz, the now acknowledged head of the revolution. Treviño, known as Governor of Nuevo Leon, and the hero of the defeat of Martinez, the rebel in 1870, the latter now being fellow rebel with Treviño. Felix Diaz is present Governor of Oaxaca; Negrete was formerly Secretary of War, under President Juarez, and Mier y Teran has just been candidate for Governor of Vera Cruz; Jimenez was Governor of Guerrero in 1868; Guerra was late general, commanding the Fourth division of the regular army; Martinez was chief of staff of General Escobedo during the late contest against the imperialists before Queretaro; Garcia de la Cadena was Governor of Zacatecas in 1869 and 1870.

The military record of the above-named generals is far superior to that of the generals now commanding the government forces, while the administration does not feel sure as to the continued loyalty of these generals to their cause. General Diaz is highly esteemed by the army, and the number of defections which have already taken place, the number of officers and men who have already passed over to the army of Porfirio Diaz, causes great anxiety in the administration party. The belief is general in the latter circle that "if the troops prove true the government will be victorious." This is perhaps the candid opinion of all parties, but the question involved is one which no one can solve beforehand. Every effort is being made on the part of General Alatorre, commanding the advance of the government troops, to create an *esprit de corps* by proclamations to his troops while approaching the enemy, and by adopting other measures to hold his men and subordinate officers formerly under his command.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL DIAZ.

The following is a translation of a proclamation of General Porfirio Diaz to the National Army:—

GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ TO THE REPUBLICAN ARMY.

COMPANIONS IN ARMS—When, full of the noble pride of patricians, we shared together adversities and glories, during the colossal work of driving from our soil the audacious French and Austrian hordes, in order to secure definitively the independence and liberty of our beloved country, I never suspected that very soon we might meet face to face as enemies, although brothers. But a disloyal, despotic and parricidal government, to which the country is indebted for nothing in the triumph of its holy cause, has, by its Machiavelian devilishness, deposited in your noble hearts the seed of division, in order to make the grand and the liberal party the scorn of nations which observe us, solely to perpetuate itself in power, from which it is repulsed by the law and the universal voice of the nation. Shall this poisonous plant grow in your pure hearts, beating for glory and still warmed by the vivifying sun of the 5th of May? Answer sincerely to your true friend, to your brother. Why are you going to fight against my brothers? Do they tell you we are traitors? Do we invoke any monarchy? Do we call a foreign prince to govern the country of Montezuma? Do we even ask the degrading protectorate from the United States, as Juarez and his Cabinet, composed of vile Cubans and cowardly parasites, do? Ah, never! We carry, as you did five years ago, the tricolor flag in one hand, and in the other the constitution of '57. With the first we want to secure our nationality, withdrawing it from the bastard influences of any foreign country whatever. Do you understand it? Absolutely we do not; we want to be free Mexicans, but not pupils. With the second one we want to consolidate our way of being frank, free, progressive in fact, and not through futile promises which have been converted into positive military dictatorships. What are you going to sustain? Why are you going to spill your blood and that of your brothers? Is it to perpetuate Juarez in power—Juarez, who has dreamed of being a prince—Juarez, who cowardly toasts you with his stupid despotism, or with the Yankee whip which will come to lash our country as it did in '47, thanks to the division which then, as now happens, was the normal state of our unhappy land? And are you going, you unconquerable sons of Hidalgo and Iturbide, to accept such a gift? Are we, brothers of Zaragoza and Salazar, converted into satellites of the tyrant Juarez? Oh! I cannot believe it. It is a falsehood. Mexico will never be guilty of such a stupid scandal without causing an affront to its good liberal sons. Companions, there are but two roads—either that of glory, joining, as before, to save the country in such a dilemma, preferring to die with glory, or that of living clothed with ignominy. Choose then, my friends. Here is my hand, as always, and conqueror or conquered, your brother shall never forget you.

HUAJUAPAN, November 19, 1871. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

The result of this call has been to some extent successful; but evidently, so far as is known up to this moment, not fully so on the other hand. General Alatorre issued a similar "call to duty" on the 23d of November, begging his men to be faithful, and comply with their duty to their country.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The situation of affairs at this moment in Oaxaca may be briefly stated to be as follows:—General Ignacio Alatorre is in command of the forces of the government, now moving upon the capital of Oaxaca, about seven thousand strong, including infantry, artillery and cavalry; General Loaeza is second in command. Alatorre has fortified Tecamachalco, in the State of Vera Cruz, to the north of Tehuacan, and Oaxaca upon the stage road, between Puebla and Orizava. In the meantime General Diaz has fortified the city of Oaxaca, and has at his command for the defence of the place, and for the field campaign, not far from five thousand men, with about forty pieces of cannon.

General Figueroa, on the part of the government, is said to have introduced himself into the mountains, in the rear of Oaxaca, and, as a part of the military campaign, is expected to excite the Indians in that vicinity to revolt against General Diaz. The government here has been in doubt as to the disposition which should be made of General Rocha in the campaign, especially as it is supposed or reported that General Alatorre would not look favorably upon Rocha's interfering with his division. However, on Sunday last it was finally decided, in Cabinet meeting here, to form an army of reserve, and place Rocha, the hero of Tampico, in command of it. Accordingly all of the force which could be spared from Mexico City were sent down to Puebla by extra trains on Sunday night last, and on Monday morning General Rocha and staff proceeded to Puebla to enter upon his duties as general in command of reserves.

Grave rumors were in circulation three days since of the defeat of Alatorre, capture of his staff and entire rout of his army by General Diaz. The facts were that General Diaz made some strategic movements in front of Alatorre, near Tehuacan, to which point the latter had advanced his forces, and then suddenly appeared upon his flank, under such threatening circumstances as compelled Alatorre to fall back, a movement which, however, was also made by General Diaz. By the present plan of operations General Rocha will establish the headquarters of his reserve corps at Tehuacan, while Alatorre is expected to advance upon the capital of Oaxaca. For the present the Minister of War will remain at this capital, directing the movements in the field by telegraph.

General Jimenez, who recently moved into the State of Guerrero from Oaxaca, with a small force, is said to have been routed by the government troops. In the meantime the garrison upon the Gulf coast at Alvarado is announced to have revolted, and to have raised the standard of Porfirio Diaz. It is thought that this revolt, followed by others in the same neighborhood, may favor the movement of Diaz, through the Custom House receipts and the arms obtained possession of. General Negrete has pronounced in the State of Puebla, and the press of this morning contains his "plan," which the opposition press says has been well received throughout that State. General and ex-Governor Mendez is operating in union with Negrete in Puebla, and affairs have become so threatening that Governor Vargas has improved the occasion to put a forced loan for war purposes upon the State. General Gutierrez pronounced at Tulancingo with the garrison.

The capital of the State of Durango has been occupied for some days by Generals Guerra and Borrego, where they found a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition recently forwarded there by the government.

General Guerra, upon occupying the city, left a sufficient garrison there and immediately started with a force to capture Mazatlan and secure the Custom House receipts.

In the meantime we are informed by the press of the revolt of the garrison at Guaymas and their raising the Diaz standard.

The question naturally occurs as to the position taken by the Lerdo party while these open revolutionary acts are being initiated by the Diaz party. It is said that the government complains of the utter apathy of such State Governors as favor M. Lerdo, and that in some cases by acts of omission positive aid and comfort are being given to the revolutionists. Before the plan of Noria appeared it was supposed that all the opponents to Juarez would join in the revolution, but as that document evidently places M. Lerdo among the ineligible to the Presidency the policy of his party seems to be to await events.

The partisans of M. Lerdo, as well as those of General Diaz, in Congress, are now busily engaged in attempting to defeat the government measure, which asks that "ample faculties" be conceded to the Executive to put down the present rebellion. M. Chavers, late Governor of this district, has made a full and eloquent speech sustaining the bill, and M. Martinez de la Torre, who is known as the attorney who defended Maximilian, has made a most masterly effort opposing the bill, specially the feature of the bill, granting the Executive the power to take life. A protest signed by a large number of Deputies has appeared in the public press, and the excitement in Congress during the debate upon this question, which has already lasted over a week, has been of a most exalted nature.

TACTICS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

President Juarez should be inaugurated as President for the new term day after to-morrow. It has been expected that his Cabinet would tender its resignation to-day in order to leave him free to make such choice of a new Cabinet as he might wish. It is understood that his Cabinet has made such tender, but that M. Juarez considers that the present exigencies demand that he makes no changes at present in his Cabinet. When the rebellion shall have been put down it is possible that some changes may be made. It is more than probable that Messrs. Mejia, Secretary of War, and Romero, Secretary of Treasury, will be retained. Romero may insist upon retiring, in which case he may go to Washington as Minister, and M. Mariscal go to Spain, M. Yanen or M. Riva Palacios taking Department of Foreign Relations.

Just now the revolution is the all-absorbing question. It may be difficult for persons not familiar with the Mexican people and their politics to form an opinion as to the result which is to come out of the universal chaos now reigning in Mexico. The revolutionary element stretching from Monterey, in the State of Nuevo Leon, to Alvarado, in the State of Vera Cruz, or into the State of Chiapas, still further south, may be estimated as numbering from 12,000 to 15,000 fighting men, one-half or two-thirds of whom are well armed. The forces of the government may be equal in number, are well armed, but not so well officered as are the revolutionists. The plan of the government is to expend its greatest force against General Diaz, with a view to crush him at once, and with the expectation that his defeat and capture will weaken the movements in the States of Zacatecas, Durango, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, and make them easy to overcome. The plan is undoubtedly a judicious one and promises to be a success. An effort will be made by the government to place 12,000 men upon General Diaz, and it is perfectly confident of routing and annihilating his army upon the first encounter.

AMERICAN PROTECTORATE.

The *Diario Oficial* has given the following denial to the rumor that Mr. Mariscal (late Minister at Washington), will go to the United States to solicit American intervention in favor of M. Juarez:—

The public will already have understood that the *Siglo XIX.*, as well as the *Revista* and the *Ferrocarril* no longer conceal their sympathies for the revolution. Hence their care in daily inventing rumors which have for their object the sowing of distrust in, and discredit on, the administration, which they wish to see destroyed. To this class of inventions belongs the article published by the *Siglo* yesterday, and which reads thus:—"There is a rumor afloat that Mr. Nelson, the Minister of the United States, was last night with the President, and that he advised him to change the Cabinet. It is added that since this confidential interview the resolution to change the Cabinet is irrevocable in the mind of the President. If this is true the rumor that has been circulating for several days of an American protectorate being asked by the government would have a sinister confirmation for the independence and honor of the republic." Since this we can only admire the *Siglo's* facility for inventing lies, and recommend to the public, the tendencies of this paper being known, to receive its notices with due reserve.

The Revolutionary Movement in the State of Sonora—Plundering the Foreign Merchants of Mazatlan—Ports of the Pacific Coast Closed by Order of Juarez—The Revolt in the State of Puebla—The Government and the Lower California Company—Railroad Projects—Bands of Robbers Murdering Citizens and Violating Women.

MEXICO, Dec. 7, 1871.

Ample faculties have been conceded to the President to the fullest extent in all the departments of the government, including those of War, Treasury and Justice, in order to enable him to stifle the revolution, which has already assumed gigantic proportions. You have already been informed by telegraph of the new revolutionary movement in the State of Sonora, which possessed itself of the port of Guaymas and all the pecuniary resources it contained at the time, and of the revolt of the garrison of Mazatlan, consisting of 300 men, and the establishment at that port of a revolutionary government and set of Custom House officials. The revolt took place at Guaymas on the 29th of November. The commanding officer of the troops, Miguel Vega, attempted to restrain and control his men at the moment of the revolt, but lost his life in consequence. General Diaz was proclaimed as President of the republic by the revolting forces, and a contribution of $80,000 put upon the merchants of the city. This amount was ultimately reduced to $15,000, which sum was immediately paid in, to prevent other outrages as a consequence of refusal. During the occupation of the port by the rebels the bark Martha arrived, with cargo to Messrs. Barting, from whom an advance of $30,000 on account of customs duties was exacted. Of course all the funds were taken from the public offices. Governor Pesquiera, having learned of what had occurred on the 1st of November, immediately started forces on the road for Guaymas to relieve the situation. Accordingly, on the 2d inst., the rebels embarked in two sail vessels—the Sonora and Cisne—lying in the harbor, and set sail for Agiampo, where they were expected to disembark and march upon Alamos. The direction of the troops of Governor Pesquiera was changed to Alamos when the sailing of the rebels was made known; but they were too late, as the rebel forces had already occupied Alamos without resistance, after which they again returned to Agiampo and set sail for some other port on the Gulf of California coast. The revolutionists published a plan, which is similar to others already forwarded.

THE REVOLT IN MAZATLAN.

In regard to the revolutionary movement in Mazatlan the following may be said:—The revolt originated with the garrison and some citizens, and, the press says, was achieved without any special disorder and without the sacrifice of life. It took place on the 17th of November. General Donato Guerra had moved toward Mazatlan from Durango to possess himself of this port or induce the garrison to revolt. He had with him, it is said, about two thousand five hundred men. While on the road he heard that the movement had been made, and so turned back to meet the forces of Governor Rubi, who, it is said, had moved upon Mazatlan in order to recover that port. General Guerra's ultimate destination may be the capital of Zacatecas, where 600 of all arms of the government forces are now awaiting him.

The political plan proclaimed in Mazatlan differs from the multitude of the day in that it does not proclaim Diaz or any individual as the President, although it rejects Benito Juarez as President of the republic and Eustacio Buelna as Governor of the State of Sinaloa, declares all the late elections null on account of the frauds charged, and deposits the State government in the hands of Mateo Magaña. An attempt was made to capture Governor Buelna and Mr. Sepulveda, Custom House officer; but they evaded it by embarking on the United States war vessel Mohican, which steamed away with them for Altata, where they were expected to land and proceed to Culiacan, where the Governor proposed to establish the State capital temporarily. The usual contributions were levied upon the merchants of Mazatlan, mostly foreigners, by the newly installed government. The leaders of the movement are Colonels José Palacios and Antonio Domingues.

It is already stated that some of General Neri's troops of the Fourth division, formerly commanded by General Guerra, have passed over to the latter General, but the report requires confirmation.

By a recent degree of the President the ports of Guaymas, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz and Puerto Angel, on the Pacific coast, are closed until order shall be restored and they be recovered by the government.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The position of San Luis Potosi is remarkable. Governor Escobedo favors the interests of M. Lerdo, and it is said that while he takes no part in the revolution directly, yet the want of his active aid is equivalent to positive aid to the rebels.

From the movements of Trevino and Martinez in the north absolutely nothing is known in this capital, as communications do not extend far above the capital of San Luis Potosi. Indeed, the rumor is now believed, which has prevailed here, that Pedro Martinez has died of the wounds he received in an engagement with the government troops more than a month since.

Durango remains in the hands of the revolutionists. As to the State of Vera Cruz, its situation is becoming every day more unsatisfactory. General Teran, late candidate for Governor of the State, who was recently arrested, and who escaped on his way to prison at this capital, is now known to be in his State working to revolutionize it. He has a considerable party there. The rebellion at the port of Alvarado was an unfortunate one for the government, as the rebels took possession of 600 muskets they found on board of the steamer Union lying there. The force of these rebels was so small that they were not able to remain there long in consequence of the approach of larger government forces, and, therefore, carrying with them a considerable portion of the arms taken, they left for the interior.

MORE PRONUNCIAMIENTOS AGAINST JUAREZ.

On the 25th a small force pronounced against the government at Aculcingo, a village on the stage road to Mexico. This fact, together with the report that Felix Diaz had occupied Tehuacan with a force of cavalry, occasioned great fright in Orizava last week, which subsided on learning that the troops which reached Tehuacan and remained there a few hours were inconsiderable in numbers. Cordova is being intrenched, as if the war was expected to reach that quiet village. Honrato, Dominguez, Carrillo and Valle, all revolutionary leaders, pertaining to the State of Vera Cruz, again donning their "war paint" and each leading a small band, are prowling about "seeking whom they can devour." On the other hand the government has taken the most extraordinary measures to secure the peace of that State and possession of the Vera Cruz Custom House, the receipts of which are so important to the government at this moment. Seditious persons have been arrested and put out of harm's way temporarily, and all the forces which can conveniently be spared from the points of the most active work are placed in or near that State. The recent attack upon San Agustine del Palmar by about forty rebels was gallantly repulsed by the local guard. Travellers in Mexico will remember it as the breakfast place between Orizava and Puebla. An important feature in the revolutionary condition of Puebla is the recent revolt of General Rodriguez Bocardo at Huamantla. He will be remembered as the loyal General who, with 600 men of his rural guard, protected the "conducta" of silver two years ago, when it was threatened by Negrete on its way down to the coast for shipment. The number of troops which General Bocardo has and carries into the revolution is not known yet. He will probably operate in conjunction with Generals Mendez and Negrete against the city of Puebla.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST DIAZ.

In regard to the great campaign of the revolution, the one which the government evidently considers most important, that against General Diaz, the indications are, from the news on hand, that the forces of the latter are too inconsiderable to contend with those of the government, and that he has erred in believing that the troops of the government would pass over to him when the opportunity was offered.

You have already been informed that General Rocha was placed in command of reserves; but it seems that, upon arriving in the fighting district, he pushed his forces ahead on a line even with, and in fact in advance of, the column of General Alatorre so far that the government feared, two days since, that he might endanger the campaign by rashness.

Both Rocha and Alatorre are now moving upon the capital of Oaxaca from the north on parallel lines, General Diaz moving with them on a centre line and General Rocha being in the main to the east of General Diaz. Rocha's despatch, dated Teotitlan, December 3, 1871, states that he has overtaken Diaz's rear guard, under command of Villaseñor, and has put it to flight, as it refused battle. A later despatch from Rocha, dated Teotitlan, December 5, says that he had a satisfactory encounter with some of General Diaz's cavalry at Cues. General Diaz has not yet developed the plan of his campaign, if, in fact, he has any. It may be to worry out the troops opposed to him, subjected, as they are, to an unaccustomed hot climate; or it may be to await an opportunity to furnish the government troops the chance to desert. Whatever his plans may be it seems that the government has determined to crush him out before turning its attention to the Northern States in rebellion. And the indications, notwithstanding the clouds which lower about in all directions, are that the government will succeed and will in the end snuff out this revolution. The sympathy of the majority of the commercial circles away from the coasts is entirely in favor of the government.

LOWER CALIFORNIA COMPANY.

There are reasons for believing that the government of Mexico will reconsider its recent action in closing the port of Magdalena, on the east coast of Lower California, and that a decree will soon be published reopening the port. There are also probabilities that some amicable arrangement will be entered into for the settlement of affairs pending between the government of Mexico and the Lower California Company, perhaps involving the granting of a new concession, if it shall appear to be the interest of both of the interested parties—viz., the company and the Mexican government. This happy result has been due to the efficient business qualities of a representative of the company from New York, well known in literary and financial circles, who has recently visited Mexico for the purpose. Several new ones are on foot here, some of which have already been presented to Congress. Messrs. Saavedra and Orozes want to build a road from Manzanillo to Guadalajara, proposing to do so with a capital of $8,000,000, which is to be subscribed by the public. Mr. Edmund Stephenson is again before Congress asking a concession for a railroad from the Rio Grande, near Monterey, to some point on the Pacific coast in the State of Jalisco. He proposes to raise the capital for the enterprise in Mexico principally. Robert B. Gorsuch, on representation of some capitalists of the United States, asks a concession for a similar road, and proposes to rely principally upon foreign capitalists for the necessary funds. Mr. E. L. Plumb also asks a concession for a road from a similar point on the Rio Grande to the Pacific coast, with a branch road extending to the capital of Mexico, being a line in continuation of the "International road."

Traffic and passenger travel on the Mexico City and Vera Cruz Railroad has been so far comparitively undisturbed by the revolutionary state of the country. The work of completing the road is rapidly progressing, and there is every reason to believe that before a year is past the road will be completed through its entire length. Within the past two months several steam and sail vessels have arrived at Vera Cruz from England with railroad materials, the latest being that of the bark Victoria, under which head the Mexican press says:—"The arrival of the material received at Vera Cruz coincides with the grand impulse which is being given to the construction of the railroad, and is an indication that the work will be completed during the year, as the concession requires. We only hope that neither the revolution nor the government will place an obstacle in the way of the prosecution of the work by imposing military service upon the laborers. Several thousand men are now at work along the uncompleted line."

YANKEES ACCORDING TO MEXICAN PRESS.

The Mexican press has lately been very much occupied discussing the probabilities of the success of impending American filibusterism, in case the present revolution does not terminate at an early moment. Most of the newspapers style it "Yankee filibusterism," and this morning's issue of the *Revista* has a four column editorial on the subject. It says:—"The Yankees fix their attention upon Mexico rather than the country bordering upon the St. Lawrence, because they find it easier to steal in Mexico than in the latter country." It will perhaps require stronger testimony than the statement of a single Mexican newspaper to prove to the world that the people of the United States are a thieving people. On the whole the statement is decidedly rich. It is perhaps not possible to beat it into the heads of a great portion of this people that neither the government of the United States nor the people of the United States fix their attention upon Mexico with any other view except to pity her for her sufferings from intestine and foreign war, and that neither the annexation nor purchase of Mexican territory can be of any benefit to the United States, but rather occasion disgust and expenses in maintaining peace, and admit into the representative halls of the United States revolutionary spirits uncongenial to her institutions and wholly undesirable in every way.

It is not easy for the Mexicans to understand that the United States, instead of longing for Mexican territory, would hesitate and ponder well over the subject before it would entertain the question if proposed and urged by the Mexican people, preferring rather to extend some aid to the progress of Mexico by encouraging the construction of railroads and the population of the country by emigration.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Mr. Alberta Garcia has just been elected Governor of the State of Mexico by a vote of 8,804 against 3,251 for Leon Guzman and 395 for Zimbron.

The Castle of Chapultepec was attacked a week ago Sunday, at night, by a revolutionary force, which was repulsed.

The English steamer left Havana for Vera Cruz on the 23d of November, and should have arrived on the 28th or 29th. Up to this morning (December 7) she has not been heard from, and the American steamer brings word that she had not been heard from at Havana when she sailed, nor seen at Sisal later.

This morning's paper says that the German merchants of Vera Cruz have raised a large sum of money to charter the steamer Tabasco to go and look for the English steamer or her passengers. It is feared she is lost on the Alacranes. A large number of well known persons connected with prominent commercial houses of the country are supposed to have sailed on her for Vera Cruz.

Adolfo Obregon, just named Custom House officer at Tampico, and lately editor of the *Monitor* of this city, celebrated his entrance into office by allowing himself to be drawn into a disagreeable personal encounter. The amount raised for the Chicago fund to date is about four thousand dollars, some six hundred dollars of which have been subscribed among German residents of this capital and neighborhood.

ROBBERY AND OUTRAGE.

One of the most lamentable features of the present revolution is the opportunity which it affords to robbers, who, styling themselves military leaders, and in some cases obtaining commissions from the chief, prowl about the country with bands of twenty-five to one hundred men, robbing haciendas of money, horses, cattle and grain; stores of their contents, kidnapping men of capital, murdering citizens and violating women. All of this has happened recently in our immediate neighborhood and under the banner of that most elastic Mexican affair, the constitution of 1857. One Lozano, claiming to be a colonel in what he styles the constitutional army, attacked the Mineral del Chico last week, and, killing the superintendent of the mine, Mr. Magnan, carried away everything of value on the premises. Another leader, the week previous, attacked the stage conveying passengers from Tulancingo to Pachuca, robbed the latter and violated the person of a young lady passenger, resulting in the victim becoming insane, in consequence of which she is now in the madhouse in this city. These are specimen cases.

Inauguration of Juarez.

[Translated expressly for the NEW YORK HERALD.]

The following address was delivered by Benito Juarez on the occasion of his inauguration as President of the Republic of Mexico, for the new term of four years, commencing December 1, 1871:—

CITIZEN DEPUTIES—Upon solemnly swearing before the Congress of the Union that I will loyally and patriotically comply with the difficult charge which the election of the people and its legitimate representatives have conferred upon me for a new constitutional period, I comprehend the immense responsibility which weighs upon my conscience. Under circumstances less unfortunate this charge would be exceedingly grave, in consequence of the struggle which has lasted for some time in our country against elements hostile to order, peace and democratic institutions. When to these ordinary difficulties are added those which have been occasioned by a rebellion as threatening as the one which has lately been installed, the responsibility which I accept to-day would completely overwhelm my spirit did I not believe, as I do firmly, that my best auxiliary will be the good sense of the nation, anxious for peace and the empire of those laws which it has sanctioned.

Since the glorious conquest of our independence our country has appeared to be consuming itself with sterile struggles, which at times, nevertheless, have revealed the instinct of the people, fighting to rid itself of old prejudices to which it has been enchained by the interests of the privileged classes. It may be possible finally to gain a complete victory over these interests by firmly establishing the principles proclaimed in the revolution of Ayutla and in the laws of reform. At the same time, I desire that the constitution which governs us to-day may be secured to us, and with it the cardinal principle of every political society—namely, that of legality; of subjection to the will of the people expressed in the manner established by the people. In vain, then, are coalesced all the interests which have been secured, and in a contest of three years it has been attempted to cast to the ground the principle of legality secured together with the principle of reform; in vain has a fratricidal war been prolonged, for neither desperate efforts nor the recourse of appealing to the foreigner have been sufficient to ruin so precious a conquest. In spite of the foreign war and that of an usurping administration to which it gave origin, the legal tradition established in 1857 has been faithfully preserved. This circumstance, more than any other, has constituted the moral force of the government, before which all aspirations and all political passions in their greatest effervescence are confounded. This has been the standard of order and of peace in the disturbances which have happened; it has been the anchor of salvation in the shipwreck with which our independence has been threatened. It is also to it due to-day that in the field of right and international discussion we can, without fear, reply to friends or enemies who cannot make the nation responsible for the acts of an administration founded by invaders, since the existence of the legal government has not been interrupted for a moment. This conquest, the most important of all, without which others would be ephemeral, is the one which the authors of the rebellion which threaten us to-day propose to sacrifice. Again, making the greatest possible effort, collecting together all the elements of private evil and discontent, reuniting all the forces of disorder and crime which ferment our society, "militarism" for another time raises its odious standard in front of the banner of legality—that sacred banner with which the republic has been saved in its greatest conflicts. Its end is to demolish the consolidated work of forty years of immense sacrifices, and to turn us back to that epoch in which a revolution signified only a change of persons in power, leaving the field always open to other aspirants equally fortunate. Their promises are as flattering as those of every chief of a sedition—ridiculously invoking the constitution in force and confessing that it is proposed to reconstruct it by arbitrary means.

Such is, citizen deputies, the seditious movement which breaks the public peace, and such will be, in their general tendencies, every movement which, with whatever pretext, makes use of the force of arms, pretending with them audaciously to interpret the will of the people against what their legal organs define. No authenticity, no patriotic services, will ever be sufficient to justify an aberration so lamentable; the nation will always condemn such as a crime, for if the good sense of the Mexicans has progressed in anything, with its long and sad experience, it is in understanding the preference of national institutions and interests over the merit of men who have sometimes served them.

To sacrifice order and well adapted laws to the plans more or less illusory of a man because he is supposed to be meritorious would be to bury us in an anarchy without limit, to ruin completely the elements of prosperity in the country, to destroy (perhaps forever) our reputation in the world, and compromise our independence in the future.

To-day these evils threaten us, the inevitable consequence of our disturbances, unless promptly suppressed; to-day, when that which is most sacred to society is seen to be in danger, it is the first and most important duty of the Executive not to hesitate to re-establish, with all possible promptitude, the peace and legal order wherever it shall be disturbed, and preventing by every possible measure that this alteration in the public peace and order should not extend to other portions of the republic. The solemn promise which I have just made before you, citizen deputies, imposes the same duty upon all of us, and I must attempt to comply with mine with an unceasing effort, even to making some other Executive duties subordinate.

With reference to fulfilling the first necessity of pacification I will take care that none of the exigencies of the public service are neglected. My principal ideas upon different branches are known, and yet I have had the honor to express them to the present Congress in the solemn opening of its session, alluding to various initiatives awaiting discussion or to be presented to the Assembly. It will be useless to enter into new details upon these matters, which are, without any doubt, of grave importance; but their interest is subordinate to that of re-establishing peace and saving our institutions from the dangers which threaten them. The first thing is to attend to the removal of a danger so imminent, and afterwards, without loss of time, occupy ourselves in securing some acquisitions by laboring zealously in the matter of administration, realizing many other reforms indispensable for the future.

In the arduous task which I am going to undertake, commencing by repressing a sedition which, if prolonged, will be of incalculable transcendency for the republic, I count, citizen deputies, upon your illustrious and patriotic co-operation. When the people see their most precious interests in danger it seems to me impossible that their representatives will not co-operate efficaciously in saving them; impossible that they should not aid the Executive in his effort, charged with defending order and the law, always when found seriously threatened by force. All and every one of you, with the high character of persons chosen by the people, each and every Mexican, whatever may have been his opinions heretofore, will give an open door in aiding the administration in its difficult undertaking, and the services which they offer in favor of the country will be received with sincere gratitude, with the spirit of fraternity which should reign among all good citizens.

Such will be the conduct of the Executive, for such is my unquestionable duty, and only in this manner can I comply with the obligations which I have just contracted, pledging my honor and my conscience before the representatives of my country.

MORE MURDER AND LYNCHING IN TENNESSEE.

A Gang of Negroes Take Three White Men from Jail and Shoot Them.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 20.]

In the *Avalanche* yesterday appeared a short paragraph stating that a mob of negroes had hung three white men in Chicot county, Arkansas. From a gentleman direct from the scene our representative last evening learned the following particulars of the horrible affair:—

Last Monday week a negro lawyer named Wynn, who came from Washington to Chicot county recently and settled in Lake City, had a quarrel in a grocery store, in the latter place, owned by Mr. Curtis Garrett, with Mr. John H. Saunders, an old citizen of the county. At the time Mr. Garrett and another gentleman, named Jasper Duggan, were in the store. The negro (Wynn) and Mr. Saunders got into a dispute on the subject of taxation, and words ran high until they clinched, when Saunders stabbed the negro with a knife, killing him almost instantly. The three gentlemen—Saunders, Garrett and Duggan—were promptly arrested by Sheriff Walker, who locked them up in jail. Neither of the gentlemen offered any resistance. The only charges against Garrett and Duggan were that the former handed Mr. Saunders the knife with which the cutting was done, while the latter stood at the door in such a manner as to prevent Wynn's escape. Both gentlemen denied the charge, and expressed themselves as willing to go into trial at once. That evening an armed mob of negroes entered the town with the avowed purpose of hanging the three prisoners. For some reason they did not carry their purpose into execution, but remained in town all night. The next day the Sheriff compromised matters by allowing about fifty negroes to act as guards over the jail. The guard was kept up until one o'clock last Friday afternoon, when another armed mob of negroes, numbering over one hundred, entered the town, all hallooing, yelling, firing off their pistols and breathing dire threats of vengeance against the whites. Going to Mr. Garrett's store, the place where Wynn was killed, they sacked it completely, breaking up and destroying whatever they could not carry off. A few of the negroes were disguised, but the large majority were unmasked.

After they had been in town about an hour they sent fifteen men to the Sheriff with a peremptory demand for the keys of the jail. Sheriff Walker very properly refused to deliver them up. In about ten minutes another detachment went and forced the Sheriff to give them the keys at the peril of his life. Getting the keys the black demons went howling through the streets until they got to the jail, which they opened and took the prisoners out. Without giving the men an opportunity to bid their friends farewell this mob of howling, screaming, murdering devils took the three men to a spot at the edge of the town, and just back of the house of Mason, one of the big negro leaders of the county, where, without being allowed time to ask mercy of their God, they were shot dead. At least fifty balls were poured into the body of each of the unfortunate men. To finish their hellish deed with the proper *éclat* the murderers then took the bodies back to the jail and refused any of their friends admittance to them until the next day.

Several gentlemen residing in the town took refuge in flight, as the negro mob did not disband, but declared their intention of "getting even" with all white people. Saturday and Sunday the mob still kept possession of the town, forcing citizens to furnish food.

In some instances where white people had the temerity to refuse the demands of these devils they were brought to a proper appreciation of the situation by the presentation of guns and pistols. Mason, the negro leader referred to, was at home at the time, and just before the mob started to the jail he went out and conversed with the leaders. The moment the conversation ceased the negroes started for the jail. When our informant left the mob still held possession of the town, and announced their intention of retaining it. Despatches apprising the Governor of the State of the situation have been forwarded to Little Rock, but no answer up to a late hour last night had been received.

The three victims of the mob were well known and respected citizens. They all leave families, who, with others, have been compelled to flee for their lives.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

DECEMBER 25.

1864—The Union forces continued the bombardment of Fort Fisher, but with little effect.

1860—Governor F. W. Pickens proclaimed South Carolina "a separate, sovereign, free and independent State."

1715 The Pretender landed at Peterhead, Scotland, and formed a court.

1642—Sir Isaac Newton born.

1066—William the Conqueror crowned at London.

THE KU KLUX TRIALS.

Full Demonstration of the Political Character of the American Vehmegerichte.

Speeches of Counsel for the Prosecution and Defence—Important Argument of Mr. Reverdy Johnson—An Impartial Charge—Verdict of Guilty Against the Defendants.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20, 1871.

The widespread excitement created by the Ku Klux trials exhibits no sign of abatement. As day by day fresh and important developments are elicited from the crowd of witnesses placed upon the stand, the proceedings grow more and more interesting. And even the most sceptical are impelled to the admission that since the reign of terror inaugurated by the Spanish Inquisition and their terrible mysterious agents the *vehmgerichte*, never has there been a more complete or more cruel and relentless organization than that of the Ku Klux Klan. The efforts of the distinguished counsel for the defence, Messrs. Johnson and Stausberry, to establish a justification for the "Brotherhood" on the plea of self-preservation rendered necessary by the lawlessness of the armed colored militia, have been completely overborne by the fact that the Ku Klux confederacy was in existence at least two years prior to the enrolment of the militia. The Ku Klux commenced operations in 1868. The militia were called out and armed in 1870. The political purpose of the Klan has been indubitably shown. Nor can there be the shadow of a doubt that whatever of lawlessness may be charged to the militia, yet that lawlessness was but the expression of an irritation created by the raids and merciless proceedings of the Klan. It is charged by the Klan and urged by the defence that the execution of Jim Williams, alias Rainey, the colored captain of militia, in which the prisoner Robert Hayes Mitchell, now on trial, participated, was resolved upon in consequence of certain threats uttered by the deceased. It appears from the evidence, however, nor has it been lost sight of by the prosecution, that these threats of Williams were drawn from him by the treatment experienced at the hands of the Klan by the people of his race. "If," said he, "these raids continue and my people are whipped, mutilated and outraged, I will call out my company and retaliate by killing and slaying 'from the cradle up.'" In his address to the jury to-day Mr. Johnson could not refrain from expressing his abhorrence of the deeds which have been committed by the Klan. Words, he said, failed him in his attempt to give utterance to his indignation. And, indeed, crimes are charged to the Klan of a nature too revolting and too disgusting to be mentioned even at the bar of justice.

In his conclusion of the arguments for the prosecution to-day, the United States District Attorney, Mr. D. T. Corbin, directed the special attention of the Court to that clause of the preamble of the constitution of the Klan, which declares their resolve to uphold "that constitutional liberty which had been bequeathed to them in its purity by their forefathers." What stronger evidence than this, urged the District Attorney, can be adduced of the political design of the Klan, if words convey any meaning? The "constitutional liberty" here meant is the right to perpetuate slavery. The constitution "as bequeathed to us by our forefathers," and prior to the introduction of the amendments, guaranteed not only immunity, but protection for the institution of slavery, and when the preamble goes on to declare "we oppose and reject the principles of the radical party," what principles can be meant but such as are based upon the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments?

The avowed purpose, then, of the Klan at the time of its formation in 1868, and consistently manifested in its operations to the present time, is a political one. "We will make a democrat of you," they declare to their victims, and demand at the same time, "God damn you, will you swear, kneeling and with hand raised, that you will never again vote the radical ticket?" The invariable reply is, "I will do anything to save my life," and the wretched victim is obliged to purchase life at the expense of involuntary perjury.

Your correspondent disclaims all partisan feeling in relation to these trials. His sole aim is to place your readers in possession of the truth as elicited by the daily proceedings of the Court. Neither the burning eloquence of counsel in behalf of the accused nor the stern and critical denunciation of the government prosecuting officers should bias the mind or blunt the judgment of the conscientious reporter. "Naught extenuating or aught setting down in malice," he should keep ever before him that the press is the tremendous engine by means of which public opinion is moulded, and that by its agency everlasting infamy may blast the reputation of the criminal or a never-fading halo of honor be made to surround the brow of the deserving.

The first prisoner arraigned before this Court under the provisions of the Ku Klux act—Robert Hayes Mitchell—has to-day been found guilty of the second count in the indictment, "that this defendant and divers other ill-disposed persons of York county, &c., did conspire together, with intent to oppress, threaten and intimidate James Williams, male citizen, &c., because he exercised the right and privilege of voting on the third Wednesday of October, 1870."

Mr. Chamberlain, the Attorney General of the State, on Saturday morning summed up the evidence for the prosecution by a splendid display of forensic eloquence and legal ability. He argued that the act of any one of the raiding party bound all the others; that the voice of one of them was the voice of the conspiracy, and, therefore, defendant, although not proven as an active participant in the crimes and ourages perpetrated, was liable under the conspiracy counts of the indictment. Mr. Chamberlain was followed by ex-Attorney General Stansberry for the defence in a speech which can scarcely be considered as confirming the high reputation the learned gentleman has acquired for legal acumen or professional astuteness. The argument was weak, and beyond raising one or two good points as to defectiveness of the indictment contained but little to indicate the result to be attained.

This morning, the weather being mild and the sun shining with cheering brilliancy, the court room commenced to fill at an early hour, and by the time the crier announced that the session was about to commence had filled to an unusual extent. Among the notables present were Generals Wade Hampton and M. C. Butler, late of the Confederate army; and Judges Moses and Wright (the latter a colored man) of the Supreme Bench. In the favored corner of the court room assigned for the accommodation of the fair sex was a group whose gay and *distingué appearance tended greatly to relieve the dry details of the legal proceedings*. It was a perfect galaxy of youth and beauty, in which, conspicuous for her queenly grace, like "some bright particular star," shone Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of the Attorney General; Miss Burgess, a beautiful blonde; Miss Bush, Mrs. Doty, Mrs. Corbin, &c. A second glance around the room enabled us to discover Mr. Memminger, ex-Secretary of the Treasury for the Confederate States, and General Simmons, for twenty years Speaker of the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

When the Court had been called to order Reverdy Johnson rose and commenced his address to the jury. The enunciation of the learned and venerable gentleman was clear and distinct. He neither faltered nor wavered, and yet, although it might be but a trick of the imagination, there appeared to be a certain constraint in his manner, which seemed to indicate a consciousness of the difficulties of his task.

Mr. Johnson commenced by a direct appeal to the good sense and native intelligence of the colored men who composed the jury for a fair and impartial hearing. Providence, he continued, for some good purpose, had given to some one complexion, to others another. There were the same instincts, the same love, fear and hope, in the bosoms of all. They, the colored people, were entitled by nature and by nature's God to all the rights the white man claims. Even ignorance, gross ignorance, may deem itself to possess some happiness. The hour which makes man a slave takes all his happiness and half, nay all, his worth away from him. God has declared man to be endowed with certain inalienable rights, and these rights are life and liberty. Without the latter the former is worth nothing. Slavery, in his view, had been the vice of the age. It was fastened upon us by the mother country. It had continued to exist more or less from necessity. How abolition was to be effected had become a problem. The march of civilization had declared the institution of slavery to be wrong and inhuman. When South Carolina fired the first gun in the late war that gun boomed the death knell of slavery. South Carolina, doubtless, imagined herself to be right under the Constitution of the United States. He always believed she was wrong. Yet the mass of the intelligence of the South armed and went to the conflict honestly believing they were right. After a brilliant display of the gallantry of the Southern soldier the war ended, and the war being ended they submit to the inevitable result. They are now citizens of a common country. The honor of that common country is as dear to them as to the people of any other States. The major portion of the jury were once slaves. There is now no fear of a return to a state of slavery. Such an attempt would be universally resisted, even by the general opinion of mankind. Slavery is at an end—he thanked God for it—and he spoke in the presence of those who once regarded it as a divine institution. For himself and his colleague he would say that they were not knights errant in coming from a distance to defend these men. The Attorney General's duty was due to South Carolina. He is discharging his professional duty; so are we. The learned gentleman here pronounced a high eulogium upon the ability of the Attorney General, prophesying for him at no distant day a position at the very top of his profession. He then continued. Neither he nor his friend were here to palliate or defend the outrages which had been committed by the Ku Klux Klan. He had listened with unmixed horror to the testimony of the outrages committed. They were a disgrace to humanity. The intellects and the humanity of the Ku Klux must have become deadened by excitement. The voice of conscience, the voice of God, will speak, even if they escape the meshes of the law, and inflict its own punishment. He hoped, even against hope, that when they appeared before the bar of God to answer for the crimes committed here the Almighty may recognize some grounds for pardon. Both he and his colleagues were convinced that the two laws of 1870-71 are subversive to the interests, not only of South Carolina, but of every State in the land. The learned gentleman then made a strong point as to the division of the Court on constitutionality and jurisdiction; reviewed the three separate counts in the indictment, and declared that Gunn, the government informer, stood alone in asserting that by killing the white radicals and whipping the blacks the Ku Klux aimed to prevent the exercise of the elective franchise by the latter. His statement, continued Mr. Johnson, is perfectly unreliable. He becomes a member of the Klan in 1868; goes on a few raids himself. Knew when he joined it the object was to assassinate the whites and abuse the blacks. He was a member of the Klan for months before he awoke to a sense of his obligations as a citizen of the United States. He had taken the oath, and what did he do? It all at once occurs to him to pay a visit to Mr. Akerman, Attorney General of the United States. Told the Attorney General, so he says, of the existence of the Klan, actuated, of course, by the purest patriotism. Goes to Washington out of curiosity to see the streets and the squares, but visits the Attorney General almost immediately on his arrival, and for what purpose? To receive his reward for betrayal and to receive his pay to support the prosecution as a witness on the stand. What reason had the Attorney General to pay him $200, or to cause his clerk to do so? But Gunn quietly slips the money into his pocket and then has the assurance to tell the Court he does not know what it is for. What a generous man Mr. Akerman is, particularly with the public funds! Gunn comes to the Court with the $200 in his pocket to swear to the existence of the conspiracy. Arms had been placed in the hands of the colored people: whether rightly or not he was not prepared to say. The wildest threats were uttered by them; the people became alarmed; conflagrations extended far and wide; the poor widow lying down at night did not know but she might wake to find her home in flames. What were the people to do? Four of the prosecuting witnesses explained that the object of the organization was self-defence. Supposing it was the whites burning out the blacks, how different would be the expression of feeling! The object of the raid of 6th March was to seize the guns in the hands of the blacks. Was not that the object? The assertion was borne out by the testimony adduced. The crime charged of attempting to put down the radical party was counterbalanced by the efforts of the Union League to put down the democratic party. But, suppose the object was to put down radical rule, was not the provocation sufficiently great in the misrule which had increased the State debt from six millions to fifteen or twenty millions? There are bad men in all parties. In these days corruption fills the air, and every day and every hour brings some startling developments which prove faith and honor to be on the verge of destruction. And who is South Carolina? South Carolina aided materially to carry our forefathers through the great revolutionary struggle. South Carolina, under the management of her sons, was one of the purest of States. Now look at her. Mr. Johnson then made a brief but pathetic appeal in behalf of the prisoner and concluded an address which had been received with marked attention.

The addresses of the distinguished counsel for the defence in this trial have created considerable disappointment. That they had not calculated upon the mass of evidence against their clients with which the prosecution had armed themselves is evident, and that they had regarded the Ku Klux act as a mere political ruse is equally clear. While Mr. Stansberry has busied himself with hunting up imperfections in the indictments, Mr. Johnson has undertaken to test the constitutionality of the law and the jurisdiction of the Court. One very important point appears to have escaped the observation of both: neither has made the important point in law that the evidence of accomplices should be received *cum grano salis* without being substantiated by outside evidence. That signal ability has been displayed on both sides cannot be denied, and the disappointment very generally expressed as to the efforts of the distinguished counsel may be the result of the probably unreasonable expectations indulged in and based upon the world-wide renown of the ex-Attorney Generals. It should be borne in mind that their position was an eminently difficult one—an unappreciable and singularly obtuse jury, the presiding Judge of the Court necessarily more or less prejudiced, and a mass of clear uncontradictory evidence to combat, their own witnesses even confirming the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution, constituted a web of entanglement sufficient to embarrass the intellects of the most "Admirable Crichtons." The impolitic language, however, of Mr. Johnson in his address to the jury is unaccountable. His graphic account of the outrages perpetrated by the colored militia, and his allusions to the ancient prestige of South Carolina when the slaveholders ruled with despotic hand, to say nothing of his invidious comparison of them with now, involving an attack upon a *régime* inaugurated by colored voters, were certainly not calculated to enlist the sympathies of a jury of which ten were black and only two white; and it cannot but be accepted as a realized consciousness on the part of the venerable counsel of the weakness of the cause he and his colleague had undertaken to advocate.

The charge to the jury by the Bench, although remarkable for its brevity, is, in its clearness, conciseness and freedom from all foreign matter, a masterpiece of deliberative reasoning, and is beyond the carping of the critic or the strictures of the partisan. Without commenting upon the evidence, to which, he presumes, the jury have yielded patient and concentrated attention, he proceeds at once to instruct them as to the law, applicable to the evidence, which must guide them in deciding upon their verdict. He defines a conspiracy to be an agreement by two or more persons to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful thing by unlawful means. The thing to be punished is the unlawful conspiracy, and not the particular acts done in pursuance of it. He then repeats to the jury the various counts in the indictment, reminds them that each member of the association is a conspirator, and personally responsible for every act of the conspiracy and for the acts of each member thereof done by common consent and in pursuance of its illegal purposes, and also for acts done in furtherance of the conspiracy not consented to beforehand if assented to subsequently to their perpetration, and that whether the party charged was himself actually present or not when such act was done. And it makes no difference in guilt if you find from the evidence that the motive of a party who joined the conspiracy was not illegal when he did join it, if you also find that after he became a member he was aware of the fact or had reason to know that the true object of the conspiracy was to prevent or hinder the free exercise of the elective franchise by intimidation or violence as aforesaid, on account of color, and that he still remained a member and participated in its meetings, and that though you may also find he never himself actually used the force, intimidation or violence and was not present when it was used. And now, if the jury find from the evidence that the party charged did so conspire to prevent the citizens described from exercising their right to vote on account of their color at a future election specified to be the election to take place on the third Wednesday of October, 1872, then the party charged is guilty under the first count of the indictment. And if the jury find from the evidence that they did so conspire and for the same reason to injure and oppress, on account of his color, one Jim Rainey, *alias Jim Williams, because he had antecedently*, on the third Wednesday of October, 1870, exercised his right to vote, then he is guilty on the second count. But if the jury find from the evidence that no such conspiracy existed, or that if it existed the intimidation or injury of voters because of their exercise of the suffrage, or to prevent its exercise, formed no part of its purpose, or that if that were its purpose the defendant was not engaged in it, then the defendant is not guilty. But the jury is not bound to believe the sole purpose of the conspiracy to be that set out in the first count; if they find it to be one of the purposes it is sufficient. Nor, if they find that the beatings and intimidation spoken of by the witnesses took place or existed, are the jury bound to believe that the reasons given at the time by the conspirators, if they find reasons were given, were the true reasons for such conduct; but the jury may determine, from all the evidence in the cause, what the true reasons were for such violence. If the jury find from the evidence, as we said before, that the conspiracy set forth in the first and second counts in the indictment existed, and the defendant engaged in it there, he is guilty on both counts. If there existed no such conspiracy at the time set out in the indictment, or, if existing, it had another object which did not include that set out in the indictment; or, if existing, and having the illegal purpose, the defendant took no part in it, then he is not guilty. The jury are at liberty to find one of three verdicts. They may find the party guilty generally, or not guilty generally, or they may find him guilty on one count and not guilty on the other. Take the case.

The jury, after a deliberation of about an hour, brought in a verdict of "general conspiracy." This would not do, however, and they were sent back to reconsider their verdict. A second time they came into Court with an inadmissible verdict, and at length presented themselves with a verdict of guilty on the second count.

That the Court should be divided in opinion in the case before it is not surprising, when it is remembered that Judge Bryan, although an appointee of President Lincoln, is a native of South Carolina and imbued with many of its prejudices, while Judge Bond has always been a rabid republican. The counsel for the defence have moved for a new trial in the case of Robert Hayes Mitchell, on the ground that the government had no right to challenge and set aside a juror when once accepted by the defence, and on account of informality in the rendition of the verdict in the first instance.

I would not close this despatch without making reference to the general courtesy and obliging disposition evinced by the officers of the Court, and especially by Major Louis E. Johnson, the United States Marshal. The humanity of Major Johnson has been signally displayed throughout the whole performance of his very unpleasant professional duties, both in making arrests and in his treatment of his prisoners, and he has consequently the respect and esteem of the entire community.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVI....................No. 359

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. Matinee at 2—WACHTEL.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—SATAN IN PARIS, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE. Matinee at 1½.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—OPERA BOUFFE—BARBE BLEUE. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN GARTH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 2.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 Broadway.—BARBE BLEUE. Matinee—LA PERICHOLE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MAZEPPA—GALE BREEZELY. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—THE IRON MASK.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN. Matinee at 2.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street—AMERICANS IN PARIS—HIS LAST LEGS.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—POVERTY FLAT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &C. Matinee at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &C. Matinee

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &C. Matinee.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, VOCALISMS, &C. Matinee

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C. Matinee at 2½.

NIXON'S GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS, 728 Broadway.—SCENES IN THE RING, &C. Matinee.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburg.—BLIND TOM, THE MUSICAL PRODIGY.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Monday, December 25, 1871.

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A "TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT"—The rebellion in Pennsylvania against Grant.

DENTISTS IN COUNCIL.—Look out for jaw-cracking speeches when the present controversy among the dentists comes into Court.

A GREAT RELIEF—The relief which we experience from the adjournment of Congress till after New Year. Thanks for this great mercy. And all the people will say Amen!

THE GRAND DUKE, instead of spending his Christmas, as it was supposed he might, in hunting down the buffalo, has been hunted down by the Buffaloes, and will devote the day to Buffalo.

COMING TO IT AT LAST.—The Bank of France is to be authorized to increase its circulation to the extent of twenty-seven hundred millions of francs and to issue small notes.

CHICAGO has just discovered that she has a city debt of a little over four hundred thousand dollars. Pooh! a mere bagatelle. New York can see that four hundred thousand and go nearly a hundred millions better.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY contemplates visiting the Czar of Russia at an early moment next spring. So we are specially informed by cable telegram. The compliment will be quite natural, in the way of a friendly family greeting.

MISPLACED INDIGNATION—The indignation of the people of California in failing to get the destructive storm which they had been looking for. Let them be patient; they may get it yet, and as much as they want. The Clerk of the Weather has lately had his hands full with his late storms in the East; but now, we think, he will be able to attend to California.

"SPIRITS DIVINE"—The spirits in Henry Ward Beecher's church.

THE FIRST CARDINAL.—If the report we have from Rome on the subject is correct Archbishop McCloskey has been promoted to the red hat of a Cardinal, and he is the first Cardinal of Mother Church chosen from the clergy of the United States. At all events he deserves the honor, and if appointed he will be an important accession to the College of Cardinals.

THE DEMOCRATIC papers in California, as a general thing, deprecate the passive

If so soon I am to be done for
Wonder what I was begun for.

Christmas—Progress and Power of Christianity—The Mission of Americans.

At no other season of the year are all the sweet and sacred sentiments of the human heart so universally awakened as at Christmas. This is because the immortal system founded by Him whose birth the season celebrates is so perfectly adapted to the nature and necessities of mortals. When the reign of perfect peace and universal brotherhood shall have been established Christmas will have then become the day of days, the universal holy day among all the nations. Though that promised period, "which kings and prophets waited for," has not yet arrived, chimes of consecrated bells in Christian countries will this morning summon multitudes to celebrate the anniversary of the nativity of Jesus. And in response to the summons of the chimes and their own convictions millions of worshippers will assemble for that purpose in churches and cathedrals. To those who are less impressed by simple services than by imposing religious ceremonials the effect of songs of adoration and of praise will be increased by the aid of magnificent instrumental music, and the solemnity of the scene will be augmented by the "dim religious light" that shines through the crimson and purple of the painted windows. The Christmas carols, songs and symphonies that will be chanted by choirs and congregations are but the echoes of the celestial voices of that heavenly host which accompanied the angel who announced to the astonished shepherds the advent of the Messiah whose appearance had been prophesied for ages. They are but the echoes, also, of the songs of faith and praise that have subsequently lingered on the lips and immortalized the memories of martyrs.

Viewed in whatever light it may be, the mission of Jesus Christ to humanity is supreme in its importance. We need not enter into a discussion of the character of Christ or of the system which He founded. Rival religionists who exclaim "*Ecce Homo!*" and "*Ecce Deus!*" may rejoice respectively in their opinions. Whatever peculiar forms of faith sects of modern Christians may adhere to, it is enough to know that all concur in acknowledging that Christ was the most perfect character that ever trod the earth, and that the safest and sublimest rules of human conduct are those which He expounded. Though faith, sublime in its simplicity, questions not but justifies "the ways of God to man," those ways are only known to us as mysteries. And among the most marvellous of these is the manner in which the Creator has at different times revealed Himself unto His creatures. In the Old Testament He assumes the character of awful majesty to whom burnt offerings and sacrifices were essential in order to appease His wrath and stay the avenging hand of justice. In the New Testament He assumes the character of wonderful humility, combined with infinite love, gentleness and mercy. This is the character in which He appears the dearest to human beings. It is more in harmony with, as we have said, the nature and necessities of mortals, and with the intelligence which has superseded the ignorance of departed ages. Hence we gladly turn from the thunders of Sinai to the Sermon on the Mount, and from the majesty of Jehovah to the simplicity of Jesus.

Without following the fortunes of Christianity through all its eventful epochs we may remark that though its march has been attended with wonderful vicissitudes, and has been temporarily impeded at various intervals, its career has been one of progress from its foundation to the present period. The history of the Church is the most remarkable in human annals. Judaism had flourished and failed, the civilization of Greece was on the wane, the supremacy of the Roman empire was sinking under the power of paganism, when there arose from the most humble origin a system which, soon spreading along the shores of the Mediterranean, has since fought and won its way over the whole of what is now denominated Christendom. For centuries persecutions followed it into Asia Minor, Greece, Italy and Africa, until they were in a measure arrested under Constantine. But while paganism was extinguished and Christianity extended the Church became corrupt and continued to become corrupted. The most serious assault that Christianity has sustained came from the system founded by Mohammed, who claimed to be commissioned to restore the true religion revealed by God to Abraham. By the power of conquest his system was carried triumphantly from Arabia over countries where Christianity still flourished; it spread into Spain, even France was threatened, and for a time the cause of Christ seemed to be seriously endangered. But Christianity had not lost its vitality, though the Church was weak and its affairs were improperly administered. The Reformation inspired by Luther came when reformation was most needed. Luther understood the true idea of Christianity, and he, more than all his coadjutors, labored successfully to restore it in its spirit. Though it has passed through seas of blood, the system of salvation born with the Babe of Bethlehem has survived all the shocks of ignorance and heathenism, and is destined not only to make the world synonymous with Christendom, but to make the true spirit of Christianity the guiding principle of every individual.

Christianity is love, and love is the most potent power in all the universe. The mission of the Messiah was not so much to found a Church or sect as to establish and exemplify immortal principles. Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will toward men, is the sum and substance of the Christian system. Christ was the link that unites man to his Maker. He came to show the sympathy existing between the Creator and His creatures; to elevate humanity by presenting in His person a living example of what humanity might be, and to point out the way to a glorious immortality. It is because Christianity is so perfectly adapted to the complex character of mankind that it wins its way to our affections. It not only commends itself to the highest order of intelligence, but it appeals with force and feeling to the sweetest and tenderest of human sympathies. We have an abiding faith in the divinity of humanity, and none in the "total depravity" that is preached from some orthodox pulpits. We cannot associate the goodness of God and the immortality of mankind with the idea of everlasting punishments. Assuredly every human soul will sooner or later receive its full measure of happiness according to its capacities. And to show how these may be increased by the cultivation of our moral faculties was one of the objects embraced in the mission of Jesus. This could not be better accomplished than by showing us an example that we could understand and attempt to imitate. It is this union of the divine with the human so perfectly presented before us in the person of Jesus that has led, and is leading, the heart of humanity to appreciate and cherish His character and teachings.

The progress of Christianity in the world can never again be seriously interrupted. The periods have passed when paganism could assume the ascendancy. Much ignorance and superstition prevail among peoples yet, we admit, but ignorance and superstition have been for centuries gradually giving way under the regenerating influence of Christianity, and at no period since the Creation has mankind attained a higher stage of development than at the present. Never before were the principles of progress so prominent or the signs of the times for the future so full of promise. The arts and sciences, the handmaids of Christian civilization, are everywhere aiding the completion of the work commenced by Christ, whose nativity we now commemorate. Steam, electricity and the press are each and all contributing toward the consummation of the grand design of the Creator for the amelioration of humanity. By means of rapid communication all the nations of the earth are being brought closer together, and with it we have repeated evidence of the interchange of kindly sympathies, which is one of the fundamental principles of Christianity. With universal liberty we shall have universal intelligence, and this will inaugurate the era of universal brotherhood and universal peace—the feeling of the whole human race that as the children of one Father they have a common sympathy and a common destiny. In this grand and glorious work we must not forget our mission as Americans. The eyes of the oppressed in other lands are turned toward us, and in our influence and example are centred the hopes of liberty everywhere—civil and religious. Already the influence of the United States has been felt and followed to a greater or lesser extent in other and older nations. We believe that within the present century Christianity has received an impetus in the United States greater than it has ever yet received in any other country. The "manifest destiny" of the United States is to establish, firm as the Rock of Ages, on the whole of the American Continent, the highest possible development of Christian civilization, and to be a bright and shining light among the nations. Each has its mission to perform and each can render to the other sympathy and assistance in promoting the cause of Christianity, which is the amelioration of mankind by the cultivation of all the gifts and graces which will enable us to enjoy the benefits and blessings of a glorious immortality.

The New Charter Proposed for New York City by the Committee of Seventy.

The draft of a new charter for the city of New York, published in the HERALD to-day, is the result of the deliberations of the subcommittee of the Committee of Seventy; and while it is yet incomplete, the groundwork is sufficiently set forth to show the character of the reforms it proposes. It certainly contains some very excellent points. Its underlying principle is to secure to the political minority in the city a substantial representation in the government. To this end large and controlling power is vested in the Board of Aldermen, while the Mayor has few save executive functions to perform. The number of Aldermen is fixed at forty-five, nine of whom are to be elected in each Senate district of the city. Every elector has the privilege of voting nine Aldermanic ballots, each containing one name, and he can vote for the same candidate nine times, or distribute his votes in such proportion as he may choose. This, of course, renders certain the election of a good share of the candidates of the minority party in each Senate district. Following out the same principle in the various branches of the government, all the important departments—those of Public Works, Public Parks, Docks, Public Charities and Corrections and Finance—are placed under the control of five Commissioners, one of whom is to be appointed by the Mayor, while the other four are to be elected by the Board of Aldermen. In such election each member of the Board is entitled to cast four open ballots, containing each one name, and an Alderman may cast his four ballots for one candidate or may distribute them in such proportion as he may choose. This again enables the minority of the Board of Aldermen to make certain of electing at least one candidate in each of the above departments, and thus secures the representation of the minority party in the city throughout the whole municipal government. While our experience in New York has not taught us to place much reliance in the honesty of those republican politicians who have managed to obtain a recognition under democratic city administrations, it is, nevertheless, a healthy principle to secure an opposition representation in all the city departments as well as in the Board of Aldermen.

The power of the Department of Public Works is greatly increased; among other things, taking in the duties of the present Department of Buildings, of the Department of Parks, so far as regards boulevards, streets and avenues above Central Park, and probably of street cleaning. In the Department of Finance the member appointed by the Mayor is to be Comptroller of the City and County Treasurer, while the four members appointed by the Board of Aldermen are to be called Commissioners of the City Treasury. The office of City Chamberlain is to be abolished. As a matter of course all the present office-holders are legislated out of office; even Comptroller Green will not be spared, but will have to take his chance of re-appointment by the Mayor, who is to be elected next April, or of election to the Finance Department by the Board of Aldermen to be chosen at the same time. The Mayor and Aldermen are to be elected for a single year's term, and in the latter is to rest the whole legislative power. No money whatever can be raised for any department of the municipal government except through the Board of Aldermen, and the most stringent rules are drawn to protect the funds and credit of the city even from that body. The powers of removal of heads of departments are somewhat less simple and direct than they should be, but the Mayor is to be removable by the Governor for cause in the manner provided by law in the cases of sheriffs and county clerks.

On one point the Committee of Seventy make, we believe, a great blunder. They adopt the principle, first advocated by the HERALD, of requiring publication of all amounts expended, contracts made, resolutions and ordinances passed, &c., by every public department at short, stated periods; but they defeat the whole object of the reform by establishing another edition of the *Transcript* job, under the name of *The City Record*, in which these publications are to be made. This probably may be designed to save the city the expense of newspaper advertising, but it is a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy. No person cares to look in any such sheet for city doings, and not one citizen out of every ten thousand would ever see a copy of the *Record*. "Publicity" is the only object of requiring these detailed statements of their operations from the departments, and this cannot be secured by printing them in a job concern such as the *Transcript* was, and such as it is proposed the *Record* shall be. The people desire to see what their public officers are doing. They know that had the policy of publishing weekly statements of all bills paid, contracts made and liabilities incurred, prevailed during the rule of the Tammany Ring, no such frauds as have been perpetrated against the city would have been practicable. Our citizens will not begrudge the money expended in laying before them the information they desire, and no parsimonious idea of saving a few dollars should prevent this most valuable feature of publicity from being fully engrafted on any new charter that may be enacted. Whatever amount might be used in the publication of *The City Record* would be thrown away, and the people have had sufficient experience in the *Transcript* swindle not to desire to see the experiment revived. We shall have more to say of the committee's proposed charter hereafter, but the blunder of this proposition is so self-evident that we do not suppose there will be any attempt to adhere to it. Of course the rough draft now published has yet to be revised and completed, and there will come the question of its acceptance by the Legislature. As it is not as much as it might be in the interests of the republican majority at Albany, we do not think its rejection at all improbable. The Legislature will, no doubt, have views of its own to carry out in connection with our future municipal government.

SONG OF THE POOR CAR HORSE IN STORMY WEATHER—"A heart bound down by weight of 'whoa!'"

Christmas Facts and Speculations.

One common thought and one theme agitated the Christian pulpits of this city, and probably of the whole land, yesterday. The thought was of the wondrous love of God, and the theme the manifestation of that love in the birth of Jesus Christ, whose natal anniversary the Christian world commemorates to-day. And such has been the progress of Christianity in these latter days that not only throughout Christendom, but in heathendom also, is this marvellous event celebrated on this 25th day of December. The subject and the occasion are such as to invite speculation, and some of the pulpit preachers yesterday indulged a little therein. The Rev. Dr. Foss, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, while introducing his audience to the manger-cradle of Bethlehem and its Divine occupant, and dwelling on the object of the Saviour's mission, gave them also some historic facts and speculations regarding the magii, whom he considered to be Persian astronomers, chosen by God to receive this announcement, because the Persian religion was then the least impure, they believing in and worshipping one God, the Creator of all things. The ancient fire worship the Doctor considered was derived from Moses' interview with God in the burning bush, which was well known to the ancient heathen. The fire was taken as the best expression of the Deity, and thus the unseen God was worshipped. Because of the fulness and freeness of the salvation provided in the Gospel and by the life and death of Christ Dr. Foss had good hopes to see Socrates and other heathen philosophers in heaven. And so have we. And many that are first shall be last, and the last shall be first there, notwithstanding our theological notions and dogmas.

The second coming of Christ was suggested to the mind of Dr. Thompson by the recurrence of this festival, and he called the attention of Christ church (Protestant Episcopal) to it, and encouraged them not to become disheartened nor weary by the length of the journey nor the roughness of the way with the thought that by and by they shall enter into rest. Dr. Ogilby saw in the Christmas anniversary an occasion for humility in the example of Him whose birth we celebrate, and urged the Trinity congregation to bow their heads and their hearts if they would know the Saviour and be like him. But, according to Mr. Frothingham, the coming of Christ or His life and teachings has not added anything to the teachings of the old classics and ante-classic sages of the world, and hence there is no more benefit in trying to be like Him than there is in being like Socrates, Zoroaster, Confucius or any other man. Such faith may do for Mr. Frothingham, but it evidently does not suit the Christian world, nor indeed the heathen, who are rapidly forsaking Confucius and Buddha and following Jesus of Nazareth. And, as Dr. Hall beautifully and eloquently explained, it is only through His blood that we can be cleansed and made meet for heaven. And were we to scale heaven's high wall, and thus enter, we should have no fellowship or sympathy among the blood-washed throng who day and night praise and magnify His love.

The eloquent rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity touched on the supernatural signs which heralded the Saviour's birth and death—a carpenter's child and yet the son of a virgin. Poverty and disgrace were His heritage on earth, and, with His life and holy example before us, Mr. Tyng thought there was nothing so contemptible to a Christian as the vaunted pride and caste of life on Christmas Day. If Christ so loved us we ought also to love one another. "Will you value a man for his money," asked the preacher, "and yet hope to be saved by the life of a poor man?" This was a pertinent question, and struck right at the root of anti-Christian customs which prevail all around us.

Two only of our city sermons reported did not touch on the great event of the day. Father Griffin, in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, gave some excellent suggestions which all would do well to heed, and to amend their ways in the particulars condemned. The Rev. Professor Pottgeisser, formerly of Fordham College, delivered an admirable lecture, in the Assembly Rooms, on God as an absolute and Omnipotent Being, and on the nature and characteristics of faith in Him.

Mr. Beecher, while taking up the general theme of the day, treated his subject differently from some others. It was not the coming of Christ that interested him so much as the growth and development of "the Christ principle" in individuals and nations. And he thought that we might very properly say that Christ came in every generation, and the time will come when even governments will be conducted according to the spirit of Christ. We hope that day is near, but appearances do not so indicate. The Rev. H. M. Gallagher illustrated the relation which Christ's birth bears to the future life, and by it enforced holiness of heart and life, which brings peace and happiness here as well as hereafter. Dr. Newman, in Washington, thought that John the Baptist's ideas concerning Christ were not thoroughly orthodox at first, and he explained why they were not, and, presumptively, why many others in our day stumble at the same stumbling stone. And at the dedication of a new Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, yesterday, Dr. Duryea called the attention of the congregation away from the temple made with hands to themselves made temples of the Holy Ghost; and to it and the other discourses printed in the HERALD this morning we invite the attention of our readers, to every one of whom also we wish "A Merry Christmas."

The Cold Snap and the Storms of This December.

Down to the day before Christmas we have had this time the naughtiest December throughout the United States of many years. The heaviest snows for December within the memory of the oldest prairie hunters and mountain trappers have fallen this season over all the vast expanse of country extending from the Mississippi River to that lofty range of the Sierras Nevada which look down upon the plains of California. With all their appliances for working through snow drifts the Pacific Railway trains between Omaha and Sacramento have been detained by these obstructions from ten to twenty days beyond their appointed time. In Utah the snow is reported to be ten feet deep on the level, and in the mountain ravines, or "canyons," from twenty to thirty feet. From the Atlantic coast to Nevada meantime the intensity of the cold takes the premium for December.

The breaking up of this "cold snap," too, has been as remarkable as the snap itself. The 23d of this December, as a Christmas shopping day, will long be remembered from this city over an area extending hundreds of miles in every direction, as one of the rainiest, slushiest and most dismal and disagreeable shopping days ever known. But out West this same storm was a December hurricane, tearing down and dismantling buildings in Chicago, and so on from point to point, to St. Louis. In Kentucky it is described as a terrific tornado, doing considerable damage, and in Memphis it was a gale of great severity, blowing the steamer Phil Allen across the river upon a sand bar, where she was sunk. But directly following this terrific commotion in the atmosphere we had yesterday the warm sun and the soft and balmy air of a bright May morning. Within the short space of three days we had here a touch of December, such as they have on

The pitiless coast of Labrador,

a taste of the wintry climate of Mr. Seward's beautiful Alaska,

Where it rains and snows always,

and the visitation of a soft and sunny December morning, such as they sometimes boast of in Florida when we are shivering here in our freezing nor'westers. We hope that this visit of the genial airs from the Gulf Stream will be prolonged for many days, although we fear that they came in too good to last.

HAS NOT the civil service question given rise to a good deal of uncivil discussion?

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Dec. 23.]

The New York HERALD has just given another evidence of journalistic enterprise that throws in the shade any of its former great achievements. Some two years ago it despatched an agent on a news expedition, which was to conclude and end with a search for the famous African explorer, Dr. Livingstone. This agent has just been heard from, the HERALD of yesterday publishing a five column account of the progress which he has made in his search after the Doctor, and the adventures and privations which he has encountered in the wilds of Africa.

A SOMEWHAT SUSPICIOUS CASE.

A few nights ago a woman, about thirty-five years of age, whose name was subsequently learned to have been Mary Farrell, was found partially insensible in a stable in West street, under circumstances strongly indicating that her person had been outraged by ruffians. There were marks of violence on her arms and lower extremities. After being taken to the Ninth precinct station house Mary was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and there died on Saturday. John Beach, M. D., yesterday made a post-mortem examination on the body, which showed that deceased had been of very intemperate habits. The marks of violence were only superficial, and in the doctor's opinion death resulted from arsenic poisoning. No further information could be obtained concerning deceased.

ALLEGED DOUBLE MURDER.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 24, 1871.

A correspondent of the Erie *Despatch* says a horrible tragedy occured at Kane, Pa., ninety-four miles east of here on the Philadelphia and Erie road, on the night of the 20th inst. The wife and child of Patrick Burns were found dead Thursday morning under a barn near their house. The physicians who examined their bodies say there is no doubt that both were murdered, the wife having been strangled and the child's skull broken.

Burns has been committed to jail to await the result of the coroner's inquest.

THE KU KLUX TRIALS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 24, 1871.

In the United States Court yesterday the jury in the case of Mitchell and Whitesides, after nearly twenty-four hours' consultation, returned a verdict of guilty on the second and fourth counts. The defence moved for a new trial.

The Court then took a recess till Wednesday next.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

The Next Presidential Contest from a Radical View.

[From the Rochester Democrat (republican) Dec. 22.]

We give below a table based on the electoral vote of the States, as provided under the new Apportionment bill. In dividing the States into "contested" and "uncontested," we classify as "contested" those which have been carried by each party, in turn, during the last four years, and as "uncontested" those which have uniformly voted on one side, no matter how spirited the contest may have been. The arrangement as between "republican and "democratic" is based, of course, on the latest elections in the respective States. The following is the table:—

UNCONTESTED STATES.

Republican.		*Democratic.*	
Illinois	21	Delaware	3
Indiana	14	Georgia	11
Iowa	11	Kentucky	12
Kansas	5	Maryland	8
Maine	7	Tennessee	11
Massachusetts	13	Texas	6
Michigan	11	Virginia	11
Minnesota	5	West Virginia	5
Mississippi	8		
Nebraska	3	Total	69
Ohio	22		
Pennsylvania	28		
Rhode Island	4		
South Carolina	7		
Vermont	4		
Wisconsin	10		
Total	176		

CONTESTED STATES.

California	6	Alabama	[illegible]
Connecticut	6	Arkansas	6
Louisiana	7	Florida	3
New York	34	Missouri	15
		Nevada	3
Total	53	New Hampshire	4
Uncontested	173	New Jersey	9
		North Carolina	10
Total	226	Oregon	3
		Total	62
Uncontested			69
Total			131

New Hampshire will probably revert to the republican column next spring.

From this table it requires 179 votes to elect. The republicans have thus only to retain the States they have not lost since 1863, and carry either California, Connecticut or Louisiana (to say nothing of New York) to insure their triumph. On the other hand, the democrats must add the entire "contested" vote, republican as well as democratic, to their own to insure success.

The New Hampshire Election Next March.

[From the Exeter (N. H.) News Letter (republican) Dec. 20.]

"If our conventions are conducted fairly there is a chance for victory, but, on the other hand, if they are to be managed by men hired and pledged to particular aspirants, if public opinion is to be manufactured by political emissaries and manipulators, if independent republican voters are to be called upon to cast a ticket containing the names of men whom they despise or of whom they know nothing, and who misrepresent the preferences and views of the party, then we shall fail, and ought to fail, to carry the election."

The Speakership of the New York Assembly.

Mr. Strahan, of Orange, is being pushed for the Speakership of the New York Assembly.

THE HUNTER'S POINT BIBLE WAR.

The War Not Yet Over—The Notification of the Trustees To Be Disregarded.

Mr. Seiberg, the Principal of Hunter's Point school, which has caused so much excitement in the public mind, was served by the trustees, on Thursday, with a notification that hereafter the public school premises, buildings and property shall no longer be used or occupied in any way during school hours for the purpose of religious exercises, practices, instruction, reading of the Scriptures or the recitations of religious prayers. Mr. Joseph Fiesel, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, signed the notification in the absence of the principal; a copy was also sent to the teacher in the school. Authority over the building is claimed by the trustees, and although they have not the power to decide on the regulations of the school, which is vested only in the School Commissioner, yet they have the right to close the school building, which they will do unless the reading of the Bible is discontinued. Mr. Feisel, after serving the notice on Thursday, attended the school during the morning exercises, and was present at the reading of the Scriptures by the Principal, notwithstanding the notification on Friday. Another trustee attended with him for the purpose of witnessing the disregard of orders and rules. The Board of Commissioners deny the right of the trustees to interfere in any way either with the school discipline or property. They say that the charter especially provides for the duties of both Boards; that the duties of the trustees are limited to the financial matters of the district. The Commissioners have notified the principal to take no notice of the document and to continue the reading of the Bible in the schools as usual. The document has been passed over to Corporation Attorney Stevens, and in all probability action will be commenced against the trustees for interfering in the duties of the school. The Catholic population are very bitter against Mr. Seiberg. They claim that he broke faith with them; that the settlement for the discontinuance of hostilities was made as reported in the papers. This is also corroborated by Assistant District Attorney Burnett, who distinctly states that he understood the arrangement to have been made as reported, and not as claimed by the principal in his note to the press. Although there have been no open hostilities the past week the feeling among the parents and the residents of Long Island City is more intense than ever. There will be no school during the holiday weeks, but hostilities will probably commence on the reassembling of the school after the 1st of January. In compliance with the request the Board of Trustees has granted the free use of the public school building to all religious denominations for religious instruction to school children. It is understood that the Catholics propose to organize a class for religious instruction after school hours.

LCANIC ERUPTION.

Earthquake in Java and Outbreak of the Ternate Volcano.

The Batavia *Handelsblad* of the 25th of September publishes the following particulars of a volcanic outbreak at Ternate:—

On the afternoon of the 7th of August a violent earthquake was felt, of which the exact direction was unknown. The Ternate mountain had from nine A. M. caused a dull rumbling sound to be heard, varied at intervals by loud reports, and began in the course of the day to cast out streams of lava. The sky looked dark, and the whole country round about was darkened by the down-coming smoke clouds. Luckily, a southerly wind sprung up, which gave another direction to the glowing lava streams flowing landwards, and led the fire in seven currents to the ravines.

This frightful natural phenomenon held on during the night between the 7th and 8th. The inhabitants, thinking their island to be doomed, could not sleep and passed the night outside their houses, looking up anxiously at the furious volcano which seemed to threaten them all with certain destruction. At daybreak the outbursts became worse still; the population began to fly to the islands of Tidore and Halmaheira. All the Tidorese or Ternate fled back to their island, accompanied by thousands of other runaways. The Chinese were the first to seek their safety in flight. The casting out of fire and stones held on for about twelve days, after which it became less. The damage caused to houses and plantations is enormous, but has not been as yet accurately ascertained.

The *Java Bode* of the 19th of September states that this outburst was the most violent known at Ternate within the memory of man. The whole island shook from the underground motion. A moment of rest was followed by another explosion, which shook the houses to their foundations. There were, luckily, only some slight earthquake shocks felt. The Chinese, in fleeing, followed the example set them by the Europeans.

On the 28th of August the volcano was again at rest; at least only a small cloud was seen coming out of the crater.

SUICIDE ON A BUSINESS BASIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23, 1871.

A man named M. B. Pierce, who, it seems, was Sheriff of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, was found dead in his bedroom at the Union Hotel here to-day, with a pistol-shot wound in the left breast and the pistol lying on the floor. A letter to the landlady of the hotel says:—"Do as you please with my remains, but my wish is that you take my effects and by their sale realize enough to get me covered up under snow and frost. My effects will cancel all expenditures, for all I want is a box and hole. I am Sheriff of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and want to be buried before you communicate with my friends. My reason for doing this is the business of nobody but myself."

Another letter, addressed to his deputy, Robert Cosgrove, desires the latter to settle his affairs as best he can, and to do all for his wife and babies possible. A letter from his wife refers to some matters from which it is inferred that Pierce was in pecuniary trouble, in consequence of which he may have left home. He had been here since the 9th inst. Only sixty cents were found among his effects.

GERMANY.

Herald Special Report from London.

Emperor William Likely to Visit the Czar of Russia.

Cabinet Claims Against the Republic of Venezuela.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain:—

LONDON, Dec. 24, 1871.

His Majesty the Emperor William of Germany will, very probably, visit the Czar of Russia in St. Petersburg during the coming spring.

LOOKING TO SOUTH AMERICA.

The German expedition to Venezuela will be commissioned to enforce the national claims against the government of the South American republic.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' HEALTH.

Gradual Recruitment and Regaining of Strength.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 24—Noon.

The Prince of Wales passed a quiet night.

He is gradually regaining his strength.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen since Saturday night throughout the Atlantic States and on the lower lakes, and clear and partially cloudy weather has prevailed during Sunday east of the Mississippi, but threatening weather is now reported from Lakes Erie and Michigan, attending upon a small area of low pressure, which has advanced northeastward to Lake Huron. Rising barometer and clear weather, with falling barometer, is reported from the Northwestern States. Clear weather and light winds on the Gulf coast. No reports have been received from the Pacific stations.

Probabilities.

Clear and mild weather is probable for Monday throughout the Gulf, Southern and Middle States. The low barometer on the lower lakes more northeastward and the cloudy weather in New York and New England very generally clear away during the day; rising barometer and clear, cold weather prevail from Missouri to Michigan and northwestward.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

Supplementary Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—7 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

Rain fell last night at Augusta, Ga., Boston, New London, Conn., New York city, Norfolk, Va., Portland, Me., and Montreal, Canada. The weather was clearing up after a storm at Oswego, N. Y. The temperature was forty-three degrees, and a heavy gale was blowing from the west at a velocity of forty-one miles an hour. Fog was reported from Cape May and Knoxville, Tenn. At Buffalo the weather was cloudy, with a southwester blowing at the rate of forty-one miles an hour. In New London, Conn., the wind from the south registered twenty-eight miles an hour. In New York city the velocity of the wind from the southwest was recorded at thirty-five miles an hour, and in Rochester, N. Y., with a temperature of thirty-eight, the wind was blowing a violent gale from the west, the records showing a velocity of fifty-three miles an hour. Snow fell early this morning at Duluth, Minn., the temperature being seven degrees above zero. At Key West, Fla., the temperature was seventy-three degrees. Snow was reported this evening from Cheyenne, W. T. Rain fell in Augusta, Ga. A violent westerly gale was reported upon the summit of Mount Washington, N. H. The temperature at Key West was 78 degrees, and at Duluth 5 degrees above zero. At Punta Rassa, Fla., it was 79.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	21	56	3 P. M.	21	46
6 A. M.	19	54	6 P. M.	20	39
9 A. M.	18	44	9 P. M.	18	39
12 M.	22	47	12 P. M.	16	38

Average temperature yesterday........40¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........19¾

THE TORNADO TRAVELLING.

The Heaviest Gale Known in Buffalo for Years.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24, 1871.

The warm south wind and rain yesterday cleared the ground entirely of snow. A heavy gale visited this place last night doing considerable damage to buildings, &c. It was the strongest gale experienced here for years.

Great Destruction in Toledo—A Church Spire Blown Off.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1871.

The gale yesterday and last night was one of the most severe ever experienced in this locality. The telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions, and considerable damage was done to roofs, chimneys, &c. The spire of the First Baptist church was blown down, falling upon and partially crushing an adjoining dwelling, but without injuring any of the inmates.

Terrible Effects in Indiana—Stripping the Roof of a Cathedral—One of the Towers Blown Off—Bank, Post Office and Telegraph Buildings Unroofed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 23, 1871.

A violent wind storm has prevailed here all the afternoon, doing considerable damage to buildings. A portion of the roof of St. John's Cathedral was crushed by the falling of the upper part of one of the front towers.

At Lafayette a large number of buildings were unroofed, including the Second National Bank building, Post Office and telegraph buildings. Several persons were injured.

$50,000 Worth of Property Destroyed at Springfield, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24, 1871.

A very heavy gale swept over Springfield, Ill., yesterday. It blew down an immense skating rink and the new rolling mills of the Springfield Iron Company and entirely destroyed the round house of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, besides tearing off several roofs, toppling over chimneys, levelling fences, &c. The loss cannot be less than $50,000.

The Storm on the Plains.

OMAHA, Dec. 23, 1871.

The late storm was very severe, and extended through the mountains to the Pacific coast. Western trains are reported snow-bound, with a prospect that several days will be required to clear away the obstructions.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Dec. 24, 1871.

The steamboat train on the Hartford and Erie Railroad met with a serious accident this afternoon. The train was thirteen hours late, owing to the storm. When near East Douglass the engine struck a large rock which had been washed on to the centre of the track, breaking the cowcatcher in two, breaking the axle of the tender and smashing every brake of the train. The train consisted of a baggage car, smoking and passenger car, which, fortunately, was not thrown from the track. When the accident happened the embankment was full thirty feet high, and if the train had gone off serious loss of life would probably have resulted. A new train was made up at Blackstone, arriving at Boston at half-past seven in the evening.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERAL COUNCIL.

Plan for Political Organization—The Progress of the Internationals—Extending in the Far West—Endorsing Mr. Hoar's Project of a Labor Bureau.

A full attendance of delegates was at the Federal Council of the International Workingmen's Association which was held yesterday afternoon at No. 100 Prince street. Theodore H. Banks was elected chairman and Mr. Henry C. Slee officiated as secretary.

A delegate stated that a German Section had been formed in Boston and another French Section in this city, from which delegates would be present at the next meeting; a delegate from Williamsburg said that Section 21 had resolved to be represented in in the Federal Council and would send a delegate to the next meeting. Under the head of "Reports of Committees," Mr. Hubert, Treasurer of the funeral procession fund, reported that, after paying all expenses he had still a balance on hand of $38. Mr. Henry C. Slee, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, reported that all the committee were working earnestly, and would, in all probability, have their whole work completed by the next regular meeting. The report was received as a report of progress. Mr. Grosse, German Secretary, stated that he had, according to instruction, prepared a report of the proceedings of and

PROGRESS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The report was received, and on motion it was resolved to send a copy to Mr. Hales, Secretary of the General Council in London, and to all Sections not represented in the Federal Council.

The delegate from Section 11 reported that they had received several communications informing them that the organization was

EXTENDING RAPIDLY IN THE FAR WEST,

and already two new sections had been recently formed in St. Louis. Mr. Daguenet, of Section 18, stated that a new German Section would be formed in Newark in the course of a few days. A great many Americans, he said, were also anxious to form Sections in various parts of New Jersey. Mr. McGregor, of the Affiliated Jewellers, stated that a new Section had been formed in this city, which will hereafter be known as the I. W. A. of the Fifth Senatorial district, and that a meeting of the Section would be held on Friday evening next in Spring street, at which a debate would take place, the subject being "The International and

ITS BEARING UPON AMERICAN POLITICS."

Numerous communications were read from various parts of the country expressing sympathy, among which was the following:—

NAVAL ACADEMY,
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 16, 1871.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY:—

SIR—I most respectfully hereby tender the I. W. A. my most sincere sympathy in their efforts to obtain their rights. I should like to join it, and so would a great many seamen. If the society will inform us where to send subscriptions we will be happy to forward all we can spare. All the seamen on this station are with the Internationals heart and soul. We should like to place ourselves in communication with you. I remain, yours fraternally,

WM. LORAN.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to furnish the desired information at his earliest convenience.

Mr. WEST offered some resolutions, which were referred to a committee to report at the next meeting. Their purpose is the appointment of a committee "to devise and prepare

A PLAN OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

in conformity to the political status of the people above mentioned, and submit the same, through the Federal Council, to the several sections represented therein for approval."

Mr. T. H. BANKS, of Section 9, stated they endorsed the action of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and favored the establishing of

A LABOR BUREAU

throughout the United States. He had also been instructed to advocate the procuring of suitable headquarters to hold their meetings in. He moved that a committee be appointed to make the necessary inquiries as regards expenses.

The motion was carried and the following committee was appointed:—Messrs. Banks, Stebeling, Christinet and McGregor.

After voting money for some French refugees in this city the meeting adjourned.

Internationals—Section 12.

Section 12 of this organization, heretofore meeting at the office of Woodhull & Claflin, in Broad street, lately changed its place of assembly to the residence of Mrs. Woodhull in East Thirty-eighth street. Its first gathering there came off last night and was very fully attended, with Mrs. Woodhull in the chair. Many ladies were present, as were also a number of the labor reformers. Addresses were made by William West, Albert Brisbane, Osborn Ward, T. H. Banks and others. After the regular order of business was over a discussion sprung up on the principles of the International, especially upon the policy of organization for political purposes as the only means of the conquest of political power and of carrying out the objects of the International. Prominent members from all the different organizations of the city were present and a number of new members presented themselves for affiliation with the organization.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

A Sad Accident in Paterson—An Aged Sexton and His Wife Suffocated in Their Bedroom—The Church Closed on the Sabbath and the Puzzled Congregation Find the Corpses in Basement.

It is usual for the Holland church, in Godwin street, Paterson, N. J., to hold a service at half-past nine o'clock on Sunday mornings. Some of the early church-goers arrived a little after nine o'clock yesterday morning and were surprised to find the church not opened, as usual.

In the basement lived the sexton of the church and his wife, an aged couple, whose names were Leonard and Jacomina Copenhall. A member of the church stepped down to the basement door to ascertain the cause of the church not being opened, but found it locked and he was unable to get in. Finally he broke open the window of the room which was used by the old couple as a kitchen.

An intolerable smell of escaping gas immediately came through the window and nearly caused the man to swoon away; but he finally made an effort and entered the room.

A GHASTLY SIGHT

met his gaze. Upon the floor of the bedroom of the old couple, in front of the bed, lay the old man, dead. His wife reclined upon the edge of the bed, also dead. Their positions bore unmistakable evidence of their having endeavored to arise and of fainting in the attempt from suffocation.

The cause of the affair was very evident. In the kitchen was a small cooking stove, the damper of which had been turned off and the lids partially opened, after putting on some fresh coal to keep the fire through the night. This diffused a great quantity of gas through the kitchen, which communicated by an open door with the adjoining room, in which the old couple slept. The windows being closed tightly on such an inclement night, and there being no ventilation whatever, of course the inmates died with

SUFFOCATION FROM THE GAS.

When the HERALD representative visited the place a half hour or more after the discovery of the bodies there was an intolerable stench of gas, in which a person could not live half an hour, and in two minutes the spectators were obliged to leave the place to get their breath. No other cause for the smell of gas could be discovered than the stove, and an experimental removal of the lids proved beyond doubt that that was the real source of the deadly atmosphere.

Coroner Quinn viewed the bodies, but the case was so plain that no inquest was deemed necessary and a permit for burial was given. The victims were poor Hollanders and had no relatives excepting a married daughter living in Paterson.

THE MISSOURI LYNCHING.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24, 1771.

Further particulars have been received of the lynching of two desperadoes near Seneca, Mo. Last week it appears Louis Swimm and another desperado known as Texas Ive, alias Buckskin, induced a German named Henry Salsman to go about two miles from Prairie City to get some whiskey they had secreted. After getting out of the town they assaulted him with clubs and left him for dead, after robbing him of $25 and a watch. Salsman recovered sufficiently to crawl back to the town and reported the affair. Swimm was arrested at Seneca by the Vigilance Committee. Buckskin was subsequently captured after being shot three times Both were hanged to a tree. Before the execution Buskskin confessed to having murdered eleven men during the past year, and the total booty obtained was only $90.

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY.

Patrick Doyle, of No. 228 West Nineteenth street, got into a row with his better half, Ann, and when she endeavored to defend herself from his attacks he caught her about the body, flung her on the floor, breaking her collar bone and injuring her severely about the head. The woman was removed by the police to the Sixteenth precinct station house, from where, after being attended to by the police surgeon, she was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A lunatic named John Killian, of No. 1,417 Broadway, was taken in custody by Officer Sims, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, yesterday, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

WASHINGTON.

Investigating Collector Murphy's General Order Business.

The Coming Contests in Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin for United States Senators.

Attempt to Disarm the Spanish Volunteers in Cuba.

The Haytien Government in an Ugly Position Regarding St. Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1871.

The General Order Business Under the Recent Administration at the New York Custom House.

The resolution of Senator Conkling for an investigation of the general order business in the New York Custom House, and in which the language of Senator Schurz reflecting on Mr. Leet, of the firm of Leet & Stocking, and General Horace Porter, intimating that there were influences in the White House stronger, even, than the Secretary of the Treasury, is quoted, was occasioned by a very queer story, that, to say the least of it, needs contradiction. It is that the profits of the general order business, under Collector Murphy, were farmed out to Leet & Stocking and divided into four shares, two of them going to General Porter. Publicity was first given to the story by a woman who was offended at the marriage of Mr. Stocking to the daughter of Mr. Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, and came to the knowledge of some of the revenue reformers who are working against the present administration. These people have followed it up so closely as to have gained sufficient evidence to sustain the charge independently of the person who gave the original intimation. The recent remarkable fight in the Senate, and especially Mr. Schurz's curious intimation of a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself, hinted darkly at some such fact as this, and the enemies of the administration declare that if the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment will hear and report the truth they will develop the facts upon unquestionable testimony.

The Forthcoming Elections for United States Senators in Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin—The Ohio Fight for Harland.

Great interest is manifested in political circles here as to the result of the elections for United States Senators to be held within the next twenty-five days in the States of Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin. There are twenty-one Senators whose terms will expire on the 4th of March, 1873. Two of these prospective vacancies have already been filled by the election of Mr. Sargent from California, and Mr. McCreary from Kentucky. The failure of Mr. Beck in the latter State relieves the Senatorial majority of one whom they regard as a formidable opponent. Mr. McCreary is considered an able, but lazy, man. John Sherman's re-election will be regarded as an administration triumph, though it is considered doubtful if the White House looks with as much favor as formerly on that influence. The revenue and civil reformers in Ohio are strongly opposed to Mr. Sherman. Secretary Delano, it is thought, looks eagerly to the Capitol. His Assistant Secretary of the Interior is now in Ohio, looking after the loose threads. The opponents of Sherman appear to be concentrating on Ex-Governor Dennison, while the names of General Cox and James R. Ashley are mentioned as compromise candidates in the event of the fight waxing warm. It is conceded that Mr. Sherman's re-election is, to say the least, in some doubt.

Mr. Harlan has already left for Iowa. The election there takes place on the 17th proximo. His friends claim over seventy votes on joint ballot, giving their candidate about seventeen majority. His opponents are equally as confident. Ex-Representative Allison is their favorite, while the names of Mr. Joseph F. Wilson and General G. M. Dodge are also mentioned. The administration is very anxious for Mr. Harlan's re-election. Friends of the latter say, in reply to charges made against the Senator with regard to his placing on the pension rolls the names of Indian claimants, that the act was not illegal, though unusual, and that Mr. Harlan's object as Secretary was to prevent the Pension Bureau being imposed on. He sent, it is claimed, an expert to the Indian Territory as special agent, with orders to re-examine on the ground the evidence presented here by their attorney, and pay only the *bona fide* claims. Two hundred and seventy-four cases were filed and entered on the rolls. Of these Mr. Whitney, the agent, allowed only forty-seven, and when he returned here the balance was stricken from the rolls. Mr. Whitney drew $75,000, paid out about twenty-four thousand dollars and returned the balance to the Treasury, where his accounts were fully adjusted. This is the story of Mr. Harlan's friends. One of the most active agencies against the Senator is produced by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, which charges the Senator with endeavoring to pass a bill in the interest of James E. Joy, another railroad magnate, which would give him and the road he manages an equal right to use the Chicago road's bridge across the Mississippi at Clinton, Iowa. Long after the bridge was built Congress passed a law making post routes of all bridges to be built across navigable streams. Mr. Harlan is charged with endeavoring to make this retroactive. The consequence is the formation of a powerful railroad lobby for and against him. The President and friends look with anxiety for his success. Mr. Howe will walk over the Wisconsin course. Sixteen vacancies are to be filled next winter, all of them republicans but one.

Suspicious Conduct of the Haytien Government Regarding St. Domingo.

It appears from official advices that our Minister at Hayti, by instruction of our government, has remonstrated to the authorities of that country, plainly and emphatically, against the want of good faith shown by the Haytien government in its observance of its neutrality in regard to the domestic strife in St. Domingo. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, intimated that the allegations were not sustained by proofs, and must have come from factions interested in throwing discredit upon his government, by which latter statement Minister Bassett suspected he intended allusion to the adherents of President Baez, and especially to the Haytien exiles and refugees in St. Domingo. The Minister declared that the sympathies of his government were in full accord with those of the great majority of the citizens of the United States, who have a lively interest in the independence of the republic of St. Domingo; that his government could have no interest in working for the annexation of that republic to Hayti, and again made the declaration that his government does nothing to foment discord in St. Domingo, but that its strongest desire is to cultivate perfect friendship and harmony with that republic.

Mr. Bassett adds that the promises and protestations of the Haytien government on this particular subject "do not seem to be expressed in any way to inspire perfect confidence in their sincerity."

Investigations in the Treasury Department.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department have not been charged with such an investigation as the Secretary is having made, which is a counting of the funds of the Treasury, which, it is supposed, will occupy twenty counters four months. The investigation of the committee has to do with accounts, expenditures, vouchers, and the administration of the affairs of the department in all its ramifications. This investigation has already commenced, and, although delayed somewhat on account of the absence of democratic members of the committee, it will be resumed immediately after the holidays.

Salary of the Clerk to the Committee on Public Buildings.

On the day previous to the adjournment of Congress Mr. Dawes introduced a resolution into the House to the effect that the resolution of April 17, authorizing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to employ a clerk, shall be so construed as to pay said clerk during the time Congress is in session, but not during the recesses between the sessions. This resolution appearing on its face as in the interests of reform and coming from the leader of the House, passed without objection. The facts of the case are that the committee has no use for a clerk, and under the recent professions of the dominant party in the House was not to employ one, the whole thing being, as it is supposed, a trick on the part of Mr. Dawes to provide for the payment of a salary to a man who is sometimes useful and had to be provided for.

Legal Tender Cases in the Supreme Court.

The full opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the legal tender cases will be delivered on the 15th of January. Those who will unite in the majority are Justices Davis, Strong, Miller, Swayne and Bradley, and those in the minority Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justices Clifford, Field and Nelson. In addition to the majority and minority reports proper it is expected several of the Judges will express their opinions on different branches of the question.

Cuba and the Spanish Volunteers—Disarming the Latter Not Practicable at Present.

In the letter of Vice Consul General Hall to the Department of State, recently published, it was stated, in regard to the arrest and execution of the students at Havana, that "throughout the whole affair the government displayed its utter helplessness in dealing with such emergencies, and that the regular force at its command was insignificant, while that of the volunteers was large, readily concentrated, and, as in this instance, when nearly unanimous in purpose, overpowering."

It was recently said here in diplomatic circles that Spain contemplated the suppression of the volunteers in order as well to put an end to their enormities as to insure administration solely by the Spanish regular troops, and, besides, it was represented that the volunteers were comparatively few in numbers and must yield to superior authority. But this was merely the repetition of former statements. As far back as September 28, 1869, Assistant Secretary Davis addressed a confidential letter to Mr. Plumb, at that time Consul General at Havana, saying that information had been received from Madrid that measures had already been taken there to disarm the volunteers in Cuba simultaneously with a proposed cessation of hostilities, and that severe and positive orders had been given to stop the scandalous execution of captives and like cruelties. It being of great importance that the Department of State should know at an early date how far the news from Madrid could be depended on, Mr. Plumb was instructed to ascertain, in a cautious way, whether the purpose was or could be carried out. In October of that year Mr. Plumb, after careful inquiry, had no hesitation in saying that whatever may be the desire that to some extent may naturally be entertained by the existing government of Spain in that regard, the execution of such a measure was at that time impracticable, and was, he thought, so regarded by all the representatives there of Spanish authority. That organization appeared to be a permanent power in the island and had to be taken into account in any political calculations regarding it. That organization numbered, probably, forty thousand men, well organized, armed and equipped, and considerably accustomed to the exercise of arms. They held all the ports and all the towns, and they had a stake and interest to defend, for they were residents there. They were connected with the commerce and industry of the island, and they expected and desired to remain there. They were not government employés. Their officers were generally men of some position and wealth, as were also very many in the ranks. They had no idea of submitting to or being ruled by the Cuban portion of the population. It might be doubted whether all the Cubans in arms within the island number half as many, nor had they the means, the organization or the arms of the volunteers. Mr. Plumb added:—"The entire government force that will be here, should all the promised reinforcements arrive, will not be equal in numbers to the volunteers, and the former will soon fraternize with the latter. The attempt to disarm them, therefore, might inaugurate another civil war. The government in Spain must rely either upon the Cubans or upon the Spanish residents. It is hardly probable it would now leave the latter to unite with the former." Under more liberal institutions, after the rebellion shall have been put down, it is believed that both may be united. Under these circumstances I do not well see how the design referred to can be entertained by the government of Madrid, except as a desired and remote possibility, and that to the Captain General here it must be irksome to feel that he has constantly to defer or hold in account the prejudices and the power of the volunteers, especially as affects his action in remoter points and the interior of the island.

Navigation on the Potomac.

The Potomac River is now open to navigation to Acquia Creek. Thus there is no interruption to travel between New York and the South.

A TRAP GUN TRAGEDY.

Another Sunday Sensation in Newark—A Noted Burglar Shot Dead—Billy Healey's Fearful Christmas Present—All for a Few Pieces of Brass—The Body Left for the Rats to Feast On.

It is a somewhat singular fact that for at least three years past most of the tragic occurrences in Newark have taken place on Sunday, so that the sacred day has come to be considered incomplete unless attended with some startling criminal sensation. Yesterday was no exception to the rule, its tragic achievement being the shooting dead of a noted burglar and ex-State Prison bird, named William H. Healy, better known as "Billy the Burglar." About three o'clock in the afternoon Mr. George E. Parker visited his brass foundry, in the rear of No. 23 River street, opposite the Centre street depot of the New Jersey Railroad. On entering the first object which met his gaze was

THE DEAD BODY

of a young man leaning against a bench near the door. Whether from horror or fright is not stated, but Mr. Parker instantly started back, locked his place, and proceeded to the police station and reported the matter to the officer in charge, Captain Dwyer. Detectives Smith and Stainsby, Alderman Stainsby, the latter's brother, and a Mr. Marsh proceeded at once with Parker to his factory, and soon recognized in the stiffened corpse the form of William Healy. Some time during the night or early in the morning Healey had broken into the foundry by pushing in one of the door panels. He had gathered up in a workman's "hickory" shirt some seventeen pieces of brass fittings, worth in the aggregate about $2 50, and laid the plunder in one corner of the place. He next walked over to the bench, in which was a drawer where was kept some fine fancy brass work. The instant he touched the drawer he received

A HANDFUL OF BUCKSHOT

of a coarse number into his left side, and probably dropped dead against the bench without a struggle. The shot tore downward into the groin. On his person was found an account book with Warner & Volk, hatters, with whom deceased had sometimes been employed; also his pardon from State Prison, dated July 10, 1867, and signed by Horace N. Congor, Secretary of State. The instrument of death is a seven-eighths inch rifle bore carbine, similar to those used by the Confederate cavalry during the war. The stock and barrel measure only twenty-eight inches. It was fixed on the wall at the far end of the bench, and connected with the window and the drawer by a string.

MR. PARKER

was held at the station house until the County Physician (Dr. Dood) should take action. After a preliminary examination he ordered the release of Parker. Healey's body was left in the factory all last night. If any of it is left by the rats this morning an inquest will be held. Why one was not ordered at once is not clear. While, of course, there is no great regret that the community has been thus summarily rid of a noted pest, there is, however, a great deal of comment on the right of Mr. Parker to place a weapon in the manner described in his foundry. Had there been a fire in the place and a fireman been the first to break in his fate would have been sealed, as was that of the burglar Healey. In justification of his course Mr. Parker says the factory was repeatedly entered and robbed, and, taking the cue from the New York gunsmith, Aganisto, he took desperate measures to check the annoyance.

HEALEY'S HISTORY

is brief. He was only twenty-four years of age, and had been twice in State Prison for burglary and once in the County Jail. His last visit to State Prison was for entering a liquor store, now kept by Mr. Jones, on Market street, formerly Corrigan's, the money drawer of which he cleaned out. His parents died when he was an infant. He leaves two brothers in Newark. Few harder cases were known to the authorities.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Dec. 23, 1871.

Sugar—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 35,575 boxes and 600 hhds. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 23,675 boxes and 50 hhds., of which 12,000 boxes and all the hhds. were to the United States. Market quiet. Buyers are indisposed to grant the prices asked for old stock, owing to the arrival of new sugar. Large planters continue to curtail contracts. No. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, 10 a 10½ reals; No. 15 to 20, Dutch standard, 11½ a 13½ reals; molasses sugar, 8½ a 9¼ reals for No. 8 to 10 on contract; muscovado sugar, fair to good refining, 8½ a 9 reals. Bacon flat. Butter active. Superior American, $31 a $32 in kegs, $40 a $42 in bbls. Flour, $15 50 a $15 75 for American. Hams—American salted, $17 a $19; American sugar-cured, $21 a $28. Lard nominal; kegs, $16 75 a $17. Owing to the combination of the importers of lard the sales are no longer made public. Potatoes firm at $5 a $5 25. Tallow, $13 50. Wax quiet; yellow, $8 75 a $9 50; white, $12 50 a $13. Honey active at $6 50. Onions flat at $2 50 a $3. Coal oil quiet; in tins, 3¾ a 4 reals. Turpentine, 10c. a 11c. per lb. Lumber nominal; white pine, $34 a $36; pitch pine in fair demand at $33 a $35. Shooks—Box quiet; old drying, 8 reals; new, 9¾ reals; hogshead shooks firmer at 28 reals. Tobacco—Demand good at full prices; sales of the week, 8,200 bales, mostly for the United States. American buyers are unable to obtain fillers alone, and are compelled to take entire plantations. The new crop has commenced to arrive, and it is expected it will be immense. Freights—Vessels in demand for the United States, but the business is small, owing to the merchants refusing to accede to the demands of captains; per box of sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $1 a $1 25; per hogshead of sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $4 a $5. Exchange on the United States firmer; currency, 60 days, 1½ a 2 premium; do., short sight, 3 a 4 premium; gold, 60 days, 9½ premium; do., short sight, 11 a 11½ premium.

GLOOMY GOTHAM.

The Upper Portion of the City Still Shrouded in Darkness.

A SOMBRE CHRISTMAS EVE.

The Churches Forsaken Because of No Light Therein, and the Undevout Youth of Both Sexes Making Love in the Moonlight.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE ABOUT IT?

Strangers entering the city last evening at the Grand Central depot were at a loss to conjecture what caused the mysterious gloom which brooded over the city from Thirty-fourth to Seventy-ninth street. The gayety and cheerfulness which are generally to be observed in the stores along the avenues and streets in the upper part of the city were entirely wanting, and in their stead a somore darkness everywhere prevailed. The mansions on Fifth and Madison avenues, usually ablaze with light, looked as if the inhabitants of them had

MADE A GENERAL EXODUS

and left them to their loneliness. The street cars were crowded with travellers who could not find their way through the city, as the landmarks, the gas lamps, which generally serve as a guide, gave no sign of light. Shopkeepers were not by any means in a state of thankfulness, lovers flirting by the

PALE LIGHT OF THE MOON

were in a state of bliss, the roughs who congregated in crowds around the street corners were ripe for mischief of any kind, disappointed Christians who could find no church open for worship were loud in their grumblings, and the feeling in the city was dark in the extreme. The source of all this confusion and gloom was caused, as our readers are aware, by the explosion of the works of the Metropolitan Gas Company, the particulars of which were given in the issue of yesterday. This company supplied a district which extended from Thirty-fourth to Seventy-ninth street and from river to river, embracing within it the most fashionable portion of the city and the largest number of the places of worship. The loss caused by the explosion and

CONSEQUENT DARKNESS

to the storekeepers on Saturday evening has been estimated at more than $20,000, and yesterday the depression still continued, entailing further losses. Of all seasons of the year at which such an accident could happen the present is the most unpropitious, as the idea of light and brightness is inseparable from a Christmas festival. The confectionery and toy stores, which contribute so largely to the beauty of our streets on Christmas eve, were shorn of all their gayety by the explosion, and the beauty of the saleswomen was even dimmed by the reflection of the tallow candles which were used instead of the gas. The dealers in glass lamps did a rushing trade Saturday evening and yesterday, and dispensers of the non-explosive who happened to have a good stock in hand made a small fortune, so lively was the demand. Going up town last evening, until you came to Thirty-fourth street the city presented its usual appearance, the street lamps were all lighted, and the oyster saloons and restaurants were resplendent with increased cheerfulness. But when Thirty-fourth street was reached a change came over the spirit of the dream, and in an instant, as if by magic, you were plunged into the deepest gloom. On one side of the street the windows

WERE BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED

and on the other not a particle of light, forming a contrast so striking that it was the theme of universal remark. The twinkling red and blue lights of the street cars could be seen far up Broadway, looking like Will o' the Wisps in the

MIDST OF THE DARKNESS.

The utmost diversity of feeling prevailed among the pedestrians on the streets relative to the disaster. Some looked upon the affair as a good joke, and seemed to enjoy it hugely, but these were the parties who had nothing at stake; those who were interested gave vent to their rage in curses both loud and deep.

THE LIQUOR SALOONS

seemed to be least affected by the darkness, as they looked to be plying a roaring trade by the flickering lights of tallow candles and kerosene lamps. Groups of musing topers gathered around the bars, eagerly discussing the effects of the absence of light upon the peace of the city, and took advantage of the gloom to imbibe larger draughts of their favorite beverages than they could hope to do under the gaslight; and many, overcome by their potations, gave vent to their overwrought feelings in Christmas songs, more remarkable for noise than harmony. Family entrances to those places were even more trap-like than usual. The colored lights in the windows loomed up with more distinctness, and the general tendency of the saloon keepers and their customers was to keep as jolly as possible under all circumstances.

THE DRUG STORES,

which in ordinary times are the chief adornments of the city, particularly at night, looked as sickly in the feeble glare of the improvised lights as the medicines dispensed in them, and the cadaverous-looking clerks appeared as if they had been physicked within an inch of their lives.

THE CHURCHES.

All the churches were closed, much to the chagrin of numbers who anticipated the rare musical treat which had been promised by many of the choirs. In the Episcopal churches this was especially the case, and in Christ church particularly, as a very attractive programme had been announced for the services of yesterday evening. Being Christmas Eve numbers of people, who were unaware of the extent of the disaster, had come up from the lower part of the city to attend the services, but were astonished to find closed doors and general darkness in all the religious edifices. In some of them attempts had been made to substitute candles for gas, but though they verified the line of the poet by

"SHEDDING A DIM, RELIGIOUS LIGHT,"

it was thought devotions held under such circumstances would not be conducive to morality, and it was therefore decided to keep closed doors. For ritualists, if they had only thought of it, a fine opportunity was afforded for a display of their peculiar practices; but, strange to say, no advantage was taken of it. Baptists and Methodists, Episcopalians and Presbyterians were for once agreed in their views upon the same question: but the Roman Catholics determined to have the usual midnight mass preparatory for Christmas Day at all hazards.

THE FLIRTING.

It was remarked that a larger amount of flirting was to be observed last evening than at any previous time within the *memory of the oldest inhabitant. The streets* were crowded with gay promenaders of both sexes, who, from all appearances, wished for a longer continuance of the delightful gloom. The moon was in that peculiar state of beauty which poets represent to be most favorable for love-making, and under its gentle influence hands were tenderly pressed and soft speeches were made all the sweeter by reason that everything around looked so strange. In the squares the seats were crowded, and in the dim light strong arms were to be observed clasping slender waists, all parties looking supremely happy. Those who came out to pray remained to make love; and it is more than likely that Christmas Eve will be long remembered by the lads and lasses of the upper portion of the city.

THE ROUGHS.

Considerable apprehension was felt lest the roughs, who abound thickly on the streets, might commit depredations under cover of the darkness, but the appearance of the Queen of Night, momentarily increasing in brightness as the evening wore on, in a great measure dispelled the fears which were entertained.

THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,

looming through the gloom, looked like some old baronial castle, its usual brilliancy being entirely lacking. Around on Madison avenue the luxurious residences were either in utter darkness or so dimly lighted up as to make darkness preferable. The club houses were deserted and the restaurants were almost empty. A HERALD reporter visited the

SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION.

yesterday, where a large gang of workmen were busily engaged in clearing away the debris. Considerable progress had been made, and the work of repairing is to go on unceasingly until the damage is entirely repaired. An officer of the company was found at the office, and he stated that every effort is being made to furnish a supply of gas to-night, but owing to the refusal of the Manhattan Company to share the contents of their pipes, the task will be one of considerable difficulty. The loss is more serious than was first supposed, but the company state that they would have forfeited double the sum rather than such an accident should have occurred at this season. The President of the Harlem Gas Company offered on yesterday to furnish all the assistance in his power, but as the supply in the reservoirs is limited, he cannot do much. If there is gas to-night it is certain there will be none for a few succeeding days, notwithstanding the assertion of the company to the contrary. There is great dissatisfaction expressed by storekeepers whose business has been so seriously injured, and threats of

PROSECUTING THE COMPANY

are freely uttered. One gentleman assured the reporter that a number of persons were prepared to subscribe $10 each to establish a fund for such a purpose in case it would be honestly and fairly managed. This feeling has been called forth, not alone by the present disaster, but also because the gas consumers believe they have not been fairly treated by the company in the past. They claim that they have been supplied with bad gas at a high price, and that no attention has been given to their repeated complaints, or any redress offered. They go so far as to assert that the late accident was caused by

UNWARRANTABLE CARELESSNESS

on the part of the employés at the works. They believe that the present opportunity is a good one to call the company to account and endeavor to secure a better state of things in the future than what has characterized the previous management. A question has arisen in connection with the explosion, which was freely discussed last evening. It is considered by many that gas works should not be located in the heart of a city, as accidents are of frequent occurrence, often attended with fatal results. In the event of a fire occurring in their vicinity the danger would be great, the explosion of the gasometer during the Chicago conflagration having more than anything else tended to spread the flames. For all purposes of utility the works could be as well situated on the other side of the river as on this, and we shall probably hear more in connection with this phase of the accident. Below we print a communication from the company to the consumers, which will be found interesting, and also a letter from a correspondent, which contains some valuable suggestions.

To the Consumers of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company.

METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1871.

Please take notice that it is in our power from to-morrow (Monday) evening to supply again our district with gas, but for the first few days for four or five hours only each night. Monday evening we begin to furnish gas at seven o'clock, and will continue it until eleven, and if possible till midnight. Then for the present we wish consumers to stop burning gas after eleven or twelve o'clock, so as to enable us to light the street lamps during the whole night.

In a few days more we shall be able to furnish gas as much as may be wanted.

It is now certain that nobody was seriously hurt.

Respectfully, O. ZOLLIKOFFER, President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I am astonished at the apparent ignorance of the President and engineers of the Metropolitan Gas Company. There was not nor is there any reason why the residents of the upper part of the city should be without light. Is the President or Engineer aware that the old twenty-inch main of the Manhattan Company runs through Tenth avenue, and a connection could have been made at Thirty-fourth street in an hour or two? Shall the people be sufferers by the ignorance or jealousy of the various companies? Let the connection be made, and let corporations be servants, not masters of the public. Yours, &c., ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

A CANNIBALISTIC FEMALE.

She Bites an Ear and Finger Off Another "Beauty."

Rosanna Mason and Ada Hables, two of the most revolting specimens of humanity ever seen, even in the Sixth ward, became engaged in an altercation in a house of prostitution, corner of Water and Dover streets, yesterday morning, during which Ada displayed her cannibalistic propensities by biting Rosanna's left ear and one finger nearly off. The girls were both arraigned at the Tombs about twelve o'clock yesterday, where they presented a sight at once sickening and revolting. Rosanna's ear hung down on the side of her neck, suspended only by a small portion of flesh, while her face, hands and clothes were literally covered with blood. To add to her shocking appearance, she was in a frightful state of intoxication, and amused herself while in Court by crying and cursing any and every thing that chanced to come in her way But, as disgusting as appeared Rosanna, the cannibalistic Ada far surpassed her in point of hideousness. Without being guilty of the least exaggeration it is perfectly safe to say that her countenance is the most hellish, the most damnable, that ever disgraced the Tombs Police Court. While looking at her one cannot but think of a huge gorilla, with his grinning face and leering eyes. Yesterday she was so much intoxicated that it was with difficulty that she could maintain a perpendicular position, her red hair hanging in tangles about her face and down her back, both of which were besmeared with blood from the ear and finger of her victim. Her voice resembled nothing so much as the growling and snarling of an enraged tigress, and she continually employed it in hurling imprecations and epithets at the unfortunate Rosanna, who was by no means slow in retorting. Judge Hogan was in the back room at the time the two were brought in, but their indecent quarrelling became so loud and offensive that he quickly returned.

SMALLPOX IN THE QUAKER CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1871.

The Health Officer reports 228 deaths from smallpox for the week. This is a slight increase over last week.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Cimbria will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at eleven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—Herring's Patent.
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Arrived at Last—The Steamer La Rose, with a full cargo of Holiday and Fancy Goods of every description. The proprietors of the Great Original Dollar Store, No. 667 Broadway, intended this cargo of goods for last week, but, on account of the delay, they will not be opened until Tuesday next. The proprietors say that they will then show to the citizens of New York the grandest display of goods especially suitable for New Year's presents that has ever been exhibited in this city. The variety is so great that it would be useless to attempt to enumerate the articles. All who wish New Year's goods are respectfully invited to call, and they will receive bargains that will eclipse anything that has yet been offered at the Dollar Store. The rush at this establishment last week was immense, and every one seemed to be delighted with their purchases; but the proprietors seriously regret that they were not able to have the splendid goods that were on the steamer La Rose for last week's trade.

Ask for Novello's Operas, $1; Oratorios, 60c; Organ Books, 50c.; Piano Books, 50c. 751 Broadway.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen every day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; no gratuities; advantages unequalled; Europe outdone.

Bargains in Fine Gold Jewelry.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE GOLD EARRINGS AND PINS,
ETRUSCAN CAMEO, GARNET, &C.
CORAL EARRINGS AND PINS.
ONYX AND JET EARRINGS AND PINS.
GOLD BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS.
GOLD LOCKETS AND NECKLACES.
SEAL RINGS, AMETHYST, CAMEO, TOPAZ, &c.
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
HANDKERCHIEF RINGS, GLOVE FASTENERS.
DIAMOND RINGS AND STUDS.
CHILDREN'S GOLD AMULETS.
CHILDREN'S GOLD RINGS AND EARRINGS.
GOLD WATCH CHAINS.
GOLD THIMBLES.
SEE PRICES BEFORE BUYING.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Bargains in Silver-Ware.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.—Geo. C. Allen, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Foreign and American Ales, Wines, Jameson's seven year old Irish Whiskey.
JOHN J. STAFF, 115 Chambers street.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.— Man's best gift to woman was the sewing machine. A better holiday present to a wife or a sister, or one nearer and dearer still, than a WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE cannot be devised. Their reputation is too well established to need comment, and the prices are invariably to suit the times. The splendid depot is 625 Broadway.—New York Daily Times.

New Seven Octave Piano, $250; Organs and Melodeons, $50 and $60, cash for the holidays; Organs and Pianos to let; monthly payments received, at WATERS, 481 Broadway.

Office of the Great Western (Marine)
INSURANCE COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Great Western Insurance Company, the President of the Company remarked:—

Since we last met here as a Board, one of our associates, Mr. John R. Gardner, has died, and we shall not be favored any more with his presence or his counsels. As is very beautifully expressed of another in the Book of Inspiration, he has literally been "gathered to his fathers," and is buried by the side of his father at Bristol, Rhode Island.

As a fitting testimony of the appreciation in which he was held here I offer the following resolutions for your approval:—

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Gardner, this company and we as individuals have sustained a loss which is appreciated and felt by his absence from our number. For many years past a member of this Board, his rare business talents, his nice sense of honor and his unyielding integrity have largely contributed to procure for the company an enviable reputation at home and abroad for stability and success.

Resolved, That while we bear our testimony to his worth as a man and a citizen of this commercial community, wherein the general prosperity has been largely benefited by his influence, we also sympathize deeply with his family and friends, to whom his loss must come home with unabated sorrow.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the daily city journals, and a copy be sent to his surviving family.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in One Minute.—HILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, only 50 cents.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Highest Rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 15 Wall street, New York.

Steinway & Sons'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old Pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
Warerooms Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

The Best Holiday Present—A Sewing Machine, and the best sewing machine is a "Florence." 39 Union square, New York; corner Fulton and Jay streets, Brooklyn.

Well May Doctors Wonder What Has Become of all their patients suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain and Debility. We can tell them. Thousands are being cured by the wonderful WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. It is concentrated electricity and harmless.

$20,000 Damage.—The entire stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods of JOHNSON, CARTWRIGHT & CO., 849 Canal street, damaged by fire and water on the 21st inst., will be exposed for sale on Tuesday morning next, 26th, and closed out regardless of cost.

Call early if you want to get good bargains.

RELIGIOUS.

Sermon and Song in the Sanctuaries of the City Yesterday.

Discourses on the Approaching Holy Festival.

Dr. Foss on the Greatest Gift of God to Man.

Caste and Covetousness Denounced by S. H. Tyng.

MR. BEECHER ON THE INCARNATION.

Dedication of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The Eve of the Nativity—Necessity of Being Humble—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Ogilby.

There was, as usual, a large attendance at the services held yesterday in this spacious and imposing temple, the interior of which was very beautifully festooned with holly, evergreens and palms in honor of the anniversary of the nativity. At half-past ten o'clock the religious exercises were commenced and were marked throughout by great solemnity and devotion. The Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Rev. Mr. Ferguson and Rev. Mr. Kimber were the officiating clergymen. The rendering of the psalms and responses was harmonious and very effective. The Rev. Dr. Ogilby preached the sermon, the text being from the Gospel according to St. John, i., 19, 27—"And this is the record of John when the Jews sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem to ask Him, Who art thou? And He confessed and denied not; but confessed, I am not the Christ." The reverend gentleman went on to say that great as was the trust committed to that wonderful man equally great were qualities with which He was endowed for its accomplishment. Never had a mortal man more fully

ANSWERED THE END OF HIS BEING.

And so remarkable was the impression made by His life and teachings that the Pharasees sent a formal deputation of priests and Levites to inquire of Him, "Who art thou?" In His answer He took no glory to himself, but gave it to Him unto whom alone it was due. He confessed, "I am not the Christ." They asked Him, "What then? Art thou Elias?" the prophet whom they expected from heaven, and He answered that "He was not." Mankind must be struck by this humble-minded man. They then asked him "Who art thou? that we may give an answer to them that sent us. What sayest thou of thyself?" He said, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Esaias." That was the gospel of the day and the testimony of the great forerunner of Christ prepared mankind for the due celebration of His coming. Unless men felt that God was their Redeemer they could not enter into

THE JOY OF CHRISTMAS DAY.

The reverend gentleman commented upon the fact that for over eighteen hundred years the holy festival had been observed, yet many failed to recognize the occasion with the proper spirit. When John was further interrogated by those whom the Pharisees had sent to inquire of him, he answered them, saying, "I baptize with water, but there standeth one among you whom ye know not." Man should know him in His mercy as he would have to know Him on the last day. Forbid it that the merciful Saviour, to whom we owe all and every thought and happiness in this world and in that to come, should stand in our midst

UNRECOGNIZED AND UNKNOWN.

He humbled Himself that He might raise us to His own glory, and He would stand among them in the holy temple which had been adorned for His welcome. Man might know Him as a Saviour, but he must know Him as a judge. The reverend gentlemen concluded a very eloquent sermon by impressing on the congregation the necessity of humility and of honoring the great festival in the proper spirit. The services at Trinity will be very impressive, while the chorus is to be largely augmented.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Christ's Birth as Foreshadowed in Prophecy—The Visit of the Wise Men to the Manger-Cradle of the Lord—Discourse by the Rev. Dr. Foss.

The Christmas services at the above church yesterday were of the most impressive yet simple order. The musical offerings were especially worthy of mention. The service was preceded by the hymn commencing:—

Brightest and best of the sons of morning,
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid;
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where the infant Redeemer is laid.

The pastor, Rev. Dr. Foss, took for his text Matthew ii., in which the birth of the Redeemer of the world is described by St. Matthew. Christmas, he said, would always be a festival in the Church—the brightest time in all the calendar—and it was fitting that on another return of the festive season we should recall the events that occurred in Bethlehem of Judea. To-morrow millions of people will couple the name of the Saviour with the happy day, and the whole world will testify to

GOD'S GREATEST GIFT TO MAN.

We regard, year after year, with increasing interest, all the circumstances of Christ's birth that made the heavenly hosts sing that anthem "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and good will to men." Jesus did not come to save the Jews alone, although He is spoken of by the wise men as the King of the Jews. He was the fulfilment of prophecy, and the New Testament that describes His advent into the world is the flower that springs from the Old Testament. Jesus came to redeem the nations—Gentiles, Jews, Christians and heathens. The minister at some length discussed the point who these wise men of the East who came in search of the child were, and quoted largely from Persian and other history and from the prophecies to prove that they were magicians from Persia, men who were deeply learned in the signs of the times, in the mysteries of the planetary system, and that they were noted as the most learned of their class, the highest order of lore, and of a priestly order. The religion of Persia was less impure than the others of that era. They worshipped one God, but no images. They believed in one God, the Creator of all things, and fire, water and all the elements; yet they did not worship the elements as God, but merely because they were the

NEAREST REPRESENTATIVES OF GOD'S DIVINE ATTRIBUTES.

The fire was symbolical of the burning bush, and it seemed to the pastor that the systems of the worship of all countries were taken from Moses. They took it as the best interpretation of the Deity, and thus they worshipped the unseen God. There was at the time in the East an outlook for a time when lost man would be restored, a looking for the coming of one who was to be a propitiation for man. The writings of many heathen authors show this, and especially those of Persia, which predicted that a Saviour called Socioss shall be born. They graphically speak of Him as one who shall be surrounded by a mightier brightness than ever man saw; that His mission is to make life ever one of happiness and existing for ever and ever. The coupling of all these individual hopes of the heathen is a great thing in support of the prophecies. The heathens were looking for Him

TO BRING LIFE OUT OF DEATH.

It may have been a revelation from God that induced the wise men to leave the cart in search of the infant Christ, guided by the star. God may have said, "In Judea now

YOUR SOCIOSS HAS COME."

Others think it was the infusion of the divine spirit in the hearts of the wise men that led them to Jerusalem to inquire, "Where is He that was born King of the Jews?" Well they knew that the spiritual Saviour they longed for was to come from Judea. It was a revelation that only God had the power to impart to men. Balaam says, in Numbers xiv., 17:—"There shall come a star out of Judea, and a sceptre shall rise out of Israel." In no other part of the Holy Scriptures is the star prophecied. Here we have a prophecy given by Balaam that answers for

THE STAR THAT GUIDED THE WISE MEN

of the East. The opinion of the minister was that Daniel, the greatest of the prophets, who had so long lived at the sublime court of Cyrus, the Persian, had instructed magicians of the court in the prophecies and had foretold the coming of the Saviour. These prophecies of Daniel may have been retained by the magicians or star-gazers, who handed it down in their varying systems of belief. He referred to historical facts to sustain this theory. The pastor stated that when Jesus came the new star spoken of by Balaam must have come, in order to go before the wise men and stand over the place where the young child was. Oh! that asserts a miracle. Is not

THE GOSPEL FULL OF MIRACLES?

If a miracle stumbles you you would do well to stop at the commencement of the Gospels, for miracles are the superstructure of the whole Gospel. The revelations made when Christ was born shows that He did not come to save the Jews only, but all nations. The Scriptures tell us that God is no respecter of persons. I think God may save some of the heathen race. I have good hopes

TO SEE SOCRATES IN HEAVEN,

and if these magicians were anxious to worship the Socioss I believe they will be found in heaven. If they lived according to their best information the Lord will not cast them off. In the ancient time it was the lamb without blemish that was brought to the slaughter. They brought not only gold, but frankincense and myrrh. We have good hope of the time when there shall be no lack for His treasure, and when men shall bring all they have and say, "Beloved Lord, it is all thine." We have more than the heathen. We have heard the teachings of Jesus Christ and the record of His truth, His risen power and reign and His intercession, yet many of us have never found our way to the

MANGER-CRADLE OF THE DIVINE CHILD

nor taken up His cross. Lead us by the shining light of this Star of Bethlehem, with our precious gifts to Him who shall transform us into His perfect image, and enable us so to begin a new life that on the returning Christmas we may be more holy. Don't forget, parents, who delight to receive gifts from your children, that

GOD WANTS A CHRISTMAS GIFT,

and let all remember that He says, "My son, give Me thy heart." You will account such giving your richest receiving.

DR. HALL'S CHURCH.

Requisites for Entering the Kingdom of Heaven—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Hall.

The large and capacious church corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street was yesterday morning filled almost to repletion by a fashionable and intelligent congregation. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Hall, after the usual routine of singing, prayer and reading the Bible had been concluded, commenced his sermon, his subject being, "We cannot enter the kingdom of heaven unless we have been cleansed by the blood of Christ," as based upon Revelations, vii., 3, saying, "Hurt not the earth, neither the sea, nor the trees, till we have sealed the servants of our God in their foreheads." The lowest wretch, the basest criminal, the man most

STEEPED IN INIQUITY,

if he repent and be washed in the blood of Christ, can enter the kingdom of heaven. God will not drive them away. Like the returning prodigal, he is received with outstretched arms and pressed to the bosom of his Father and his God. God does not do this passively; He does it delightedly—with the truest joy, with supreme satisfaction. The faithful are repaid by increased faith—newer, grander ideas of their Saviour; the wicked by becoming more wicked, more hardened, more sensual, more brutal and more miserable. Their joys keep lessening and lessening, their doubts and fears forever being increased and new ones born. But yet there are those who, after a life of crime, have recalled with sadness their early lessons, lost lessons, taught perchance by a mother now in Heaven, a mother who took pride in her son, who one day would be a great and good man; chance threw him into bad company, and his childish resolves melted away, only to be recalled now and then with pain and sorrow. The

ANGELS IN HEAVEN

have nothing to do but praise God. Earthly cares of which they cannot rid themselves do not interfere. In the first spread of religion many sealed their devotion to the cause of Christ with their blood. The early Christian martyrs met death without tremor or fear. It was not this sacrifice of their lives that saved them. It was because they washed their robes in the blood of Christ. They believed in God. They believed in His Son Jesus Christ as the great atonement. If we would be saved it must be through the agency of this same abiding faith. Our garments are stained all over with iniquity, with the iniquities of childish transgression, with the iniquities of youth, with the iniquities of mature manhood. The blood of Christ can cleanse the blackest garments. If you could scale

HEAVEN'S HIGH WALL—

force yourself into heaven—you could have no companions, no fellowship, no sympathy. The inmates of heaven serve Him day and night in that great eternal temple of worship, praise and adoration. They are perfect in their natures, mingling with our worship on earth the imperative cares of the body. These cares necessarily occupy here a good share of our time. In heaven it is different. There all our time can be devoted to His worship. Human curiosity would fain look into heaven and behold its transcendent grandeur and glory, and see the happy inmates thronging round His throne and doing perpetual homage to their God. We know this, that the life there is one of unceasing happiness. We know that all the ills to which flesh is heir are barred from its sacred portals. We know that there will be no hunger there—no thirst, no pain, no sorrow, no tears. Life there will be one of positive supreme enjoyment. The

GREAT SHEPHERD

is at the head of His flock. He leads them to fountains of living water. After further description of the glories of heaven and the lives of the saints in the blessed mansions there prepared for them, he showed the course of life to be pursued here to obtain admission there or to be excluded forever from its glorious realms. Straight and narrow is the path that leads there. The true Christian keeps in that path only, and at length reaches heaven's gate. There is no turning to the right or left. There must be one abiding faith in God, an abiding observance of His precepts, one abiding trust in Christ as our Saviour and Redeemer. By keeping away from Christ we keep ourselves out of this pathway leading to heaven's gates. There are many schemes of salvation, but this was the only true one. Lyman Beecher only thought himself better when he could pray without weeping. Reading the Bible the truth came upon him, not in one electrical flash, but slowly and steadily. There are many among us who think themselves clean. We must not delude ourselves. We must know that every stain of guilt can only be washed away by the blood of Christ. In conclusion he enforced that all should strive here so to live and act that they will be the better prepared to enter upon the raptures of the one to come. He urged that there is a place in Heaven for every one, from the greatest to the humblest. There was a duty for all here, and if that duty was performed they would be saved. He showed how a poor negro boy was the means of bringing many of his own to the light of the Gospel. There was as proud a niche for this negro in heaven as for the most zealous minister. At the deathbed of the Christian the Gospel shines forth in its brightest hues. Who has witnessed the despair of the expiring atheist and not confessed its power? Even as death closes around us its strength comforts us. Blessed be God, who seals us as His own.

Singing by the congregation—there is no choir in this church—prayer and benediction closed the exercises.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The Second Coming of Christ—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Thompson, of Chicago.

Christ church, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, was crowded yesterday at the half-past ten o'clock services with an exceedingly fashionable congregation. Indeed, fine weather always has the effect of filling the pews in the various churches on the avenue, and the display of elegant toilets that was made by the ladies in this cosey church as a consequence yesterday was truly enchanting.

The musical part of the services was, as usual, excellent, the chanting by the choir boys being especially worthy of mention.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. D. H. M. Thompson, of Chicago. The sermon was a very short one, but the Doctor made a more instructive discourse of it than many other clergymen do in three-column sermons, that weary the congregation and edify but few, if any, of their listeners. The reverend gentleman, after alluding in an eloquent manner to the cry of humanity for the first coming of the Saviour, spoke of the second advent of Christ, which was suggested to every mind by the recurrence of the festival of Christmas. Every labor, every good work done, every effort made with a good intention, he said, hastened on that day for which the Christian world looked forward to with such desire. We often, in the midst of our disappointments, when often toiling and struggling against sufferings and obstacles untold in extent, felt like

GIVING UP THE FIGHT

and laying down on the wayside to die, utterly regardless of the fate in store for us. Men who had labored hard and kept alive in their hearts the hope of the good time coming, and yet day after day saw the hope deferred apparently to a more and more remote time, had indeed to be courageous not to give way to the unequal fight. The Christian, however, who had faith and who looked forward to the coming of Christ, had a hope and a consolation that were certain to be realized. In the centuries that preceded the first coming of Christ the voice of humanity went up in earnest supplication that He might come to deliver them from bondage, and now the voice of humanity went up calling for the second coming, anxiously calling for that day which is God's day, and when all

STRUGGLING AND SUFFERING WOULD

be at an end for weary ones who had fought the good fight of life well and courageously. It depended upon Christians when that day of days would come to pass. They it was who had to prepare the way for their King, and woe to them who would be found asleep at their posts; woe to them who would be found asleep while they should be making ready for Him that would come unannounced. Sleepers in Sodom and Babylon were indeed to be deplored; but what of those who would be then asleep in Zion? People often wondered why it was that men had to exert themselves in certain works for

THE GLORY OF GOD;

that God, in fact, asked them to aid Him. It was not a thing he could explain; but such was the fact, that God asked men to assist Him, as it were; asked them to help Him in the work of making the world pure and good and righteous. We stood at the gates of this awful mystery all our lives. As he had already said, every work of good men to make civilization higher and purer tended to hasten the great day of the coming of Christ, when they would come face to face with the eternal light, in the presence of Him whom every heart had so long longed for, when all evils would be at an end. It was in the hands as well as on the lips of every Christian to bring on this great day; and what a thought it was that by their actions they were keeping it back! And he did not attempt to prophecy, but was it not possible that it might come in five years, if the Christian world so acted as to everything being made ready for

THE RECEPTION OF THEIR KING?

The reverend gentleman then closed with an earnest exhortation to the congregation to so live that the great day might not be put back, and that when it would come their lot would be one of eternal happiness.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Sermon by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.—The Marvellous Signs Which Heralded the Advent of Christ—His Poverty and Neglect of Wordly Riches a Lesson to Humanity—Caste and Covetousness Never So Contemptible as on Christmas Day.

At the beautiful Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Madison avenue and Forty-second street, the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., rivetted the attention of his numerous hearers by his able, exhaustive and eloquent Christmas sermon. Taking his text from St. Luke, ii., 12—"This shall be a sign unto you"—the reverend gentleman discoursed as follows:—

It has pleased God, in the revelation of His own thoughts, to employ different sorts of signs. He tells, in the tones of the thunder, in the roaring of the ocean's wave, in the fall of the cataract, in the carol of the song bird, in the chirp of the cricket, in the pattering of the raindrop, in all the multitudes of the sounds with which men's ears are daily filled, about His secret character and purpose. There is nothing of beauty or sublimity in all this wide world that is not a representation of some eternal thought. As in the study of created things by steps we do ascend to God, so, too, in the succession of events are daguerreotyped God's decrees. To these are to be added the simpler communication of His Word, which continues to the reading eye that which was once in palpable expression addressed to the sight and ear.

IT ENSHRINES A CHRIST

who was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory. Of whom St. John says:—"We have heard, we have seen with our eyes, we have looked upon and our hands have handled the Word of Life." By these incontrovertible proofs did God aforetime vindicate the incarnation of His Son; and he has recorded them in His Bible as real, and present and powerful to us, when illuminated by the Holy Ghost, as ever they were to the Twelve. Now, then, just as from the words and works of man his inferior thoughts are to be gathered, should we all study these signs of God. The Holy Ghost is given to be our heavenly Interpreter. He will lead us unto truth; and it becomes us ignorant and sinful men when we approach the things of God to seek the offices of the Divinely-appointed Guide. Most of all should this be our attitude when we contemplate so vast a mystery as that of the incarnation.

THE INCARNATION OF CHRIST

was marked by certain signs in nature. They began as well as closed His earthly career, and they are to announce His glorious second coming. The supernatural is everywhere in meditorial condescension of Christ, as, indeed, it must have been if He were really the essential God. And its manifestations depend not upon the word of those who followed Him alone, or even chiefly. Herod, the King; the wise magi from the East, the shepherds in their watch—all these in a very indubitable way give evidence in favor of the natural phenomena which ushered His Bethlehem birth. But now we enter the humble birthplace of the God-Man, and the signs of nature are found to be corelated with the signs of grace. These marvellous presages herald

A CARPENTER'S CHILD,

and yet the son of a virgin. What of humility was there not contained in these two expressions! Both poverty and disgrace were His heritage on earth. The Jews cast out His claims with contempt; for He was either the child of sin or He had no recognized father. Now, the condescension of Christ necessarily pre-supposes His pre-existence—some height from which He descended. As the only true, the covenant making and keeping God, veiled in the infant form, so the Christ appears. He leaves the throne for the manger. He takes upon Himself the form of a servant. So we are to contemplate our Saviour to-day. His incarnation begins in the same weak way as our humanity. He is a Child-Saviour to the children as well as a Man-Saviour to men. While we bend over the manger let sweet thoughts fill our minds, and let a sacred purpose prevail in our hearts to have that same mind which was in Christ, "Who, being in the form of God, thought it no robbery to be equal with God, but made Himself of no reputation, and took upon Him the form of a servant." Oh, how contemptible to the Christian should seem the vaunted pride and

CASTE OF LIFE

on this Christmas Day! If ever there is a time to recall our hearts from the false distinctions of this world it is this very hour. If Christ so loved us we ought also to love one another. Oh, how Christ's humanity stamps with divine reprobation that covetousness which is the curse of the Christians and the Church of to-day! Will you value a man by his money and yet hope to be saved by the life of a poor man? Will you defraud Christ of heart and thought and time, squandered in the pursuit of sordid things which He has cursed by neglect? A proper devotion to the accumulation of the world's goods is not to be depreciated, but while we rejoice in the fulness of our Saviour's condescension as the warrant of our heavenly hope let us learn from Him that true liberality which has its root in love and is watered by self-denial.

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Father Griffin—The Harm Done by Busy Tongues—The Evil of Rash Judgment—How There Might Be a Host of Saints in Heaven—Sensible Words About the Fashions.

At St. Stephen's church yesterday morning high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father McCready. After the first gospel the Rev. Father Griffin ascended the pulpit and preached from I. Corinthians, iv., 1-5. St. Paul invited the judgment of those among whom he labored and who saw his everyday life. He could thus invite the judgment of his fellow men because God had specially enriched him with great graces, and he had so used those graces that he did the work that God sent him to do as perfectly as man could. He was not conscious to himself of any fault or failing, but he did not consider himself therefore justified because of his own consciousness. The way, though, in which he wished them to judge him was as the minister of Christ, and as the dispenser of the mysteries of God. In all that he had been faithful. He devoted his whole mind and strength and all his time to the dispensing of the mysteries of God, so much so that he boldly

CHALLENGED THE MOST CAPTIOUS OR QUERULOUS

to find fault with him. God has appointed successors to St. Paul, who still minister at the altar of Christ and are dispensers of the mysteries of God. This is the highest and the greatest and the holiest office which men can hold. We are raised to this dignity through no merit of our own. We are painfully conscious that we are men, with the faults and failings of men, only with greater grace to keep us from sin. But we cannot, like St. Paul, challenge the judgment of men upon us. He was purified by special action of God. While we remain faithful ministers of the altar, discharging the duties that devolve upon us, carefully dispensing the mysteries of God, we are to be held as faithful. As to the rest, "He who is to judge is the Lord." But no matter how faithful we may be, no matter how assiduously we perform our duties, people will judge us; if not as priests, most certainly as men. There is an instinct in all people to criticise others. Nothing escapes their criticism. Fault is found, motives are attributed, designs discovered, in the most innocent people. Those, however, who are most keen-sighted in detecting the faults of their neighbors and judging their conduct are, generally, the most sensitive themselves about these very judgments on their own conduct. These people think much of the world, and in every way follow the example of those whose lives are such as to show that they need not God. Suspicions are always bad; but when they take the form of a judgment upon the acts of others they are not only sinful in themselves, but take a wider extent in the harm they do. It would be difficult to measure the amount of injury done to innocent persons by

THE CHANCE WORD DROPPED IN JUDGMENT

of one's neighbor. The thought seems never to strike these people that they are as much open to criticism themselves as those are whom they judge. And they fear the opinions of others; they walk in constant dread of the world. Only too often, too, you will find that many people addicted to this vice of judging others continue to practise it under the gloom of that dread they entertain that those whom they speak about would say worse of them. It is plain that those who err in this way cannot be friends of God. They show by their habits that they lack confidence in the goodness of Him who sees into the depths of all hearts, and who alone should judge. They prove by their very doubting of others that they themselves are not pure of heart and simple in mind and purpose. To ascribe motives for the conduct of others presumes upon the possession of a knowledge which alone belongs to God, and is a lessening of that trustfulness which men should have in the honor and right feeling of each other. Especially is this judging of others hurtful to the soul, inasmuch as it weans away the heart from its own business in life—communion with God that salvation may be secured. It begets frivolities in thought and manner, and induces constant obedience to the decrees of men instead of the commandments of God. It takes away all strength of mind, and begets an utter blindness of judgment—so much so that those habituated to it follow the most ridiculous fashions of dress and manner without question. These fashions may be grotesque and unsightly, even sometimes to the length of destroying the body. If God had shaped these people as they now shape themselves, they would

SEEK ASYLUMS WHEREIN TO HIDE THEMSELVES

from the gaze of the world. By the decrees of fashion ungainliness of form is pronounced a grace and palsied hands a blessing. If one-half the pains, the mortification of body, the anxiety of mind, the time and the money that are bestowed in obedience to the judgment of the fashionable world were spent in preparing for Heaven and in relieving the necessities of others, the nineteenth century would produce the most glorious saints in Heaven. Were they as obedient slaves to the judgments of God as they are to the opinions of those about them their example would convert the world. Let us, then, look to ourselves, and be as anxious in the finding out of our faults and the correcting of our bad habits as we have been in doing the same for others. Then there will be no time left us to judge our neighbors.

LYRIC HALL.

Christ, as Compared with Socrates, Confucius, Buddha and Other Gods and Sages, is Not More Perfect.

Among the radical Unitarians the day which precedes the nativity of the Lord was celebrated by a goodly concourse of worshippers at Lyric Hall, in Sixth avenue, to listen to the brilliant outpourings of the Rev. O. B. Frothingham. His text was taken from Acts xiv., 17—"Nevertheless he left himself not without witness." In relation to the day before the birth of Jesus Christ the preacher said it is our privilege to know that the races of India held a belief in God with a fulness and richness that the Christian world does not surpass for intensity. Old Abraham, according to tradition, brought it from the far-off northern region. Moses did not reveal it. The patriarchs were not its discoverers. The great Name was spoken and murmured in accents of faith by crowds of kneeling worshippers who had heard it for ages before Father Abraham saw the stars. The belief in God was one of the gifts the wise men laid at the feet of the little child Christ. The belief in the spirituality of God was another gift. The majestic form of Buddha has stood in India for unknown centuries, and at his feet kneel adoringly one hundred and seventy millions of people. The life of Buddha, a Christian writer says, was spotless, and his heroism matched his convictions. He was the model of all the virtues he proclaimed. Turn to China, said Mr. Frothingham, and there is Confucius, called by his followers the "Perfect Man." He taught negatively what Christ expressed affirmatively—namely, to "act unto others what you would have others do unto you."

Mr. Frothingham concluded by drawing a comparison between the teachings of Socrates, Zoroaster and many other just and rare men of antiquity with those of Jesus Christ, and claimed that Christianity had not added anything to the teachings of the sages of the old classic and ante-classic world.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

God with Us—A Better Era Dawning—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. Beecher preached his Christmas sermon yesterday from Matthew, i. 23—"And they shall call His name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us." He showed that the Christ principle is the only thing of value in individuals or nations, and that this principle, implanted as a germ by our Saviour, is steadily growing, though appearances may often lead us to believe the contrary. The tendency, as shown by the undercurrent of affairs, is upward; art and literature embody more and more the spirit of humanity. Society and government are being permeated with the Christ spirit, and there is reason to hope that the era of peace and good will is coming nearer and nearer. The mystery of the incarnation, said Mr. Beecher, will never be solved—at least, in this world. The elements composing it lie beyond the reach of human intellect. We do not understand pure spiritual existence. It is evident that in the time of our Saviour there was no difficulty about this, because men accepted the fact without philosophy. In our childhood we believed Jesus Christ was manifest in the flesh, and in our youthful days our thoughts gathered around that sacred centre, and recurring anniversaries bring joy and congratulations. It is only when we begin to read the articles of faith that have been propounded we have trouble. We have been told that Christ had two souls—one a man's and one divine, each complete in itself, and we ponder how that should be. We turn to the Word of God, and there we find no explanation. Emmanuel—as God with us and among us! That was a domestic revelation. The interposition of one's self for another that deserved the stroke—this was a sacrifice indeed. There were here and there among the Jews men who understood this divine mind made incarnate; but the great body of the Jews never attained unto it. It is in Christ that we have an entirely different way of apprehending the divine nature. After Christ came and dwelt among men, and suffered for them, He became the object of the most intense love, not among the higher classes, but among the poor; for He lived among the poor and was the friend of the slave, the prisoner and the oppressed. All that the world went hard with, those that were low in every sense, clung with a peculiar love to Christ, such as we do not find shown towards God. Let us believe that nearly two thousand years ago one who, being equal with God, made Himself a ransom for sinners; that for them He suffered, that for them He lived, that in himself He revealed the truest love; that having fulfilled His mission He went up again and stands a prince and Saviour at the right hand of God. God is in the world as much as ever, but there is such a thing as the

GROWTH OF THE DIVINE

spirit in us. We may without any stretch say that Christ comes in every generation. Christ is steadily growing in us; a slow growth it may be; nevertheless there is a spirit of God gradually entering in and transforming the human spirit. Growth has been from the lower and physical towards the moral and spiritual. As yet the higher feelings of men have not been strong enough to counteract the lower forces, but gradually they will go up. Churches will be more radiant centres, less given to disputation, and schools will grow. Great humanity will prevail—even politics may be purified. There will come a time when men will love no longer in their lower natures, and when that day shall come then the laws which belong to barbaric times will disappear. The time will come when even governments will be conducted according to the spirit of Christ, when kings and queens will be nursing fathers and mothers of truth. Then will be the second coming of Christ—not in form, but in spirit. Then there will be one church, one nation and one family. Civilization has advanced, but the spirit of love, as shown by Christ, has not advanced in proportion. Civilization has lacked the true basis. Here and there are gleams of light—one from Socrates, one from Plato. The moral standard is rising. The world is growing, though men live far below their ideals. This must be so for a long time to come, for the ideal constantly recedes. Art has perhaps lost in form, but it has gained in character. For the purposes of humanity modern art transcends immeasurably ancient art, and this is due to the influences of Christianity. I am glad that there was a day of cathedrals, but I am glad that there is no longer any need of them. We build men that are like cathedrals. The

CHRISTIAN SPIRIT

also pervades and modifies literature. Once there was no heart for any man except he wore a crown, but now good will to man is the motto of much of our literature. Dickens and Thackeray, the masters of fiction, were full of humanity. If you look at the conduct of affairs among men it will at first seem as if the spirit of God was never more distant, but a closer scrutiny will show that there is good being developed even here. The treaty just made between England and America is an illustration. To-day it is for us to pray "Thy kingdom come" in all these directions, until the name of Christ shall be a point of union and not of repulsion. Let us pray that the work we see going on may be consummated. May we have more charity; may we unite about Jesus and make more of duty and less of doctrine, until men shall come together with their hearts. May we have God with us, dwelling among us, wrought into our experience, until the day shall come when Christ shall give His spirit to the mother and the child—to all forms of art, until art shall be a gospel; until States shall give their influence to the highest good. Look not back 1800 years for the incarnation, but remember that Christ is seeking to incarnate Himself perpetually; and let us rejoice that in our day His sway seems to be extending. "Even so, Lord Jesus, come quickly."

ROSS STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Interesting Dedicatory Services—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Duryea.

The Ross street Presbyterian church, between Bedford and Lee avenues, was dedicated yesterday to divine worship by appropriate and interesting services. The structure is composed of corrugated iron, and is the most tasteful and complete edifice of the kind that has yet been erected in any of our large cities. Its completion marks an epoch in the history of the Presbyterian denomination in the Eastern district, and is an additional ornament to the Nineteenth ward, which boasts of more spacious and elegant church buildings than any other ward in the City of Churches. The attendance yesterday throughout the day was very large. After an opening anthem by the choir and the usual introductory devotional exercises, the Rev. Dr. Duryea preached a thoughtful and eloquent sermon from I. Corinthians, iii., 16—"Know ye not that ye are the temple of God and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you?" In his exordium the preacher alluded to the conflicting emotions which occupied the minds of that particular congregation—the completion and opening of their sanctuary and the festivities of the glad season, in which they were irresistibly carried backward to the advent of the Lord and forward to his second coming without sin unto salvation. Houses were filled to-day full of tokens of that peace and good will which came to earth with the Son of God when He came the Son of Man. In closets and drawers were secreted and jealously guarded thousands of articles that would make to-morrow brighter than to-day. Our homes to-day had less of the quiet of God's Sabbath in the restlessness of childhood's emotions to know what shall be on the morrow.

The preacher then proceeded at considerable length to expound the significance of the word "temple," and showed that after Adam fell Eden was a temple in which God was worshipped, and that the subsequent tabernacle and gorgeous material temples contained the symbols of the Divine presence manifested through the shekinah. The rending of the veil of the temple did not signify that the glory of the Lord had departed; for in the appearance of the lowly babe of Bethlehem the tabernacle of God was with men. The Eternal Son of God had brought the Divine presence down and enshrined it in human form. This temple was movable; for it would bring God to the woman at Jacob's well, to the nobleman's son dying at Capernaum, and to the penitent thief who would cry, "Lord remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom." The thought of the text went further; for it included the promise of the Holy Ghost and His perpetual indwelling with man. The temple was designed to manifest God to man, to allow him to approach God, and then to bring him into permanent fellowship with God, by taking away guilt from the conscience, impurity from the soul, and sending the Holy Spirit to dwell in him. Then there would be light in the understanding, giving knowledge; fire in the heart, giving affection; disposition in the will, giving obedience, and a principle in the character, giving permanent holiness. And so the glory of the Lord filled him, and he became a sanctuary of the Most High. The Doctor deduced from his theme some practical lessons. From the condition of the ground out of which man's body was formed up to the spirit of the everlasting God, into which man's spirit is knit, we had the span and scope of the universe. The science of all sciences was that of the Christian religion. The next thought upon which the preacher eloquently expatiated was that the glory of a man was that which proceeded out from within. The glory of the temple was not in its value or material decoration, but the grandeur of the Creator and the beauty of its holiness constituted its worth and excellency. Precisely so is it with this temple of ours. Not the adornment we can have on it, though consummate taste should dictate our attire; not the equipage upon which it rolls; not the house that endomes it, stately and imposing though it may be; not the wealth which we can scoop or the broad estates upon which we write the pleasing fiction, "Mine," but that which is within. One flash of high intelligence was worth more than all the glittering gold of earth; one feeling of true affection were nobler than all the array of elegant attire; one mastery of power over men and things were worth more than the dominion that belongs to the sceptre of kings. The glory of the poet, the orator, the musician and the songstress was the glory that gave majesty, beauty and nobleness to man. The text also furnished an appeal to be virtuous. The body and soul must be clean to have God in it. In closing he addressed some appropriate words to the congregation entering their new edifice. He counseled them to bring God from the family altar and the closet into his temple, where he promised to manifest himself in a signal and glorious manner.

Rev. C. S. Pomeroy, the faithful and beloved pastor of the church, then gave some interesting historical statements. The society was organized in 1864 with forty members, which had since increased to 266. There were two Sabbath schools connected with the church which were in a prosperous condition.

In the afternoon a Union service was held. The pastors of the other evangelical churches in the Eastern district—Rev. Messrs. Butler, Brodt, Porter and Smith—delivered appropriate addresses. Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., of New York, was announced to preach in the evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. H. M. Gallagher on the Life Hereafter and the Birth of Christ.

There was a large congregation at the Rev. Mr. Gallagher's church, in Nassau street, yesterday morning. The reverend gentleman read the third chapter of the First Epistle of John, and after prayer and singing took for his text the following:—"Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God; therefore the world knoweth us not, because it knew him not. Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is."—John iii., 1, 2. In reading the Scriptures, Mr. Gallagher said, we should find that no writer had in the divine work attempted to describe what the other world or heaven was like. They have told us that we should find no sin or suffering there, but they have not told us what we should find. Instead of describing the life there they say there is no death, and so with every divine writer, none attempting to give us a description of heaven, but leaving it to our imagination. The mind of man was restless and the imagination was, of course, busy picturing the life hereafter. It seemed to him that it was great thoughtfulness on the part of the inspired writers to leave every one to imagine it as they might. In the celebration of the birth of Christ we celebrated the event on the 25th of December, but we did not know that the 25th was the day on which He came upon the earth. Yet it made no difference whether it was on the 25th or any other date. In regard to purity and happiness, he said

NO MAN ON EARTH

knew what it was to be perfectly pure. There was no man holy or undefiled; all we had was passing glimpses of happiness. Paul said at one time that he felt as if he was lifted to the third heaven, and so it was with us; we merely catch a passing of happiness, and, like Paul, feel lifted up. He had sometimes painted the future in his imagination. He had sometimes sat down with a pencil and marked out the plan of the house which he imagined that he might some day build. In this plan he had marked out the position of his library, the hall, the dining room, the reception rooms and all, but he never expected it would be realized; yet he had derived a great deal of pleasure from this little air castle. Then he had drawn an angel, and had always made it with a woman's face and put wings upon it. The expression of the countenance he had always made heavenly; but there seemed, after all, to be something wanting. Could

WE CAST OFF OUR SINS

as we would cast off an old suit of clothes? We could renounce sin at any time, but he did not think any man had an idea of what it was to be perfectly happy. He referred to his limited knowledge when a child, and how he could, now that he was a man, see his weakness then. So he imagined it would be in heaven. We would be able to look down upon our short abiding place in Brooklyn, and, like looking back upon our childhood days, see how little we knew; now we pursued happiness as the child pursued the butterfly, and how when we thought we had it in this life we found it amounted to nothing. He thought sometimes that he would like to look into the heart of Jim Fisk and see if he could not find that all his gains were like the golden-winged butterfly caught by the boy. After the capture the golden hues faded and the butterfly amounted to nothing as affording its capturer happiness. Heaven was the only place of real happiness, and there we should shortly awake in real rest, free from the sorrows and cares of earth.

SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

DR. NEWMAN AT THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH.

The Doubts of John the Baptist Explained—His Orthodoxy—Christ Not the Ideal Messiah of the Disciple.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1871.

Dr. Newman's church was well filled this morning in expectation of a Christmas sermon by the pastor. The President and family were there, and a good sprinkling of Congressmen and dignitaries, considering that it is recess and that the slush was ankle deep.

Dr. Newman took his text from Luke, vii., 20—"Art thou He that should come? or look we for another?" The frankness of the Gospel narrative is proof of the sincerity of the sacred writers. Men in collusion, united to perpetrate a fraud upon mankind, would not record the errors and faults of each other. We are bound to accord to these men sincerity. They were not deceivers. If anything, they were themselves deceived. This was said in connection with the history of John the Baptist, who, when imprisoned by Herod, had sent messengers to Jesus with this inquiry. It was remarkable as coming from a man who, eighteen months before, had said to the Jewish people, speaking of Christ, "Behold the Lamb of God." In explanation, Dr. Newman analyzed the character of John, his state of mind, and considered the origin of his doubts. It was supposed by some that John's design in asking the question was to confirm his own disciples in the faith that Jesus was the true Messiah. This supposition does credit to

JOHN'S ORTHODOXY,

but reflects very little credit upon his morality. It supposes that he disguised his own sincerity, and would pretend that he had doubts of the Messiah in order to confirm the faith of his disciples. Others suppose John held the theory of the two Messiahs with some of the Jews; but it is more reasonable to suppose that as a result of his long confinement of eighteen months his faith was shaken; that doubts came upon his soul and that darkness overshadowed his spirit. There is no such thing as inspiration granted to any man that lifts him above the common condition of humanity touching errors of judgment, temptation and doubts. So long as man walks the earth, whether it be Moses or John the Baptist or Jesus Christ—whether it be a humble minister or a Pope of Rome, so long as man walks the earth he will be subject to errors of judgment—subject to temptation and doubts. So John had his doubts of Christ's Messiahship and omnipotence—he wondered why he should be suffered to remain so long in prison if Christ was able to rescue him.

IT WAS THE OLD QUESTION,

a question older than John—how can the beneficence and justice of God permit innocence to suffer? It is one of those questions that have never been solved. It seems strange that God could permit John the Apostle to be banished to Patmos, and yet the banishment of John gave to the world the Apocalypse. What a trial of faith it was to see that good man John Bunyan, who, in Socratic style, went from house to house and from man to man, preaching Jesus? And yet John Bunyan in his prison wrote a book that has been published in more languages than any other, except the Bible. Christ did not come up to John's expectation. John "came neither eating nor drinking;" he was an austere man. Christ came eating and drinking with publicans and sinners.

JOHN DID NOT UNDERSTAND IT.

It is only a repetition of the old fact, that man rarely realizes his expectation. The Messiah did not come up to John's ideal, as he did not come up to the ideal Messiah of the Jews. The fact is universal. Go to St. Peter's, one hundred feet higher than the dome of the Capitol and more than eight hundred feet long, and yet the first expression of the visitor is, "Is this St. Peter's?" As Byron says, "The mind expands with the place." The man who visits Niagara for the first time is disappointed. A pious English lady went to hear John Wesley for the first time. When the services were over she said, "That can't be John Wesley, for I understood every word." I venture the assertion that Jesus Christ does not come up to our expectation of the Messiah; that there is not a man or woman to-day that is not disappointed in Jesus Christ in some particular. This fact is usually true touching regeneration. The majority of those who have experienced a change of heart have been disappointed in the results of the original power of the Holy Ghost upon the human soul. Shall we, then, reject St. Peter's or Niagara or John Wesley or Christ? No! Like sensible people we must remember that the imagination is not the supreme faculty of the human soul, but the reason.

CHRIST'S ANSWER TO JOHN

was then considered. It contained a fact, a caution and a eulogy. He referred him to His works as His credentials, and then gave a caution, "Blessed is he who is not offended in Me." John must be resigned; he must have confidence in Jesus Christ. Then comes the eulogy, not spoken in the hearing of the deputation; for Christ would convince away and not eulogise away the doubts of John. He knew that John was a man; he knew the power of eulogy and that many a man will be persuaded to embrace a cause from praise and flattery. Hence He pronounced it when they had gone. Having pronounced the eulogy the Saviour rests His claim to the Messiahship upon the correspondence in history and prophecy. They pointed to His lineage, His nationality, His family, the place and time of His birth—they also announced His character. We are bound to reach one of two conclusions—that the prophets have failed, or that Jesus was the Messiah.

Dr. Newman traced the correspondence between the prophecies and their fulfilment in Christ. We must conclude either that the prophecies are mere pretences, or that they are so doubtful and ambiguous that we cannot understand them. In other words, God has given us a revelation which requires another revelation to interpret it. Jesus Christ is all that humanity requires in doctrine. What other doctrine can be added with all your imperial intellect and your varied scholarship, your magnificent speculations, your independence of religious thoughts? What doctrine would you have that Jesus Christ has not? What power could be added to His power? What morality could be added to His system of ethics? How pure and noble a life—how adapted to every phase and character of the human race! He came in the fulness of time, not that the world was prepared to receive Him, but in harmony with the great principle of development. The world most needed Him when He came. Christ is all-sufficient, and we look not for another.

The stores of Christianity were inexhaustible. In her treasures infinite wisdom and knowledge, and intellect may advance and culminate in angelic strength. The human character may advance and culminate in saintliness, and yet Christianity will lead the advance, and her cry will be higher and higher, for her banner is "Excelsior."

FAITH—GOD OMNIPOTENT.

Lecture by Dr. Pottgeisser, at the New York Assembly Rooms.

The Rev. P. Julius Pottgeisser, whom many of our readers will remember was the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Fordham College some twenty years ago, delivered the third of a series of theological lectures at the New York Assembly Rooms last evening to a large and appreciative audience. The basis upon which the learned divine founded his lecture was Faith. He commenced by arguing the question of the absolute being of God and the immortality of the soul. By placing the subject in different lights, asking himself adverse questions and answering them down, the lecturer succeeded in convincing his audience that God is absolute, positive, omnipotent, and that man is a responsible being. On the subject of faith the lecturer stated that many persons advanced the theory that faith is opposed to reason; but the learned divine conclusively proved that both can go together, and the arguments he used were certainly most convincing. According to his theory faith is not in opposition to reason, because, when allied, they conduct to the same result. Faith is the root and perfection of science. If we did not possess faith we should be utterly ignorant. For instance, in our early years we believe what our teachers tell us, and place implicit reliance in their ideas. Being without knowledge we accept theories based on belief, and it remains with us to correct any erroneous impressions when we gain perspicuity, as our years increase. If a person rejects faith he must necessarily deny reason itself. We none of us know our own parents; but, placing faith in tradition, we are willing, because accustomed, to accept those who stand towards us *in loco parentis*. The lecturer argued that if it was unreasonable to reject human faith, it was much more so to reject divine faith. The question asserts itself as to whether God has really spoken to men. Was it possible for Him to do so? By argument Dr. Pottgeisser proved that it not only was possible but probable that our great Creator did really condescend to hold converse with the atoms to whom He had given life and the power of speech. Proofs of the omnipotency of God are abundant, but many of them are above our reason. If God so spoke to us that we knew of a certainty that it was He who gave utterance to sublime thoughts, we should have no need of faith; but our Father has given us intellects, and it remains with us to use them. Liable as we all are to lapse into scepticism, we doubt and wonder; but the result is that we finally acknowledge the omnipotency of the great Originator of our being; our sneers are drowned by the loud voice of conscience. In every religion there are mysteries. First—there are mysterious truths which are above our comprehension, and to say there are none would be equivalent to placing ourselves on an equality with God. There are mysteries in nature, which is limited and created, and, of course, in the uncreated there must be mysteries to us. Birth, light, force, magnetism, electricity, are all mysteries. These things we would never know were it not for the workings of Almighty mysteries. Our intellects are subject to the authority of God. He is our great Teacher, and unless we place full reliance upon and have implicit faith in Him it is utterly impossible for us to succeed in any of our undertakings. In conclusion the lecturer stated that revelation is possible. He asked the question whether God has really spoken to man, and conclusively proved to the satisfaction of his audience that the Almighty condescended to hold communion with mortals at a remote period. That fact was confirmed by tradition. Some may, many do, confute the reliability of reports handed down to us by our ancestors on the subject of theology, yet nations continue to believe in the theories and historical records which have been transmitted by ancient writers. Our most revered philosophers, both ancient and modern, derived their ideas from tradition, and with them that word meant simple faith. The reader of the Old Testament cannot but believe that God held communion with mortality. He spoke with our primal father, with Moses, the patriarchs and prophets, and through our Lord Jesus Christ proved His love for mankind. The reverend lecturer sustained his argument admirably, and, judging by the applause which his remarks elicited, he possesses numerous admirers. It is strange that not a single German paper in this city notices the lectures of Dr. Pottgeisser, the more especially as he labors in a good cause—the benefit of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration. An earnest, able expounder of truth, Dr. Pottgeisser merits much commendation.

THE DEATH OF CATHARINE CAHILL.

Not a Case of Abortion.

At the Morgue, yesterday morning, Deputy Coroner John Beach made a post-mortem examination on the body of Catharine Cahill, the young woman whose death, it was thought, had resulted from the effects of an abortion, but such, it appears, was not the case. The post-mortem showed that deceased had died of puerperal convulsions, and there was no evidence whatever that an abortion had been committed on her. After admission to the hospital Catharine became the mother of a female child and was attended by a surgeon. The man who called at the house 22 Pike street to make inquiries respecting a woman bearing the same name as deceased, and who was detained on suspicion, was yesterday discharged by Coroner Herrman, who had the case in charge. Efforts have been made by the Seventh precinct police and Coroner Herrman to learn the residence and something concerning the past history of the deceased, but without success. No friends have appeared to identify and claim the remains for interment, and unless they do so speedily the body will be buried by the city authorities.

THE CITY CHARTER.

Draft of the Proposed Charter of the Committee of Seventy.

Result of the Combined Wisdom of the Reformers.

MODIFICATION OF THE CHARTER OF 1870.

Enlargement of the Board of Aldermen and Existing Commissions.

Legislating the Chamberlain Out of Office.

REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES.

Important Changes in the Departments of Finance and Public Works.

Penal Clauses Against Bribery and Corruption.

A draft of a proposed charter for the city, compiled under the direction of the Committee of Seventy, and to be submitted officially to the new Legislature, is given below. It is somewhat incomplete, but its main features resemble the charter of 1870. Should its provisions become law it will greatly modify the *personnel* of the present city government. The main points that are novel, and which have not been anticipated by general expectation, will be found in the clauses that control the Departments of Public Works and Finance. Both these departments are proposed to be placed in commission, of five members each, all of whom are elected under certain defined conditions by the Mayor and Aldermen.

An Act to Reorganize the Local Government of the City of New York.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

THE CORPORATE POWERS.

SECTION 1.—The Corporation now existing and known by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York shall continue to be a body corporate and politic in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession, with all the grants, powers and privileges heretofore held by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, and not modified or repealed by the provisions hereinafter made by this act.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 2.—The legislative power of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen, which shall consist of not more than forty-five members, one-fifth to be elected as hereinafter provided in each Senate district of the city, as now established by law.

[No provision is made for legislating out of office the present Board, as that will probably be effected by a special act early in the session.]

SEC. 3.—There shall be Aldermen elected at an election to be held under this act on the second Tuesday of April in the year 1872, and on the second Tuesday of the same month in every year thereafter, to hold office for the term of one year from the first Monday of May next succeeding each and every such election.

For details as to manner of holding elections and election officers, &c., reference will be here made to general registry and election laws now existing, or to be passed by the Legislature of 1872.

SEC. 4.—At such election each qualified voter in each Senate district may give not more than nine ballots, upon each of which shall be printed or written the name of one candidate for Alderman. The voter may give the whole of his ballots for one and the same candidate, or may distribute them between nine different candidates, or a less number, in such proportion as he may see fit. After the closing of the polls on the day of election, the canvass in each election district of the Senate district shall be completed by ascertaining, recording and making returns to the county canvassers of the number of ballots given for each candidate. From the returns so made the county canvassers shall determine the names of the nine persons having the largest number of votes in the Senate district, and they shall be returned as elected. In the event of a vacancy or vacancies arising by reason of less than nine persons being voted for in any Senate district, such vacancy or vacancies shall remain unfilled for the ensuing year. In the event of two or more of the persons voted for in any Senate district having received an equal number of votes, under such circumstances that there shall be no full number of nine persons having received the highest number of votes, the Aldermen elected at such election shall, within five days after their organization, select and determine by lot from among the said persons so having received an equal number of votes, a number sufficient to make up the full delegation of nine members from each Senate district, and the persons so selected shall be deemed elected.

SEC. 5.—In case of vacancies by deaths or resignations, amounting in the whole to one-fourth of the entire Board, occurring before the 1st of February in any year, the said vacancies shall be filled by new elections, to be held in the respective Senate district or districts in which the vacancies shall have occurred at a time to be appointed by the Board. Such election shall be held in the manner and on the principles prescribed in section 4, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 6.—A majority of the Board of Aldermen shall be a quorum.

SEC. 7.—Said Board shall—1. Choose a President from its own members by a majority of the members elected; 2. Appoint a clerk and other officers; 3. Determine the rules of its own proceedings; 4. Be the judge of the returns of election and the right of election and qualifications of its own members; 5. Keep a journal of its proceedings; 6. Sit with open doors, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy; and 7. Shall have authority to compel the attendance of absent members, to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member with the concurrence of four-fifths of the members elected to the Board.

SEC. 8.—The first meeting of the Board shall be held on the first Monday in May after the election, at five o'clock in the afternoon; and at such meeting the Board shall appoint and determine the days and hours for its stated meetings, provided, that the hour for opening stated and adjourned meetings shall be fixed between the hours of five and eight in the evening.

SEC. 9.—Every legislative act of the Board shall be by resolution or ordinance, and every ordinance or resolution, except as hereinafter provided, shall, before it takes effect, be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor for his approval; provided however, that this section shall not apply to the acts of the Board in appointing or electing commissioners or heads of departments.

SEC. 10.—The Mayor shall sign the same if he approve it, or return the same within ten days if he does not approve it, with the reason therefor, and if thereupon the Board pass the same within five days of such veto by a majority of two-thirds of all the members elected it shall become effective as though the Mayor had signed the same. It shall equally become effective if he should neglect to return the same within such ten days.

SEC. 11.—No resolution or ordinance for alienating or leasing any property of the city, or which involves the appropriation of public moneys, or the taxing or assessing the citizens of this city shall be passed or adopted until at least two days after the same shall have been introduced and entered upon the journal; nor shall any such ordinance or resolution be passed or adopted unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, which said two thirds shall constitute at least a majority of the members elected. No additional allowance beyond the legal claim which exists under any contract with the Corporation, or for any services on its account, shall be passed except by an unanimous vote of all the members present.

SEC. 12. No resolution or ordinance appropriating any money, or giving any property of the city, or loaning the credit of the city to any private eleemosynary or charitable institution or purpose, shall be passed or adopted, unless such appropriation, gift or loan shall have been first reported upon favorably by the hereinafter created Board of Charities and Correction, nor unless the same shall receive the votes of two-thirds of the members present, which said two-thirds shall constitute at least a majority of the members elected.

SEC. 13.—No resolution or ordinance appropriating any money or giving any property of the City, or loaning the credit of the City to any private educational institution or purpose shall be passed or adopted, unless such appropriation, gift or loan shall have been first reported upon favorably by the hereinafter created Board of Public Instruction; nor, unless the same shall receive the votes of two-thirds of the members present, which said two-thirds shall constitute at least a majority of the members elected.

SEC. 14.—The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall keep the seal of the City, and his signature shall be necessary to all leases, grants and other documents, as under existing laws.

SEC. 15.—Immediately after adjournment the Clerk shall, avoiding all formal and technical details, prepare a brief abstract of all resolutions or ordinances introduced, and all recommendations of committees which propose or contemplate any specific improvement involving the appropriation of public moneys or the taxing or assessing the property of the citizens of the City. Such abstract shall be published in document form, together with the abstract of the reports of the Departments hereinafter provided for, which publication shall be known as *The City Record*, and a file of which shall be kept in every Department of the City Government. Such publication shall be a sufficient compliance with any law requiring a publication of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 16.—The Board shall have the exclusive power to appropriate money by proper ordinance for every branch and object of city expenditure; and no money shall be drawn from the City Treasury unless the same shall have been previously appropriated by the Board.

SEC. 17.—The Board shall have power to make, modify, continue and repeal such ordinances, regulations and resolutions as may be necessary to carry into effect any and all of the powers now vested in or by this act conferred upon the Corporation, and shall have power to enforce obedience thereto and obedience thereof by ordaining penalties for each and every violation, in such sums as may be deemed expedient, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 18.—Except in anticipation of the revenue of the current year the said city shall not have authority to borrow any moneys whatever on the credit of the Corporation, beyond the sums now authorized by law, unless such loan shall be authorized by a special act of the Legislature passed after application therefor made by the Board of Aldermen and Mayor.

[Powers of assessment, street opening and widening, &c., &c., will be made the subject of a separate act.]

SEC. 19.—Each Alderman shall receive a salary of $2,000, payable monthly, subject to a deduction of $10 for each stated meeting of the Board that he shall during the month, for any cause, have failed to attend.

[Section declaring the Aldermen, Mayor and Controller to be Supervisors must be a separate act, on account of the constitutional provision as to title, and because city charter should not provide for county officers.]

ARTICLE III.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SEC. 20.—The executive power of the corporation shall be vested in the Mayor and the departments herein stated.

SEC. 21.—The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation; shall be elected at the election hereinbefore provided for, to be held on the second Tuesday of April in each year hereafter, and hold his office for the term of one year, commencing on the first Monday of May next after his election. The first election for Mayor shall be at the election hereinabove directed, to be held on the second Tuesday in April in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

[No provision is made for legislating present incumbents out of office for reasons above stated as to Boards of Aldermen.]

SEC. 22.—Whenever the Mayor shall, from any cause whatever, be prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and possess all rights and powers of Mayor. But it shall not be lawful for the President of the Board of Aldermen, when so acting as Mayor, to sign or approve any ordinance or resolution of the Board of Aldermen unless the sickness, disability or absence of the Mayor shall have continued at least ten days.

SEC. 23.—Whenever a vacancy in the office of Mayor shall take place before the 20th day of October of any year the Board of Aldermen shall order forthwith a new election for the office of Mayor, to be held at the then next general election for State or Federal officers. Until such vacancy is filled the Board of Aldermen shall elect a Mayor, who shall hold office for the *ad interim* term. And they shall in like manner have power to elect a Mayor to hold for the unexpired term, when the vacancy in the office of Mayor takes place after the 20th day of October in any year.

SEC. 24.—It shall be the duty of the Mayor—1. To communicate to the Board of Aldermen, at least once in six months, a general statement of the finances, government and improvements of the city. 2. To recommend to the Board of Aldermen all such measures connected with the security, health, cleanliness and ornament of the city and the protection and improvement of its government and finances as he shall deem expedient. 3. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city and laws of the State to be executed and enforced, and for that purpose may call together for consultation and co-operation any commissioners or other city officers. 4. To call special meetings of the Board of Aldermen when he shall deem it expedient to do so. 5. Generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by city ordinances and laws of the State, and the Mayor shall be responsible for the good order and efficient government of the city.

SEC. 25.—The Mayor may appoint such experts, clerks and subordinates as he may require to aid him in the discharge of his official duties, and such Commissioners of Departments and other officers of Departments as are hereinafter provided to be appointed by him.

SEC. 26.—The Mayor shall receive an annual salary of $15,000. [Provision also to be made for an allowance to the Mayor to pay personal staff of experts, clerks, &c., for which he shall account.]

SEC. 27.—The Mayor may be removed by the Governor for cause, in the manner provided by law in the cases of Sheriffs.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

SEC. 28.—There shall be the following other departments in said city:—Department of Public Works, Department of Public Parks, Department of Docks, Department of Public Charities and Correction, Department of Finance, Sinking Fund Commission, Department of Law, Department of Public Instruction, Department of Police, Department of Health, Department of Fire. [These last three departments, if not provided for by some metropolitan district plan or otherwise, should be here enumerated.]

SEC. 29.—In every Department there shall be kept a record of all transactions, to be accessible to the public from three to five o'clock each day, and at the end of each day a brief abstract shall be made of all contracts awarded and made for work of every description, a copy of which abstract shall be transmitted to the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen for insertion in the city record.

SEC. 30.—The said Department shall, when called upon by the Mayor or Board of Aldermen, make to him or them, respectively, reports of the operations and actions of the same, and each of them, and furnish to him or them such information as he or they may demand within such time as he or they may direct. [Here insert a provision as to how the subordinate officers and employes of Departments shall be appointed, whether by the Commissioners or otherwise.] [Here insert the provisions applicable to all the Departments, if there are any such.]

ARTICLE V.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 31.—The Commissioners of the Department of Public Works shall be five in number, who shall be called "Commissioners of Public Works," and who shall be the chief officers of this Department. One of said five Commissioners shall be appointed by the Mayor between the first and tenth days of May in each year. The remaining four Commissioners shall be elected by the Board of Aldermen within the same period. At such election each Alderman shall give not more than four open ballots, upon each of which shall be printed or written the name of one candidate for the office of Commissioner, and each of which shall be signed by the member voting. Each Alderman may give the whole of his ballots for one and the same candidate, or may distribute them between four different candidates, or a less number in such proportion as he may see fit. The four persons having the largest number of votes shall be deemed elected. In the event of a failure to elect four Commissioners by reason of less than four persons having been voted for, or by reason of two or more of the persons voted for having received an equal number of votes under such circumstances that there shall be no full number of four persons having received the highest number of votes, a new election for four Commissioners shall forthwith be held in the same manner. The Commissioners so appointed and elected respectively shall hold office until their successors shall have been appointed or elected, unless removed as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 32.—The Mayor may at any time remove the Commissioner appointed by him, and appoint another in his place, at his pleasure, and may remove any other Commissioner for cause, assigning his reasons to the Board of Aldermen, in which case a majority of those members of the Board by whose votes said Commissioner was chosen, shall proceed to elect another Commissioner in the place of the one so removed; and the Board of Aldermen may at any time remove all the four Commissioners by them elected (but not any less number than the whole), and elect four new Commissioners in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

SEC. 33.—Whenever the words "Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board," or "President of the Croton Aqueduct Board," or "Street Commissioner," occur in any existing law, ordinance, resolution, contract or documents, they shall be deemed to mean the aforesaid Commissioners of Public Works, and whenever in any law or in any ordinance or obligation of the Corporation the words "Street Department" or "Croton Aqueduct Board" occur, they shall be deemed and construed hereafter to mean the "Department of Public Works," and the Commissioner thereof.

SEC. 34.—The said Department shall have all the powers and functions heretofore possessed by the Department of Public Works now existing, and such others as may be expressly conferred upon it by this act.

SEC. 35.—[Here provides that the Department of Public Works shall have the powers, &c., of present Department of Buildings.] [Also here provide that this Department shall have the same control that the Department of Parks now has—of boulevards, streets and avenues above Central Park.]

SEC. 36.—The said Department shall have cognizance and control:—

1. Of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water. 2. Of regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues. 3. Of the repairing and construction of public roads. 4. Of the care of public buildings. 5. Of the filling up of sunken lots. 6. Of public sewers and drainage. 7. Of street vaults. 8. Of paving, repaving and repairing streets and keeping the same clear. [Here provide for street cleaning, if so determined.] 9. Of digging and constructing wells. [Insert also powers of Department of Public Buildings.]

SEC. 37.—There shall be the following bureaus in this Department. [Here re-enact either section 79 of charter of 1870, or make such redistribution of bureaus as is deemed advisable.] [Also insert, if deemed proper, sections 1, 13 and 14 of chapter 386 of the Laws of 1870.]

SEC. 38.—The Commissioners shall, at the first meeting after their appointment and election as aforesaid, choose one of their own number for President, and another one of their number for Treasurer. [Provides for the attendance of one or more of the Commissioners at the meetings of the Board of Aldermen.]

SEC. 39.—[Provides for salaries of President, Treasurer and Commissioners.]

ARTICLE VI.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

SEC. 40.—The Commissioners or chief officers of the Department of Public Parks shall be five in number, who shall be called "Commissioners of Public Parks." They shall be appointed and elected respectively in the manner hereinbefore provided and prescribed for the appointment and election of Commissioners of Public Works, and be subject to removal in like manner. All provisions of sections 31 and 32 of this act shall be applicable to the Commissioners of Public Parks.

SEC. 41.—The Department of Public Parks shall control and manage all public parks and all buildings therein, and public places, which are the realty of the city of New York.

SEC. 42.—[Here re-enact the general powers of the department, as now existing, except as the same may be limited by the powers of the Department of Public Works.]

SECS. 43 and 44.—[Here add sections same as 38 and 39, *supra*.]

ARTICLE VII.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

SEC. 45.—The Commissioners or chief officers of the Department of Public Docks shall be five in number, who shall be called "Commissioners of Docks." They shall be appointed and elected respectively in the manner hereinbefore provided and prescribed for the appointment and election of the Commissioners of Public Works, and be subject to removal in like manner. All the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of this act shall be applicable to the Commissioners of Public Docks.

SEC. 46.—[Re-enact article 14, of chapter of 1870, section 99, &c., as far applicable and desirable.]

SECS. 47 AND 48.—[Here add sections same as 38 and 39, *supra*.]

ARTICLE VIII.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

SEC. 49.—The heads or chief officers of the Department of Charities shall be five in number, who shall be called "Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction." They shall be appointed and elected respectively in the manner hereinbefore provided and prescribed for the appointment and election of the Commissioners of Public Works, and be subject to removal in like manner. All the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of this act, as to election, appointment and removal, shall be applicable to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. Said Board shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties now conferred upon the Department of Public Charities and Correction by special laws and by the provisions of chapter 510 of the laws of 1860, and acts and parts of acts amendatory thereto, except as the same are modified or repealed by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 50.—There shall be two bureaus in this Department—a Bureau of Charities and a Bureau of Correction. The Commissioners shall appoint a superintendent for each bureau. The Bureau of Charities shall have especial charge of all institutions, the inmates of which have not been committed for any offence against the laws. The Bureau of Correction of all other institutions; and the two classes of persons under the charge of the Commissioners shall be, as far as practicable, separated. The Commissioners shall invite all incorporate charitable or benevolent societies, including hospitals, to file with the Bureau of Charities a statement of the objects for which such societies were established, the class of persons to whom they extend relief and the mode of relief adopted; also to report from time to time the means at their disposal and the sources whence derived, the names of persons relieved and the amount of relief extended to them, and, in the case of hospitals or asylums, what number of additional inmates they can receive, and such other details as the Commissioners may deem advisable. Such information, when received, shall be properly classified in books prepared for the purpose, with such alphabetical indexes as will enable the superintendent of such bureau at any time to refer to such institutions which take charge of any particular class of persons or patients, and to ascertain what relief any applicant to such bureau has heretofore received from any institution. The presidents of all charitable associations which report to the Bureau of Charities shall constitute an advisory Board to such bureau, and any one or more of them may, at all times, have access to the books and institutions under the charge of such bureau, and submit to the Commissioners any suggestions, in writing, or complaints concerning the administration thereof.

SEC. 51.—All applications for money, property or loan of the city's credit to any private eleemosynary or charitable institution or purpose shall be made to this department before the same can be acted upon by the Board of Aldermen. When such application shall have been filed in the office of the secretary of this department the said Commissioners shall have power to visit the said institution or charity and examine and investigate its condition and purposes, and if they determine adversely to such application the power of said Commissioners to visit and examine the same shall then cease and be determined. If, upon a report of this department, such aid and support of, or for the maintenance of, such private eleemosynary institution or charity shall be extended by the Board of Aldermen and accepted by such institution or charity, said Commissioners shall thereupon be a Board of Visitors of said institution or charity, with power to send to such institution or charity for treatment or care, free of charge to the city, such cases as in the discretion of the said Commissioners can be better treated therein than in the public charities of the city. If such aid shall consist of money or bond of credit, said powers of said Commissioners shall continue during the period for which said donation shall have been made. If such aid shall consist of a donation of property of the city, then such powers of said Commissioners shall be perpetual.

SECS. 52 and 53.—[Here add sections same as 38 and 39, supra.]

ARTICLE IX.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

SEC. 54.—The chief officers of the Department of Finance shall be five in number. They shall be appointed and elected, respectively, in the manner hereinbefore provided and prescribed for the appointment and election of Commissioners of Public Works, and be subject to removal in like manner. All the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of this act as to appointments, elections and removals shall be applicable to the chief officers of this department.

SEC. 55.—The chief officer, so as aforesaid appointed by the Mayor, shall be called the "Comptroller of the City and County of New York." He shall be the President of the Department and City and County Treasurer. The four chief officers, so as aforesaid elected by the Board of Aldermen, shall be called "Commissioners of the City Treasury."

SEC. 56.—[Powers: See article 5, chapter of 1870, as amended by chapter 574 of laws of 1871, and re-enact the same as far as desirable.]

SEC. 57.—Full statements of the receipts and expenditures of all the Departments, giving names, dates and objects of expenditure, shall be made on the third Monday of each month by each Department to the Department of Finance. The Comptroller, or any one of said Commissioners of the Department of Finance, shall be empowered at any time to inspect, examine or copy any vouchers, records or papers in any of said Departments. From the statements so returned and other information, the Department shall publish monthly, in pamphlet form, a detailed statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the City and County during the preceding month. No bond, certificate of stock or evidence of public debt to be issued by the city shall be valid unless signed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and countersigned by two or more of said Commissioners of the Public Treasury.

SEC. 58.—Said four Commissioners of the Public Treasury shall perform all the duties and possess all the power heretofore performed and possessed by the Commissioners of Taxes under existing laws. Said Commissioners of the Public Treasury shall keep duplicate books, one set of which shall be open and accessible at all times to all taxpaying citizens. [Provide for transfer of books, &c., &c., from Commissioners of Taxes to Commissioners of Public Treasury; also provide for legislating present Commissioners out of office.]

SEC. 59.—[Abolish office of City Chamberlain.]

SEC. 60.—There shall be a bureau in this Department for the collection of city revenues which shall be charged with the collection of all city revenues arising from taxation, assessments, fines, rents, &c., the chief officer of which shall be the Collector of city revenues, who shall be appointed by the Comptroller and the Commissioners of the City Treasury. [Provide for salaries of Comptroller and Commissioners of Public Treasury; also for their attendance at meetings of Board of Aldermen.]

ARTICLE X.

OF THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

SEC. 61.—[Here provide for the manner of constituting and the powers of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.]

ARTICLE XI.

OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 62.—The chief officer of the Law Department shall be called the Corporation Counsel, and he shall be a member of the Bar of this State, who shall have resided, or had an office in the city of New York at least ten years consecutively immediately prior to the time of his appointment, and shall be appointed by the Mayor between the 1st and 10th days of May in each year, and shall hold office until his successor shall be appointed. The Mayor may remove him at pleasure and appoint his successor.

SEC. 63.—The said Corporation Counsel shall act as the legal adviser of all the departments; and no attorney or counsel shall receive any compensation for any services rendered to any department unless he shall have been employed by or with the consent of the Law Department, except as hereinafter provided; said Department shall semi-annually report to the Board of Aldermen the condition of all suits pending, the names of all attorneys and counsel employed, the fees paid to attorneys and counsel, all receipts of the office and all other matters pertaining to the business of said Department.

SEC. 63.—There shall be a bureau in this Department, the chief officer of which shall be called the Corporation Attorney; a bureau, the chief officer of which shall be called the Public Administrator; and a bureau, the chief officer of which shall be called the Attorney of Street Openings and Assessments.

SECS. 64 and 65.—Powers. See existing laws.

[Provisions for salaries, and for the Corporation Counsel attending the meetings of the Board of Aldermen, if thought desirable.]

ARTICLE XII.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SEC. 66.—There shall be a Department of Public Instruction, which shall have the same powers and discharge the same duties which are now vested in the Department of Public Instruction by article 15, section 100, of chapter 383 of the Laws of 1870, as amended by chapter 574 of the Laws of 1871, and the members of which shall be elected as follows:—

SEC. 67.—At the election provided for by section 2 of this act there shall be elected not more than fifty-five Commissioners, one-fifth to be elected in each Senate district of the City of New York, as now established by law, to hold office for the period of — years.

SEC. 68.—[A provision should be inserted for legislating out of office the present heads of Department of Public Instruction and Trustees.]

SEC. 69.—At such election each qualified voter may give not more than eleven ballots, upon each of which shall be printed or written the name of one candidate for Commissioner, and may give and distribute the same between eleven different candidates or a less number, in such proportion as he may see fit. After the closing of the polls on the day of election the canvass in each election district of a Senate district shall be completed by ascertaining, assorting and making returns to the county canvassers of the number of ballots given for each candidate. From the returns so made the county canvassers shall determine the names of the eleven persons having the largest number of votes in each Senate district, and they shall be returned as elected. In the event of a vacancy or vacancies arising by reason of less than eleven persons being voted for in any Senate district, such vacancy or vacancies shall remain unfilled for the ensuing year. In the event of two or more of the persons voted for in any Senate district having received an equal number of votes, under such circumstances that there shall be no full number of eleven persons having received the highest number of votes, the members of the Department of Public Instruction elected at such election shall, within five days after their organization, select and determine by lot from among said persons so having received an equal number of votes a number sufficient to make up the full delegation of eleven members from such Senate district, and the person or persons so selected shall be deemed elected. All vacancies thereafter occurring in any delegation from a Senate district shall be filled by a majority of the delegates from the district in which such vacancy occurs.

SEC. 70.—The delegates from each Senatorial district shall exercise and discharge in that district all the duties heretofore performed by Trustees of common schools in their respective districts.

SECS. 71 and 72.—[Provide for legislating present Board out, and for the appointment of Inspectors of Common Schools.]

SEC. 73.—[Enact clause similar to section 51, under article providing for Commissioner of Charities and Correction, passing upon applications for public money, and make the same applicable to all gifts of money to private educational establishments.]

[Article 12, &c., relating to Police, Health and Fire Departments, not yet agreed upon.]

ARTICLE —.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. —.Every person who shall promise, offer or give, or cause, or aid, or abet, in causing to be promised, offered or given, or furnish, or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to be promised, offered or given to any Alderman or any officer of the Corporation after his election as such member or before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, any moneys, goods, right in action, or other property or anything of value, or any pecuniary advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment or action on any question, matter, cause or proceeding which may be then pending or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in a Penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or shall be fined not exceeding $5,000, or both, in the discretion of the Judge. Every Alderman or officer in this section enumerated who shall accept any such gift or promise or undertaking to make the same under any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be disqualified from holding any public office, trust or appointment under the city of New York, and shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any Grand Jury, or in any Court, in the same manner as other persons; but no person who shall voluntarily give testimony shall be subject to any prosecution whatever, civil or criminal.

SEC. —. Any citizen claiming to have been injured by any such vote or action of any Alderman or officer given for any dishonest or corrupt motive or consideration, may bring suit against such Alderman or officer, and on his conviction recover a penalty not exceeding $1,000.

SEC. —.—No member of the Board of Aldermen, Commissioner, head of Department, chief of Bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract work or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the Corporation, or which shall be sold by virtue of legal process at the suit of said Corporation. All such contracts or sales shall be forfeited as to any interest of the Aldermen or other officers enumerated in this section, and any Alderman or other officer who shall be convicted before the Court of Common Pleas of having knowingly been interested in any such contract work, business sale or purchase shall be punished as for a misdemeanor and forfeit his office.

SEC. —.—Any member of the Board of Aldermen, Commissioner, head of Departments, chief of Bureau, deputy thereof or Clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation may, if a Judge shall so order, be summarily examined upon an order, to be made on application or written affidavit on the oath of any Commissioner of the public Treasury, or any three Aldermen of said City or County, requiring such examination, and signed by any Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, directing such examination to be publicly made at the chambers of said Justice, at a day and hour to be named, not less, however, than forty-eight hours after personal service of said order, and such examination shall be confined to an inquiry into any alleged wrongful diversion or misapplication of any moneys or fund, or any violation of the provisions *in the last two* sections, or any other delinquency charged in said affidavit touching the office, or the discharge or neglect of duty, of which it is alleged in the application for said order that such Alderman, head of Department or other aforementioned officer has knowledge or information, such Alderman, Commissioner, head of Department or other aforesaid officer shall answer such pertinent questions relative thereto as the Justice shall direct, and the examination may be continued from time to time as such Justice may order, but the answers of the party charged shall not be used against him in any criminal proceeding; Provided, however, that for all false answers on material points he shall be subject to the pains and penalties for the crime of perjury. The proceedings may be continued before any other Justice in said district, and other witnesses, as well as the parties making such application, may, in the discretion of said Justice, be compelled to attend and be examined touching such alleged delinquencies; and such Justice may punish any refusal to attend such examination, or to answer any questions pursuant to his order, as for a contempt of Court, and shall have as full power and authority to enforce obedience to the order or directions of himself, or of any other Justice, as any Justice of the Supreme Court may now have or shall possess to enforce obedience or to punish contempt in any case or matter whatever. Such examination shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, and be at all reasonable times accessible to the public.

SEC. —.—No appropriation for the contesting of the office of Mayor, or any seat in the Board of Aldermen or Department of Public Instruction shall be made to any but the prevailing party. Nor shall such appropriation be made except upon the certification as to value of services by the chief officer of the Law Department. In the cases provided under the preceding section, the Law Department shall assign counsel to such Commissioner or Aldermen, but should such Commissioner or Aldermen see proper to employ other counsel than those assigned by the Law Department, then in that event no appropriation shall be made by the Board of Aldermen for his or their payment, except upon a certificate of the Justice or Justices before whom the proceedings have been had that there was probable cause for taking such proceedings.

SEC. —.—Any person holding office, whether by election or appointment under this charter, who shall, during his term of office, accept, hold or retain any other civil office of honor, trust or emolument, under the government of the United States or the State, or under this charter, or who shall accept a seat in the Legislature, or who shall, during his said term of office, receive any fees or emoluments directed to be paid to him by any ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed thereby to have vacated his office. No person shall hold the charter or county offices, nor shall an officer under the county government, hold or receive an office under the county government except when he holds such office *ex officio*, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, and in such case he shall draw no salary for such *ex officio* office.

SEC. 1.—[Provision with regard to contracts.]

The Emmanuel Church Fair which is now being held at the junction of Lexington avenue with Fifty-seventh street promises to be a pecuniary success, despite the fact that the weather has been for the last two days decidedly inclement. Our most noted divines endorse the act now taken by the vestry of Emmanuel, and combine their efforts to aid the good cause. Salable articles of any description are solicited, and donors to the fair can rest assured that the articles they contribute will find purchasers at a worthy valuation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, Dec. 24, 1871.

The wholesale markets have been dull during the week outside of those furnishing articles for which a special demand has existed in connection with the holiday season. The wheat trade has been restricted to a light movement on both domestic and foreign account. Cotton, pursuing the reaction consequent on the recent failures, was on the downward turn, but has been steadier and rather firmer since the publication of private accounts from the cotton regions giving less flattering promises of an extended crop. Moreover, the decline in gold has entered as an important element in regulating prices, and dealers have been so unsettled in their views by these several circumstances that they have neither bought nor sold with any confidence or freedom.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

The Wall street markets have shown light returns in the way of actual business, and little has been done by others than the professional speculators who live from day to day by quick operations for small profits. The outside interest in stocks continues to hold aloof in consequence of the persistent stringency in the money market—a condition usually so antagonistic to speculation for a rise which has been wholly disregarded by the professional class whose ambition for higher prices has been gratified in an exceedingly agreeable way. The stock market started off nervously after the previous week's bank failures, like a ship rudely handled by a rough gale, but soon succeeded in regaining the smooth water of a rising current. The timid, who had been apprehensive of further stress of weather, provided themselves with

LIFE PRESERVERS

in the shape of "puts" from Mr. Daniel Drew, who has indulged what might be called a mania for the sale of these contracts ever since the Chicago fire, and who with them has done more than any other single influence to occasion the steady rise in prices of the past two months. He is said to be responsible for the delivery to him in this way of nearly twenty-five million dollars of Rock Island, Northwest, Ohio and various other stocks, while the numerous "put" sellers of the street, including Mr. Drew, are responsible for a total of hardly less than fifty million dollars of the leading active speculative railway and miscellaneous shares. Fortified with these contracts operations on the "bull" side during the week have been quite confident, the final quotations Saturday evening showing a smart advance in pretty nearly everything, and especially in the stocks underlaid with

MR. DREW'S "PUTS."

Indeed, for most of the list the prices reached towards the close of business on the sidewalk, where a large group remained till a late hour, despite the home attractions of Christmas Eve, were the highest since the Chicago panic. The following table shows the

RANGE OF THE LEADING STOCKS

during the week:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Western Union Telegraph	69	67⅞
Pacific Mail	54	50⅞
New York Central consolidated	94¼	92⅜
New York Central scrip	88⅜	87
Erie	32⅜	31⅜
Reading	116¼	(ex.d.) 110½
Lake Shore	92⅜	90¼
Union Pacific	29	26⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	128⅛	126
Chicago and Northwestern	64⅛	61⅛
Chicago and Northwestern pref	89¼	87½
Rock Island	106¼	103⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	54	51⅜
Toledo, Wabash and Western	68⅞	63⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	41⅛
C. C. and I. C.	19¼	18¼

GOLD AND GOVERNMENTS.

Gold was "given up" by the "bulls," who confessed the mistake of their position, but dared not endeavor to rectify their error by a bear speculation. The extremes of the week were 109¼ and 108⅜, the price closing Saturday at 108⅝.

Governments followed gold very closely, and were, on the whole, lower, even in gold quotations, the '62's falling to a trifle below par in that medium of value, a sequence of the further "call" of these issues for redemption in March. It is understood that the "called" bonds may be presented for redemption at any time, and will be accepted if offered in the usual weekly tenders at the Sub-Treasury.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

The Southern State bonds were excited, lower and weak, owing to the fact that the Legislature of Virginia has enacted measures for stopping the refunding of the debt and the payment of the January interest, although such action may yet be defeated by the Governor's veto, anticipation of which caused a rally of about three per cent in the consols on Saturday—viz., from 51 to 54. At the close of the week the market was feverish and irregular; the South Carolinas were firm; the Tennessees lower, but, at the close, better and steady; the Virginia consols excited, with a decline to 51 and a recovery to 54, and the North Carolina old bonds weak and lower.

MONEY AND PAPER.

Money most of the time was worth 1-32 a 1-16 for its use in turning stocks, but lenders accepted 7 per cent to 7, gold, on Saturday, in their anxiety to get interest during the three days to Tuesday. Prime paper was quoted 8 a 12 per cent discount. Foreign exchange left off on the basis of 109⅛ a 109¼ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 109⅞ a 109⅞ for sight bills.

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the closing street quotations Saturday evening:—United States currency sixes, 114¼ a 114½; do. do., 1881, registered, 113 a 113½; do. do., coupon, 117⅛ a 117¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 109 a 110; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 109⅛ a 109¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 109⅛ a 109¼; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111¼; do. do., registered, January and July, 111⅛ a 111½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114 a 114½; do. do., 1867, do. do., 115 a 115¼; do, do., 1868, do. do., 115 a 115¼; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 108½ a 109; do. do. do., coupon, 108⅞ a 109; do., ten-forties, registered, 107⅞ a 108¼; do. do., coupon, 109¼ a 109½.

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

The following were the closing prices Saturday afternoon for the Southern list, inclusive of those for the leading Southern municipal and railroad bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 62 a 62½; do. new, 62 a 62½; Virginia, ex coupon, 55 a 60; do. registered stock, old, 46 a 50; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 54 a 55; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 20 a 22; Georgia sixes, 70 a 75; do. sevens, 80 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 31 a 33; do. funding, 1866, 20 a 25; do. do., 1868, 18 a 22; do., new, 14 a 17; do., special tax, 12 a 14; Missouri sixes, 97½ a 97¾; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93 a 95; Louisiana sixes, 60 a 64; do. new, 57 a 60; do. levee sixes, 62 a 65; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 75 a 80; do. Penitentiary sevens, 65 a 70; do. railroad eights, 75 a 80; Alabama fives, 65 a 68; do. eights, 94 a 100; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 90 a 95; do. South Carolina sixes, 50 a 60; do. new, January and July, 24½ a 25; do. do., April and October, 21 a 23; Arkansas sixes, funded, 52 a 55; Mobile Ohio Railroad sterling, 87 a 92; do. interest eights, 80 a 82; do. second mortgage eights, 70 a 73; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, sevens, 82 a 85; do. second mortgage, eights, 73 a 78; New Orleans and Jackson, first mortgage, 87 a 90; do., second mortgage, 73 a 78; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, first mortgage, 83 a 85; do. second mortgage, 79 a 82; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 57 a 60; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 60 a 65; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad eights, 53 a 56; Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad sevens, 50 a 55; Memphis and Little Rock Railroad eights, 75 a 80; Memphis city sixes, 58 a 60; Savannah city sevens, 82 a 85; New Orleans consols, old, 73 a 76; do. issued to railroads sixes, 70 a 73; do. sevens, 63 a 67.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	109¼	109
Tuesday	109¼	108⅞
Wednesday	109	108⅞
Thursday	108⅞	108⅜
Friday	108⅞	108⅜
Saturday	108⅝	108⅜

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is one of the most important, if not sensational, emitted from the Clearing House in a good while. To understand it the fact should be borne in mind that since the failure of the Union Square and Eighth National Banks, which were not members of the Clearing House, but cleared through their friends in the association, the justice of confining the statement to members of the Clearing House only has been urged with such force that the suggestion has been adopted, and five uptown banks are omitted in this week's statement. The banks thus excluded report the following averages last week:—

Loans	$4,533,700
Specie	45,100
Legal tenders	645,800
Deposits	4,724,600
Circulation	453,300

The statement to-day varies, therefore, by the extraction of the above figures from the various items, but the changes in addition are quite marked and large. In loans the total contraction is nearly twelve million dollars, while the loss in deposits is over eighteen millions. Although the Sub-Treasury has paid out several millions on account of the redeemed '62's, there is a loss of nearly three millions in specie, accounted for, probably, by the payment of subscriptions to the new five per cents, delayed to this time by the Syndicate, who appear to have been allowed their own pleasure in everything pertaining to the negotiation of the new five per cent loan. Outside of the loss in greenbacks by the exclusion of the uptown banks there is a decrease in this item of nearly three millions, indicating a heavy flow of currency to the interior. Despite their immense efforts in the way of contraction the banks are not as strong as they were last week, the surplus reserve being now down to seven millions. The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:—

	December 16.	December 23.
Loans	$283,179,700	$271,383,000
Specie	25,751,000	22,764,700
Circulation	29,033,800	28,575,600
Deposits	217,891,300	199,346,700
Legal tenders	44,532,400	41,217,800

The changes being as follows:—

Decrease in loans	$11,796,700
Decrease in specie	2,986,300
Decrease in circulation	458,200
Decrease in deposits	18,544,600
Decrease in legal tenders	3,314,600

An analysis of the above shows that the banks now hold in surplus reserve the sum of $7,001,925—a decrease for the week of $1,550,200.

STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices on Saturday for the leading stocks, the list being proportionate to the amount of business, which was small outside the specialties enumerated, several stocks, such as Reading, Harlem and St. Joseph, being wholly neglected:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	94¼	93⅝
New York Central scrip	88⅜	88⅛
Erie	32⅜	32⅛
Lake Shore	92⅜	91¼
Wabash	68⅞	67⅞
Northwestern	64⅛	63⅝
Rock Island	106¼	104⅞
St. Paul	54	53¼
St. Paul preferred	77⅛	77⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	43⅜
Union Pacific	29	28⅛
Western Union Telegraph	69	68⅛
Pacific Mail	53⅞	52⅛

The following were the closing quotations on the sidewalk after the adjournment of the Stock Exchange:—Western Union, 68⅞ a 69; Pacific Mail, 53⅞ a 54; New York Central consolidated, 93⅞ a 94; do. scrip, 88⅜ a 88⅞; Erie, 32⅛ a 32⅞; Reading, 110⅞ a 111; Lake Shore, 92⅛ a 92¼; Union Pacific, 28⅞ a 29; Pittsburg, 128 a 128½; Northwestern, 64⅛ a 64½; do. preferred, 89 bid; Rock Island, 106⅛ a 106¼; St. Paul, 54 a 54¼; do. preferred, 77⅛ a 77¾; Wabash, 68⅞ a 69; Ohio and Mississippi, 44⅛ a 44¼; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2⅞ a 3; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19 a 19¼.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Dec. 23—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—After the recent activity the market to-day was quiet, but very firm. Sales were made, the particulars of which were reserved. We quote:—Cargoes (Rio), ordinary, 15⅛c. a 15½c.; do. do. fair, 16c. a 16¼c.; do. do. good, 16¾c. a 17c.; do. do. prime, 17⅞c. a 18c., gold, in bond, 60 days; Maracaibo, 17c. a 19c.; Laguayra, 16⅝c. a 18c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 12c. a 12½c.; Java, 23c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The demand for cotton on the spot was very moderate, the market closing dull and nominal. For future delivery the market was quiet, but steady, at yesterday's quotations. The sales reported on 'Change were as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	—	315	315
Consumption	151	391	542
Speculation	18	—	18
In transit	—	165	165
Totals	169	871	1,040

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—December, 400 at 19⅞c.; January, 100 at 19⅞c., 200 at 19 15-16c., 100 at 19⅞c., 200 at 19 15-16c.; February, 300 at 20⅛c.; April, 100 at 20 11-16c., 100 at 20⅞c.; May, 100 at 20⅞c., 100 at 20 15-16c. Total, 1,700 bales. To-day—December, 300 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19 11-16c., 100 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19 11-16c.; January, 100 at 19⅞c., 100 at 19 13-16c., 600 at 19⅞c., 100 at 19 13-16c., 150 at 19⅞c.; February, 1,000 at 20⅛c.; March, 50 at 20⅜c., 100 at 20⅜c., 50 at 20⅜c., 500 at 20⅜c.; April, 200 at 20⅞c.; May, 100 at 21c. Total, 3,650 bales. Grand total, 5,350 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 5-16d.; by sail, 7-32d. a 9-32d. To Havre, by steam, 1c. gold; sail, ⅝c. To Hamburg, by sail, ½d., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, 1c. gold, compressed. To Baltic ports by sail, ⅞c. a 1c. gold. The receipts at the ports sum up thus:—Galveston, 2,041; New Orleans, 10,050; Mobile, 3,549; Savannah, 3,545; Charleston, 2,276; Wilmington, 501; Norfolk, 821; Baltimore, 176; New York, 317; Boston, 205—total, 23,041. This day last week, 17,298; this day last year, 22,453. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	18
Good ordinary	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Low middling	19¾	19⅞	20⅛	21⅛
Middling	20⅛	20¼	21	21¼
Good middling	21	21¼	21⅛	22

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 4,677 bbls.; wheat, 11,600 bushels; corn, 17,000 do.; corn meal, 400 bbls.; oats, 7,145 bushels; barley, 20,800 do.; and for the week—flour, 44,123 bbls.; wheat, 79,550 bushels; corn, 186,600 do.; corn meal, 940 bbls. and 1,864 bags; oats, 79,820 bushels; barley, 94,590 do. The flour market was dull, but there was no change in quotations, which were still nearly nominal. The sales were about 2,200 bbls., comprising all descriptions. Corn meal was dull and nominal at our quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 50 a	$5 50
Superfine State	5 75 a	6 25
Extra State	6 50 a	7 00
Choice do	7 00 a	7 25
Superfine Western	5 75 a	6 25
Extra do	6 40 a	6 90
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a	8 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 75 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a	7 50
Family	7 50 a	8 50
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a	7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a	7 40
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a	8 50
St. Louis choice family	8 50 a	11 00
Rye flour	4 50 a	5 40
Southern No. 2	5 25 a	5 75
Southern superfine	5 75 a	6 25
Southern extra	6 75 a	8 25
Southern family	8 50 a	11 00
Corn meal, Western white	4 00 a	4 10
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 75 a	4 10
Cornmeal, Jersey	3 75 a	4 10
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 20 a	—
Corn meal puncheons	19 00 a	19 75
Baltimore	4 15 a	—
Caloric	4 00 a	—
Calcine	3 85 a	3 90
Western	3 70 a	3 80

—Wheat was dull and nominal at about $1 46 a $1 52½ for No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee in store and afloat. There were sales of only about 12,000 bushels, at $1 52 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee; resold at $1 52½. Corn was dull, at 76c. a 77c. for new mixed, with sales of 56,000 bushels (part last evening), at 76½c. a 77c. afloat for new, nearly all at 77c.; other descriptions were nominal. Oats were dull, at 54c. a 56c. for Western mixed in store and afloat, and 57c. a 58c. for white, with sales of 10,000 bushels within the range. Barley and rye were inactive and nominal at former quotations.

FREIGHTS.—Berthroom, either by steam or sail, was but little sought after. Most parties are busy engaged settling up accounts to begin the new year, and show but little disposition to transact business. Rates remain without noticeable change. In the chartering line there was but little call for vessels for any purpose and rates were about steady. The engagements reported to-day were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 15,000 bushels grain, at 5½d. for corn and 6d. for wheat; also 7,000 bushels corn, to fill, at 5¼d.; 300 tierces beef on private terms, and by sail, 200 tons carbonate of copper at 15s.; to London, by sail, 7,500 bushels corn, 6d.; to Glasgow, by sail, 22,500 bushel grain at 6d. per 60 lbs.; to Antwerp, 500 tierces lard, 30s. The only charter we heard of was a German bark, 460 tons, hence to the River Platte, with general cargo, on private terms.

MOLASSES still remained quiet but steady. There was a moderate inquiry for domestic, but foreign was entirely neglected. We hear of sales of 187 hhds. New Orleans at 45c. a 50c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	18c. a 20c.	19c. a 20c.
Clayed	20c. a 22c.	23c. a 26c.
Muscovado, refining	—a—	23c. a 26c.
Muscovado, grocery	—a—	28c. a 35c.
Porto Rico	—a—	30c. a 38c.
English Islands	—a—	28c. a 32c.
New Orleans	30c. a 45c.	40c. a 58c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was dull, but without material change. The sales, in jobbing lots, were about 75 bbls., at 68c. a 68½c. Rosin was quiet but steady; there was very little disposition shown to do business and the sales were trifling, comprising only about 250 bbls. strained at $5; 40 bbls. pale at $7 75 a $8 50. Tar was dull and nominal at $3 25 a $3 50 for Washington and Wilmington.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined continues dull and nominal at 23c. for remainder of month. There was but little offering on 'Change and scarcely any inquiry. Crude in bulk was inactive and nominal at 13½c. Naphtha was neglected but steady at 12c. a 12½c. for Western or city. Case oil remained unchanged, but dull and nominal at 28c. a 28½c.; there were no sales reported. At the creek the market was dull and nominal at former quotations. The Philadelphia market remained quiet, but was a trifle firmer. Sales were reported of 2,000 bbls. refined standard white for remainder of month at 23⅛c., less return.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 350 bbls.; beef, 64 packages; cut meats, 1,064 do.; lard, 2,638 bbls. and tierces; and for the week—Pork, 3,762 bbls.; beef, 1,272 packages; cut meats, 3,607 packages; lard, 16,245 bbls. and tierces, and 114 kegs. The pork market was dull and prices almost nominal. We hear of no sales except small lots in a jobbing way. The market closed at $13 12½ nominally for old, and $14 62½ for new, which is lower. Bacon was dull and neglected. We hear of sales of 150 boxes long clear, for prompt delivery, sold late last evening at 7⅛c.; short clear quoted at 7⅝c. Beef remained dull. The trade was confined to jobbing lots, with sales aggregating about 125 bbls., at $9 a $12 for mess, $11 a $13 for extra mess, $16 a $18 for prime mess tierces, and $19 a $21 for India mess tierces. Beef hams were quiet, but steady, at $23 a $26, with sales of 25 bbls. Cut meats—With the exception of a moderate business from stores the market was quiet and nominal at 12c. a 13c. for city smoked hams, 6c. a 6¼c. for smoked shoulders, 9½c. a 11c. for pickled hams, 5¾c. a 6c. for do. shoulders, and 12c. a 12½c. for Western bagged hams. Lard was dull at 9⅝c. for spot or month, and 9½c. for January, with brokerage. We hear of sales of 50 tierces at 9⅝c. and 1,000 tierces, to arrive, at 9½c.; city was dull and nominal at 9½c. Dressed hogs were quiet and quoted within the range of 5¾c. a 6¾c.

RICE.—The market to-day was quiet and steady. We have only to note sales of 2g tierces Carolina at 8c. a 9c., 75 bags Patna at 7⅛c. a 7⅜c., and 100 bags Rangoon at 6⅞c. a 7c.

SUGAR.—There has been a better demand to-day for raw, but the market generally remains quiet and steady. The sales reported were:—50 hhds. Demarara at 10⅛c., 1,000 do. fair to good refining at 9⅝c., 600 boxes Muscovado at 9c., and 2,440 do. clayed No. 10 at 9½c. Refined was only in limited request at former figures. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅝c. a 8⅞c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; good to prime refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 10c. a 10⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7½c. a 9c.; melado, 4½c. a 6½c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅝c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅜c. a 10c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 10⅝c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 12c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 12⅝c.; do., white, 11⅛c. a 12⅝c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8⅝c. a 9⅜c.; fair to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅜c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅞c. a 9⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅜c. a 10c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅞c. a 8⅛c.

SEEDS.—Clover was dull and lower. We heard of sales of about 750 bags at 10⅛c. a 11c. for Ohio and 11⅜c. a 11⅝c. for Indiana.

TALLOW was quiet but steady. We hear of sales of 60,000 lbs. city at 9⅛c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 324 bbls. The market was quiet but firmer, with sales of about 100 bbls. at 97c.

CATTLE MARKET.

The hog market was dull and heavy at 4⅜c. a 4⅝c.; 5,088 received.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 23, 1871.

Cotton firm; good ordinary, 17⅛c. Net receipts, 2,041 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 1,119. Sales, 1,200. Stock, 38,748.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1871.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 19⅝c. a 19⅞c. Net receipts, 10,050 bales. Gross, 10,488. Exports—To Great Britain, 3,352; coastwise, 2,704. Sales, 5,000. Stock, 155,982.

MOBILE, Dec. 23, 1871.

Cotton quiet, but firm; middlings, 19c. Net receipts, 3,549 bales. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 55,124.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 23, 1871.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 19c. Net receipts, 2,276 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 2,016; coastwise, 258. Sales, 300. Stock, 28,171.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 23, 1871.

Cotton quiet: middlings, 18⅞c. a 19c. Net receipts, 3,545 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 1,820; coastwise, 359. Sales, 1,700. Stock, 75,657.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 23, 1871.

Spirits of turpentine quiet; held at 64c. Rosin firm; $4 25 for strained and $8 75 for pale. Crude turpentine firmer; $3 60 for hard, $5 60 for yellow dip and $5 85 for virgin.

OSWEGO, Dec. 23, 1871.

Flour dull and unchanged; sales 800 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 spring, $8 for amber winter, $8 25 for white winter, $8 75 for double extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 50; choice white Canada $1 83½ a $1 85. Corn dull; sales of twelve cars at 68c. Barley quoted $1 for prime up lake Canada. Rye—80c. for Western. Corn meal—$1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed scarce and firm; shorts, $23 a $24; shipstuffs, $25 a $27; middlings, $28 a $30 per ton. Highwines, 94c. a 95c. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23, 1871.

Flour quiet. Wheat neglected. Corn quiet; sales 4,000 bushels at 58c. a 59c., as to quality. Oats dull; sales 500 bushels No. 2 Western at 45c. Rye neglected. Barley inactive. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Highwines firm; held at 93c. a 94c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1871.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower. No. 1 spring, $1 21; No. 2 do., $1 19⅛; No. 3 do., $1 08⅛; No. 2 spring, seller January, $1 18⅛; last half month, $1 19⅜; February, $1 21⅛. Corn dull and a shade lower. No. 2 mixed, 40⅜c. a 40½c.; rejected, 39c.; mixed, seller January, 40⅛c.; February, 41⅝c. a 42⅛c.; April, 43⅛c. a 44c.; May, 46⅜c. a 47c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2 at 32c.; rejected, 28⅝c. a 29c.; No. 2, seller January, 32⅜c.; May, 37⅛c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 at 62⅛c. a 62⅞c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 spring, 61⅝c. a 61⅞c.; No. 3 do., 48c. a 49c.; No. 2 spring, seller January, 62⅛c. Pork dull, at $13; seller January, $13 10 a $13 12½; February, $13 35 a $13 40; March, $13 50 a $13 55; April, $13 65 a $13 70. Lard dull and drooping; sales at 8⅞c.; seller January, 8⅞c.; February, 8⅞c.; March, 9c. Hams in pickle, 8⅛c. a 9c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Green meats unchanged. Whiskey, 90c. asked. Receipts—5,000 bbls. flour, 21,000 bushels wheat, 121,000 do. corn, 24,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye, 11,000 do. barley and 24,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 3,000 bushels wheat, 8,000 do. corn, 9,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. barley and 2,000 hogs. Total number of hogs packed this season, 629,000. The Board of Trade hold no session on Monday.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

The dry goods market is very quiet, the principal business being preparations for taking the annual account of stock, and there will be little movement till the 1st of February. In many branches of business there has been a good deal of activity late into the season, especially in the leading makes of bleached and brown goods. No feature of the market calls for special attention at present, but there are probabilities that plain cottons will advance with the reopening of trade.

The general woollen market has been very quiet, and as light weight woollens have been bought to a considerable extent by clothiers, there is not much chance for any considerable movement in the future.

Importers are doing but little in winter goods, and it is yet too early to consider spring styles. The total imports of the year are twenty per cent in excess of last year, but as the quality of the imports is higher, this does not suppose the same increase in bulk.

NEWS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Mr. John Kirk, Acting Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, has forwarded the following items of intelligence to the Secretary to Government, dated

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 22, 1871.

SIR—Letters just received by special messengers, who left Unyanyembe about a month ago, inform us of a sad calamity that has befallen the Arab settlement there, and that will in all likelihood stop the road to Ujiji and Karague for some time to come. All accounts agree as to the main facts; but naturally the letters written by Mr. Stanley, an American gentleman, who was on the spot, are the most circumstantial and reliable. I am indebted to Mr. Webb, the American Consul here, for some details related in those letters, which will no doubt be published in full elsewhere.

Briefly, the position is this:—The Arab colony of the interior, whose centre is Unyanyembe, has for some time been led by a set of avaricious, unprincipled men, whose acts of extortion, both on natives and the poorer Arabs, have for some time back been complained of to Syed Burgash, who is impotent to interfere at such a distance so long as things go well for the Arabs. A chief, whose village was one day's journey distant on the main road to Ujiji and Karague, fell under the displeasure of the Unyanyembe settlers, and his place was attacked in due course by a force of about 1,500 muskets. Seeing that he could not hold the stockaded village he retired with his followers and formed an ambush for the return of the attacking party when laden with ivory and other booty. The result was disastrous to the Arabs, and a great many were killed, including ten or twenty of the leader's men of good family here. The Arab retreat soon became a rout, and much property was lost. Fortunately Mr. Stanley, who was weak and ill from fear, managed to return to Unyanyembe, but he was abandoned by the Arabs, whose conduct he speaks of as cowardly in the extreme.

Such is the constant state of things in Central Africa. The road to Ujiji will now be shut for a time, and when we may again hear of Dr. Livingstone is most uncertain. One of the men who came down now says that there was a rumor that Mahomed bin Gharib and the white man (Dr. Livingstone) would come back from Mayema by way of Marunga and Wemba. The report is worth nothing, I consider, but I may as well mention it.

The last lot of things sent by Mr. Churchill had reached Unyanyembe, as I have before reported; but I now learn that the head man in whose charge they were died the day after setting out for Ujiji, and the goods were brought back to Unyanyembe. I have little faith now in the Sheikh Saeed bin Salim, and shall write to Mr. Stanley, who will probably not have been able as yet to quit the place, and authorize him to make such arrangements as he can to get the goods forwarded on, if not to act for me to the best of his judgment in protecting them from plunder; but in such a state of things as this it will be most fortunate if they have escaped and ever reach their destination.

The messengers will start on their return in a day or two, and should be able to accomplish the journey easily in twenty or twenty-five days, for the way so far is open and food plenty.

To the Arab ivory trade the present position of affairs is most serious. They have now settled far up in the country, and collected about them thousands of slaves drawn from the country itself. These they cannot do without, and yet cannot trust; they are all armed, and may turn against their masters.

The chief with whom they are at war is well provided with arms, and a caravan of his is now on the way up with several hundred kegs of powder to stop these people on the way. The Wasagara have been told already to attack and plunder them, but this, too, may be but the beginning of similar attacks on Arab caravans, for the wild tribes, once plunder has been encouraged, will care little whom they attack. I have, &c., JOHN KIRK,

Acting Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.

FIRE IN ELDRIDGE STREET.

At half-past three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the building rear of 41 Eldridge street, which was occupied by John Wideske as a lounge factory. Damage $1,000; insurance unknown.

The third floor, occupied by W. A. Meuthen as a cabinet shop, was damaged by water to the extent of $200; insurance unknown.

The second floor, on which E. Gest & Brother had a cigar box factory, was damaged by water to the extent of $200; insurance unknown.

The first floor, occupied by George Heim as a carpenter shop, was damaged $100; fully insured.

The building, which is the property of P. Williams, was injured $500. The cause of the conflagration is as yet unknown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRISTMAS CHURCH AND TRAY CANDLES—IN quantities to suit; open on Christmas morning.
GEORGE N. SMITH,
196 West street, between Jay and Duane streets.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE.—New designs for dwellings at various prices; elegant Cues; parlor Bagatelle and other tables for holiday gifts; illustrated catalogues sent by mail. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS.

The Religious and Social Aspect of the Christian Festival.

CHORAL MUSIC AT THE CHURCHES

The Care of Pious Charity for the Poor and Homeless.

How Christmas is Kept by the Germans.

Extensive Sunday Trading at the Stores.

MIDNIGHT SERVICE AT ST. ALBANS.

Heralded by the joyous music of the church bells and freighted with the glad hopes of every Christian man, wherever chance or necessity may have thrown him, another Merry Christmas stirs into eventful life with the grey dawn of this happy winter morning. "How long we have looked forward to it," will be the first waking thought of many among our readers, or at least among their more youthful kindred, "and now, at last, it has come—the brightest, gayest day of the long, long year!" The imagination, indeed, falls back unnerved and paralyzed at the attempt to adequately realize the sum of happiness which this holy season brings upon a rejoicing earth. In every clime and land which civilized men have reached—in the icy seas of the far North with Captain Hall, and in the heart of the African wilderness with Livingstone and the special exploring expedition of the HERALD, amid the tropical splendors of the far East and in the solitudes of the Australian bush, Christmas will be remembered by many a heart, as it softens for the moment at thoughts of home and friends, with a thrill of interest even more keen and vivid than that which it awakens among ourselves, whose happier lot it is to live among the names and places familiar to our youth.

Public dinners will be given at all the great established charities, free of charge, and open to all who choose to apply. That vast army of city Arabs, for instance, who are a scandal and a reproach to our city, will be pretty well cared for. Gathered into cheerful, warm and well-lighted halls, they will be regaled with substantial cheer, and treated in many instances with opportunities for amusement and recreation. Every church, too, has done its best to provide for such suffering as comes fairly within its circle, and by such agencies many a miserable home will be lighted up for once—though, alas! for a sadly brief season—into joy and gladness. Even the prisons and their sad inhabitants will be afforded a chance of brightening into mirth and happiness, for by a merciful indulgence means have been provided for giving even the criminal the material means for doing honor to the memory of Him who died for the just and the unjust alike.

All the temples of Thespis will, of course, be crowded—a popular theatre on a Christmas Day is a sight worth seeing—and crowded, too, mostly by people who never enjoy other opportunities of seeing the exploits of the knights of the sock and buskin. Only one ground of anxiety remains—the weather—and on this score, if present indications may be trusted, we may let our minds be at ease. It is to be hoped that the air will grow somewhat colder, but if the day be but bright we may pass over such a slightly unseasonable annoyance as a temperature above the traditional Christmas degree. The streets, thanks to last night's rain, are again free from slush and mud, and will doubtless be thronged from morn till night with constant streams of Christmas merrymakers.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

The Calamity Caused to Santa Claus by the Rebellious Rain—Words of Comfort and Advice to Those Concerned.

Every one knows how sacred to every household is the duty of preparing for Christmas. Weeks and weeks ahead the old folks look forward with feelings of deep interest to the approaching day of jubilee. To them it brings many hours of most serious thought, while the little folks, brimful of the fun and the joy incident to liberal promises and great expectations, count the days and the hours that yet intervene, with their little brows shaded with the cares of too eager anticipation.

Christmas eve! That great day of banishment for dull care, of the beginning of the opening of many a long closed heart, of a returning of friendships that were dying out—that day when calm and tranquil thoughts grow out of all the bustle and anxiety of getting ready for to-morrow. Christmas eve is no doubt a great day in the year. We all have had experience of its pains and its pleasures. Look back and see, no matter how long ago, what a day it was for every one of us. With what growing and glowing enthusiasm did that beneficent and holy man, Santa Claus, dawn upon our imaginations with his blessed influence, and create wonder and pleasurable excitement as the strange story of his doings began to be comprehended, while the mystery still lay hidden in recesses carefully concealed. Is there not this year cause for sympathy with thousands and thousands of little people who on Saturday last were doomed almost to despair at seeing the woful looks of materfamilias as the dismal day grew on, without a glimmer of sunshine, till hope at last gave way, and it was feared it might be too wet for Santa Claus to travel. This was all the worse on account of the expectations that had been formed from the fact that Christmas fell this year on Monday, thus giving two eves to indulge in all the concerted tantalizations peculiar to mysterious favors to come. But what a day was Saturday! The bravest housewife might well have dreaded the storm of the day. When darkness set in the most eager matron would have been almost unjust to herself to brave the weather or to risk her life in the dirty flood which puddled along over the streets. True, the markets were crowded; the streets were filled with hurrying pedestrians; the stores were tolerably well patronized; the city cars were crammed with wet and reeking human beings. But [illegible] was not, after all, the good old Christmas eve, there [illegible] on the ground and everybody with the crisp [illegible] good nature and cheerfulness. The streets were not lined with women, with the babies and the whole juvenile members of the family holding on to their skirts; there were no groups of families moving along from store to store, wrapped in admiration at the gorgeous display of Christmas presents in the windows; there was no cheering in the fancy stores, as some delighted child became the possessor of a coveted toy; the rain spoiled all, even the bringing home of the secret treasures, and the result was that many a disappointed little one looked glum and sad yesterday morning, as fears were expressed that Santa Claus might be delayed a few days longer on his journey. But more than the little folk were disappointed. Hundreds of people who had delayed the purchase of Christmas presents until the last moment were also unable to secure the desired objects. Saturday was the worst day of the year for Christmas inspiration; for those who were not dull were wet, and those who were wet were more than mad, and altogether there was a general spoiling of holiday feeling and of Christmas cheer.

Many there were, however, who were bound to have the stockings filled this morning under any and every circumstance. As was anticipated, very many of the stores along the Bowery, Third, Sixth and Eighth avenues were open all day yesterday. The ceremonies in the various churches at this religious time were, of course, so interesting that most people devoted the earlier part of the day to worship. But in the evening the fancy stores and bazaars were all ablaze with lights, and gayly, indeed, were the windows and counters decked with the thousand and one extraordinary patterns from Santa Claus' models. The streets above named were tolerably well filled with people of the middle and humbler classes. It was pleasant to see that the weather was fine enough to allow the children to come out, and eagerly did these anxious little mortals scan the windows of the stores, and proud were they when ushered in among the countless valuables, and breathless were they as some priceless toy found its way into their possession. The evening was so pleasant that the crowds continued to parade the streets until near the hour when every steeple bell in Gotham might have done less ignoble tolling than to have rung in the merry Christmas, the festival of "peace to all men."

From what has been said, it appears plain that Christmas Eve, the good old day of fun and flurry, was this year blighted in no small degree by uncontrollable circumstances. Yet, after all, this is the great day itself, and to anxious hearts and embittered feelings, if any such there be, there might be some consolation in the reflection this morning that toys and trinkets are not near so lasting as generous good will and peaceful hearts.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS IN THE VARIOUS CHURCHES.

Christmas Carols, Anthems, Orisons and Sermons.

The ecclesiastical celebrations of the advent of the Messiah to-day in most of the churches in the land will be extraordinary for special grandeur, solemnity and brilliancy. The edifices of worship will doubtless be thronged, everywhere, and the music of chaunts, anthems and prayers will mingle with the broad sunlight, the burst of brilliancy, glistening altars and the cheerful sheen of multitudinous faces in a harmonious devotion the like of which cannot be where there is not the same traditional associations, solemn, joyful and gleeful, clustering around one day, on which happiness seems an irresistible contagion, which none can escape even if they would.

The Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches present the most elaborate spectacle both in the decorations and the ceremonies in honor of this festival season. The music rendered by the accomplished choirs of singers, for which our city has a just fame, will be something rare and fitting in selection and importance. Their best efforts will be put forth to swell the universal chorus of gladness.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral there will be high mass in the morning, and after the low masses the Right Rev. Archbishop McCloskey will conduct a pontifical service. At St. Francis Xavier's will be sung a new mass by Rossini; also "Pastores Erant," by Lambillotte, and the offertory, "Adestes Fideles," and vespers will be celebrated at five o'clock in the evening. At St. Stephen's the celebration will be of a very imposing character, the music to consist of grand overtures, masses, "Adestes Fideles," and in the afternoon vespers will be sung from Mercedante. Father Quinn will celebrate high mass at St. Peter's at half-past ten A. M. The first high mass will be said at five o'clock. In Trinity church to-day morning prayer will commence at half-past nine o'clock and the grand service at eleven. The Rev. Dr. Dix will preach the sermon of the day. In Christ church the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Chicago, preaches, and Bishop Potter officiates. The Rev. George H. Hepworth delivers a sermon to-day, the services beginning at eleven A. M.

At most of the other churches, which our space does not permit us to mention, sermons fitting the occasion are preached and the services are attended by grand musical selections of the best productions of the masters.

CHRISTMAS AMONG THE GERMANS.

"Weihnachten" in Germany—The Christian Character of the Festival—Christmas Socially.

Germany—that is, that portion of Europe which is inhabited by the nation speaking the German language and being ruled by German laws—does not know anything of and has no national festivals or holidays. But Germany is a Christian land where the Christian Church is a recognized State institution and protected by law. For this reason the festivals of the Christian Church are celebrated as legal holidays throughout Germany. The three greatest and highest Christian festivals being celebrated in the course of a year in Germany are Christmas, Easter and Pentecost (Whitsuntide), each of them lasting for two consecutive days. Christmas, as the feast of Christ's nativity, is for its occasion the most joyful of the festivals named. On this anniversary of the birth of the Saviour, from thousands and thousands of pulpits alike in Germany, the words are repeated, "Glory to God on high; peace on earth, and good will to mankind." But, aside from its solemn Christian character as a festival of two days' duration, Christmas is also the greatest annual general love feast of Germany. That country belongs to Northern Europe, where about this time of the year nature is covered with snow and ice, sleeping its wintry sleep. Just about the middle of the dreariest part of this season the blissful festival of Christmas is celebrated. The great boon accrued to mankind by Christ's birth is at the commemoration of the latter imitated in every Christian household of Germany by Christmas gifts. Where there are small children in the families Christmas trees are decorated, which consist of the tops of young firs or pines or of boughs of cherry, chestnut, linden or other trees, which latter in good season, some weeks before, have been placed in the parlors, and, by watering with lukewarm water, have been made to shoot forth green leaves and blossoms just about the time of the festival. Those trees are profusely adorned with apples, gilded and silvered nuts, candles and sweetmeats of all sorts, glass balls of different sizes and colors, and chiefly also with wax tapers for the lighting of the trees. On the tables underneath the trees toys, books, clothing and other gifts are spread. The little children are kept away from the room where and while the Christmas tree is being decorated, and are made to believe that this work is being done by the Christ-Child ("Christkindlein," or "Heilige Christ"). The tree is lighted and presented to the children on Christmas eve or morning, it being the common tradition that Christ was born at night time. The joy and frolic of the children, when they are called to the Christmas tree, is, of course, great, and at the same time touching to the other members of the family. But not only the children are recipients of Christmas gifts from their parents, but amid congratulations also husband and wife and grown brothers and sisters present each other, and even the servants are presented by their employers with Christmas gifts, in commemoration of the birth of Him, whose cardinal principle and doctrine was that men love each other and promote their mutual happiness. Such is family life and bliss about and during "Weihnachten" (Christmas) in Germany. Family is doubtless considered there as the moral basis of society. There may be no German living under any zone or in any country who does not gratefully remember the happy Christmas days of his childhood passed in Fatherland. Two consecutive days are, as stated, in Germany spent as Christmas holidays, and given to devotion by the attending of divine service, to vacation and rest from business and to merriment in the family circle. In the cities and towns the evening of the second day and the afternoon and evening following are extensively used for social enjoyments, such as concerts and balls.

The Germans in this country retain the custom of Fatherland with regard to the celebration of Christmas in the family circle, and last night and this morning thousands of richly decorated and handsomely lighted Chrismas trees were presented in German households of this city and vicinity to the children, both to the joy of the parents and the happiness of the young folks.

As to social entertainments quite a number of Christmas balls will be held by different German vocal and other social clubs of this city to-night, while the principal German beer gardens of this city will resound with concert music, both this afternoon and evening.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.

The Services of the Midnight "Eucharist"—Sermon by Father Morrill.

At the Ritualistic Chapel of St. Albans the services last evening were of the most impressive character. Notwithstanding the general darkness that pervaded the upper part of the city and the necessity of substituting candles for carburetted hydrogen the church was filled to overflowing. The dim wax lights gave a certain wierd-like aspect, which comported well with the event to be commemorated. From the arched groins supporting the roof hung dependant graceful festoons of holly and evergreens, among which

THE SHADOWS CAST

by the flickering glare of the candles danced and played with bewildering effect. A transient visitor to this little chapel would be more apt to imagine himself in some Roman Catholic sanctuary in the heart of the Appennines or the Pyrenees, than in a conventicle of staid and conservative Episcopalians. The altar also was handsomely decorated with natural flowers, and every available space was used for the hundreds of lighted tapers. A rich crimson cloth hung down in front, and

A LARGE CRUCIFIX

was placed directly over the altar.

At nine o'clock vespers commenced. A band of boy choristers, with an acolyte bearing an uplifted cross, preceded the entrance of the reverend celebrant. They came in chanting an antiphon, all the congregation rising. The remainder of the services consisted of singing of psalms and prophecies of the Old Testament relative to the coming of the Messiah. During all the chanting, which lasted for upwards of an hour, the congregation remained standing.

WITH REMARKABLE FORTITUDE.

The lessons and epistles of the day were also read by Father Morrill, assisted by Rev. Mr. Noyes and Rev. Mr. Fine.

After which Father Morrill ascended the pulpit and delivered a short discourse, taking for his text the second verse of the Song of Solomon—"It is the voice of my Beloved that knocketh, saying, Open to me, my sister, my love, my dove, my undefiled, for my head is filled with dew and my locks with the drops of night"—the subject of his sermon being that all the manifestations of the Creator took place in the night, according to both the Old and New Testaments, and not amid the bustle and excitement of the day, the greatest of all manifestations being the birth of the Saviour at midnight in a stable at Bethlehem. He came not like a prince in the glare of day, with immense retinues and many servants, but quietly, in the dead of night, he stole upon the world he was about to redeem. Let us bow down

OUR HEADS AND HEARTS

in humility at the shrine of our Lord and Redeemer to-night.

After the sermon an interval of an hour elapsed before the Christmas ceremonies proper were inaugurated. In the meantime the candles went out and had to be replaced by others. At a quarter to twelve the boys, the lay clerks and the acolytes, carrying banners, and several additional, re-entered the chapel. They made a circuit of the edifice, singing the "Adestes Fideles."

Then the ceremony of the midnight "Eucharist," somewhat analogous to the Roman Catholic mass, was performed. The "Kyrie Eleison," the "Sanctus," the "Benedictus," and last, the "Gloria," was sung in Gregorian chant by the choir, a tenor solo in the "Gloria," by one of the boy choristers, being particularly fine. Some 100 persons then advanced to the sanctuary rails and received the sacrament.

There was more singing of psalms, all the candles on the altar were lighted, the solemn peals of the organ mingled with the exultant voices of the worshippers, and the birthday of the Redeemer was ushered in with joyful acclaim. It was one o'clock when the services concluded, and the crowds of devotees, most of them of the "pious sex," scattered through the dark streets and the regions bereft of light above Thirty-fourth street to their several homes.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HOBOKEN.

Imposing Ceremonies and a Magnificent Celebration—Sermon by Rev. A. Cauvin.

The parishioners of St. Mary's may well feel flattered, being the only persons in the diocese of New Jersey to whom Bishop Bayley granted the privilege of attending midnight mass. The altars and sanctuary of the edifice were decorated to a degree of splendor seldom, if ever, equalled, presenting a beautiful array of flowers, evergreens, golden candelabra, and a forest of gleaming tapers, which shed an influence around well calculated to inspire the beholder with admiration and religious joy. Above the tabernacle was placed a figure of

THE INFANT JESUS,

a gleaming crown above its head and a crystal star still higher. High mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Cauvin, and as the bell tolled twelve the organ pealed forth the immortal strains of the "Adeste Fideles," which have so often ravished the ear of the traveller, whether flowing in deathless waves through the Sistine chapel at Rome or wresting a tear from the infidel on an island of the South Sea. The choir, presided over by Professor De Grand Val, did full justice to Mozart's Twelfth Mass, Messrs. Judge, Hicks, Kaufmann, &c., and several ladies performing their respective parts with unusual credit.

THE SERMON

was preached by the reverend pastor, who took his text from the epistle of the day—Paul to Timothy, ii.—"The grace of God, our Saviour, has appeared to all men, instructing us to renounce impiety and worldly desires, and to live soberly, justly and piously." For what reason, said the speaker, has the Son of God come into the world? To save our souls from eternal damnation. Hell was to be the portion of man after his fall in the garden of Paradise. The justice of the Creator demanded that reparation should be made by man for the crime of disobedience. The Almighty being man's sole origin, and man being His creature, the latter owed all his allegiance to Him, and was therefore bound to obey the command given by God. But as it is in modern times, so was it then. The devil gained the ear of Eve, and exclaimed, "You shall not die if you disobey God, but shall become wise as Himself." Yielding to the temptation, our first parents fell. So also does

THE WORLD IN OUR OWN TIME.

Satan every day tempts sinners, telling them not to believe what the Church says, and averring that there is no hell, no heaven, no judgment. Like Eve, they hearken to the deception, they plunge into the same abyss of crimes. Nevertheless, God was moved to compassion and came down from His throne of glory to atone for the sins of the world. What an admirable display of infinite love He has thus made to the world. We may form some idea of the amazing excess of His love when we remember that He did for man what He failed to do for the fallen angels. He laid down His life for him. And what greater proof of love can one show to a friend than to yield up his life for him. But we were not even friends of Christ; we were His enemies. Moreover Christ could have saved us

BY A SINGLE SIGH

or one drop of his blood, yet he poured out the last particle for us, that where the greater malice abounded there he might display the greater love. What should be our gratitude for such boundless affection? It is very appropriately laid down by the Apostle Paul when he exhorts us to live soberly, justly and piously—soberly that is with moderation in all things; justly towards all men, not wishing them evil either in body or in spirit; piously towards God the Creator. Let us acknowledge our total dependence on Him and ascribe to Him all the blessings with which we are endowed; let us thank Him for His goodness and His mercies, turning away from sin with all humility. Thus we can make the festival of Christmas a joyful one, and by this we shall prepare ourselves to rejoice with Him forever in His heavenly kingdom.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

A Visit to Niagara Falls—The Prince Charmed and Delighted at the Scenes Around the Great Natural Curiosity—Attending Divine Service Yesterday at Buffalo—Mr. Catacazy Taking His Farewell of the Ducal Party.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1871.

The Russian Grand Duke is beginning to see American life in all its phases. At the Niagara Falls, for instance, he witnessed not only all the beauties of the great cataract, but was also subjected to the impositions and extortions for which that famous American resort is so justly celebrated. The imperial visitor went the various rounds, taking in Goat Island, a journey under the Falls in a suit of rubber, an inspection of the Museum on the Canadian side, pausing at all these and various other points of interest to witness leisurely and thoroughly the wonderful works and freaks of Nature of which he had heard and read so many glowing accounts. The day was one of the choicest of the winter season; the atmosphere mild and balmy, the sleighing the very perfection of excellence, and everything, in fact, seemed to combine most admirably to afford the distinguished visitor an opportunity of viewing the falls and their surroundings as they appeared in midwinter.

THE GRAND DUKE IN ECSTASIES ON WITNESSING THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

To say that he was perfectly delighted and charmed with the scene would convey but a feeble idea of the ecstasy which it afforded him. He was almost wild in his enthusiasm and admiration, and from every point visited he seemed to turn away with reluctance. The cataract, he said, beat anything in the line of waterfalls and chignons that he had seen since he came to the United States, and the Suspension Bridges he regarded as the most wonderful structures of the age. Everything that he saw possessed a charm which His Imperial Highness delighted to linger over. He spent nearly the whole day visiting the various points of interest, even forgetting or disregarding the customary noonday lunch, which heretofore had been taken with astonishing regularity. The Duke thought and spoke rightly when he said that the scene in summer must be one of surpassing grandeur, but still he was not sorry that an opportunity had been afforded him to witness it in the more frigid season of the year. The massive cakes of ice, as they tumbled with a crash down the stream and over the fearful precipice of water, the sparkling mist and huge mountains of frozen spray which it had formed along the cragged rocks, and the terrible and awful roar all the while prevailing, made even his Imperial blood curdle in spite of the inspirations of delight and enthusiasm aroused by the grandeur and magnificence of the scene. Everything pertaining to the Duke's perambulations about the Falls afforded him the highest gratification, and all the unpleasant and disgraceful events of the visit were fortunately reserved until the moment of his departure.

OVATION TO HIM ON HIS ARRIVAL AT BUFFALO.

The arrival of the Duke in Buffalo was made the occasion of a grand demonstration on the part of the people. Probably not less than twenty thousand people were assembled at the Exchange street depot when the train arrived; and when the tall and commanding form of the Russian lieutenant appeared, the air resounded with cheers of welcome. He was accompanied by the Mayor, ex-President Fillmore and several other gentlemen, who met them on the train at Tonawanda. The party drove immediately to the Tift House, where spacious and elegant rooms had been reserved. All along the route from the depot to the hotel the streets were crowded, and the presence of the Duke created great enthusiasm. In the evening he visited the rooms of the Buffalo Club, where he was formally presented to numerous prominent Buffalonians. To-day he attended divine service at the North Presbyterian church, and was, of course, the observed of many observers. To-morrow the party will visit several of the large grain elevators and also various points of interest in the city, and on Tuesday they will go to Cleveland.

MR. CATACAZY LEAVES THE GRAND DUKE.

Minister Catacazy, who has been with the Duke since his arrival in the country, found a telegram when he reached here last evening that caused him to make himself suddenly scarce. The message is said to have been from his own government, and it is surmised to have been a peremptory order for him to return to St. Petersburg. He left by the first train to-day for New York, and of course will not join the party again. He was accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, Shirkoff, General Gorloff and Lieutenant Tudeer, of the Imperial Navy, but it is understood that all of the latter gentlemen will join the party again in a few days.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Some of the police in Chicago think they are on the scent of a Rosenzweig-Bowlsby case. They regard it as a matter of such grave importance as to maintain entire secrecy as to the facts.

Charles Crouse, convicted a month ago of murder in the second degree, in Montgomery county, Pa., and sentenced to eleven years' confinement, hanged himself in jail yesterday.

By the explosion of the railroad locomotive Baltic last Saturday, only the engineer, M. S. Collins, formerly of Pittsfield, Mass., was killed. The fireman, Voght, was not killed, as first reported, though he was seriously injured.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 23	Moon sets..morn	6 15
Sun sets	4 38	High water.morn	7 17

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Wyoming	Dec 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Baltim're	Dec 30	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Main	Dec 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	Dec 30	Havre	58 Broadway.
Europa	Dec 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'ton	Jan 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 24, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship St Laurent (Fr), Lemarie, Havre via Brest, Dec 10, with mdse and 122 passengers, to Geo Mackenzie. Had strong westerly gales and heavy head sea all the passage.

Steamship Hansa (NG), Brickenstein, Bremen Nov 25, and Southampton 29th, via St Johns, NF, 18th, with mdse and passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Dec 3, lat 48 46, lon 38 56, had a heavy NW storm, with fearful high sea; at midnight found the rudder broken below the taffrail; next morning (4th), at 9 AM, passed an Allan line steamer (Commercial Code, H S Q F); still a heavy gale blowing, with tremendous sea; signalled our accident and asked the captain to stay with us till weather moderated, to which he consented. Made several attempts to rig jury rudder, without much success on account of the high sea; steamer H S V F kept company till the 6th, at 5 AM, at which time lost sight of her; weather moderating, wind NW; at 8 AM thick fog till 11 AM; then clearing up, no vessel in sight; steering apparatus worked pretty well in moderate weather; at 4 PM, passed steamship Manhattan, bound East; went on board the same, and asked the captain to accompany or tow us to St Johns, NF, distance about 300 miles; was refused, but offered to tow us to Queenstown, which offer was declined as impracticable; proceeded to St Johns, where we arrived 3 PM 9th, and left 18th, and had heavy gales from NW and very high sea during the passage.

Steamship Fenella (Br), Williams, Naples Nov 11, Messina 14th, Palermo 16th, Valencia 23d, and Gibraltar 26th, with fruit, to Henderson Bros. For the first 7 days had strong SW winds; since fine weather.

Steamship Geo Washington, Gager, New Orleans Dec 16, with mdse and passengers, to H R Cromwell & Co. Was detained outside the Hook 20 hours by fog. 19th inst, off Cape Florida, spoke wrecking steamer B F J Baker, bound south; 22d inst, lat 37, lon 74 45, steamship Columbia, hence for Key West and Havana.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New Orleans Dec 16, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker. Was detained outside of Sandy Hook 20 hours by fog.

Steamship Georgia, Holmes, Charleston Dec 21, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. 23d inst, 6:30 AM, Cape Hatteras bearing W, passed steamship Columbia, hence for Havana; 24th, 9:30 AM, off Little Egg Harbor, passed brig Clara Belle, bound N; same day, 11:30 AM, off Barnegat, passed steamships San Salvador, James Adger, Montgomery, and Mercedita, all bound S; at 2 PM, passed steamship Wilmington, hence for Galveston and Key West.

Ship Daniel Webster, Browne, London, 49 days, with mdse to E E Morgan's Sons. Took the middle passage, and had variable weather and moderate winds to this coast; then variable gales.

Bark Carnarvon Castle (Br), Perry, Manila, July 16, with mdse to Weston & Gray; vessel to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct 11, crossed the equator Nov 10, in lon 31 40 W; had fine weather to lat 12 N; from thence strong variable winds, with much rain; been 7 days north of Hatteras; Nov 9, lat 1 12 S, lon 30 20, spoke ship Tethys, from Liverpool for Bombay, 21 days out; Oct 5, Robert Hughes, seaman, died of consumption and buried at sea; Dec 8, Geo Sedgwick, seaman, a native of Liverpool, aged 21 years, also died of consumption.

Bark Patriot (Br), Thomas, Mossel Bay, 70 days, with wool, &c, to Buchannan Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct 15, and crossed the equator Nov 11, in lon 27 W; had fine weather to lat 26 N; from thence strong westerly gales; been 7 days north of Hatteras. Dec 18, lat 30 44, lon 70 50, spoke ship St Christian, from Cork for Baltimore, 55 days out.

Bark Adelina S (Ital), Murzi, Glasgow, 76 days, with coal, to Napier & Co. Took the southern passage, and had heavy gales from SW to NW; split sails. Dec 21, lat 40, lon 72 03, spoke schr Gertrude Plummer, from New London for Havana.

Bark Maria Augusta (Swe), Boden, Havre, 58 days, with mdse, to Boyd & Hincken. Took the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails, carried away maintopsail yard and parted maintopmast backstays; been 31 days west of the Banks.

Bark Ueland (Nor), Telleksen, Rotterdam, 60 days, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather to lat 32, lon 78; then strong NW gales, with much snow.

Bark Jenny (NG), Wierichs, Bremen, 48 days, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Embiyn (Br), Cottingham, Cephalonia, 75 days, with fruit to order; vessel to Geo F Bulley. Took the southern passage, and had very light trades and calms to Bermuda; from thence 17 days with strong westerly gales; split several sails. Nov 19, lat 24 06, lon 25 30, saw ship Lancaster, steering W; same date, lat 26, lon 36, spoke bark City of Bangor, from Callao for Hamburg; same date, lat 24, lon 35 05, bark Niagara (Fr), from Mozambique for Marseilles.

Bark Lizzie Williams (of San Francisco), Hall, Boston, 7 days, with mdse, to Sutton & Co.

Brig Clara J Adams (Br), McFadden, Havana, 17 days, with sugar to order; vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Had heavy NW and NE winds; been 6 days north of Hatteras.

The steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg 6th, via Havre 10th (not 9th), which arrived 23d, reports heavy westerly gales and high seas the entire passage; arrived off Sandy Hook 22d inst, where was detained by fog.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Ella Mathews, Bacon, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Emma Bacon, Persee, Somerset for New York.
Schr Jessie, Smith, Millbridge for New York.
Schr L A Rose, Rose, Boston for New York.
Schr Fanny, Fowler, Greenwich for New York, with stone to master.
Steamer Panther, Mills, Boston for Philadelphia.
Steamer Metis, Davis, Providence for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Mary Langdon, Jackson, Port Johnson for Salem.

BELOW.

Ship Rhine, Jordan, from London Oct 26.
Ship Agnes (Br), Tisdale, from Singapore June 23, Padang Aug 12, via Boston Dec 15.
Ship Malay, Clough, from Manila June 26. (Was boarded Dec 23, 40 miles SE of the Highlands, by pilot boat Jane, No 1).
Bark Flor del Mar (Br), Wiswell, from Buenos Ayres Oct 13.
Brig Mary C Rosevelt, from Bristol, RI, for Satilla River, Ga (see Disasters)—(by pilot boat Hope, No 1).

Shipping Notes.

The commerce of Boston has been very prosperous this year both in exports to foreign countries and imports from the same. The domestic trade also shows a large increase. In 1871, 16 ships, 140 barks, 100 brigs and 1,300 schooners in excess of those of last year have arrived at Boston from foreign countries with full cargoes of merchandise, and 10 ships, 12 barks and 200 schooners more from coastwise ports, being an increase of nearly eighteen hundred arrivals of vessels at that port over those of 1870.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG VICTORIA (Nor), from Liverpool for New York, went ashore on Deal Beach night of 23d inst, and will probably be a total loss. Crew saved. She is loaded with salt.

BRIG MARY C ROSEVELT, Varnum, from Bristol, RI, for Satilla River, Ga, in ballast, went ashore night of 23d inst at Long Branch, NJ, but will be got off.

BARK MOZART—Savannah, Dec 22—Bark Mozart (Br), Cochran, from Liverpool, is ashore on the knoll in the river, and lies in a good condition; will be got off.

SCHR SUSAN ROSS, from Calais for Boston, was taken in tow off Highland Light, Cape Cod, Dec 22, with loss of sails, and was towed to Boston 23d.

SCHR NANCY R HAGAN, of Boston, was abandoned morning of 22d inst, 25 miles NE of Cape Cod, the vessel having filled with water on the 21st. The crew were taken off by schr Spartel, Smith, from Dennysville for New York, and landed at Portland yesterday. The mate and cook were badly frozen.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Purser Harry W Cramp, of the steamship Georgia, from Charleston, for favors.

HALIFAX, NS, Dec 24—The steamer Alpha returned last night from St Thomas, bringing back passengers and freight. In consequence of a report that the cholera prevailed at Halifax, the St Thomas authorities refused to allow them to land.

There was a heavy southerly gale, with rain, last night.

SCHR MARGARET WELLS (of Patchogue), 80 tons, has been sold to Wesley Petty, of New York, and others, for $2,800, and will continue in the oyster trade under command of Capt Smith Lane, of Sayville.

SCHR SEA QUEEN—The wreck and cargo of schr Sea Queen, ashore opposite Atlanticville, were sold at auction 30th inst. The hull, with as supposed about 1,000 bushels of corn in the hold, and with spars and standing rigging attached, were bid off for $195. The vessel's half of the cargo (corn), of which about 5000 bushels had been landed, was sold, the other half being reserved and brought an average of 50 cents per bushel—the aggregate sales reaching $2,000.

Notice to Mariners.

CHINA—WEST COAST OF KOREA.

The following information relating to the Sir James Hall group of islands, off the west coast of Korea, was obtained during a brief visit of H M ship Ringdove, in 1871, by navigating Lieutenant James Cole, RN.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 3 20 deg W in 1871.)

The Sir James Hall group consists of three principal islands, lying nearly north and south, and were sighted by the Ringdove at a distance of 30 miles.

The native names of the group were ascertained to be, southern island, Soo-cheng-tao; middle island, Ta-cheng-tao, and northern, Peh leng-tao.

SOO-CHENG-TAO, or Ringdove Island, has, off its southwest point, a dangerous reef (with some of the rocks always uncovered) extending in a southwest direction for about a mile; 19 fathoms, sand and mud, was obtained at a distance of nearly 2 miles off the southwest point of the island.

The southeast point of the island is remarkable from its being fronted with white cliffs. A sharp conical rock lies about one-fourth of a mile to the east southeast of the point.

Detached rocks, as also the appearance of shoal water, extend for half a mile from the east side of the island; soundings in from 10 to 13 fathoms were obtained at a distance of about 1½ miles from the shore.

The Ringdove anchored in a bay, on which are two villages, on the south side of the island, in 9 fathoms, sand. This bay affords shelter from WSW round by north to E by N, but is entirely open to the southward. Vessels on entering this bay from the westward should not approach the southwest point of the island nearer than 2 miles until the centre of the bay bears NNW, when they may steer in and anchor in 8 fathoms.

With the conical rock off the southeast point of the island bearing E by N and the centre of the western village NW¾N there is a depth of 7 fathoms.

TA CHENG-TAO, or Hertha Island, is the middle island of the group; it has a conspicuous hill or peak about nine hundred feet high, with a conical form when seen from the westward. A small islet, 170 feet high, lies about one mile off the west side.

On the southeast side of the island is a bay with a shingle beach, in which the Ringdove anchored in eight fathoms, sand, off a small village, with the east point of the bay bearing N by E ½ E, and centre of village SW by W ¾ W. The anchorage is protected from SSW round by west to N by E. Ringdove Island affords further shelter from heavy seas from the southward; it is therefore preferable to the anchorage in the south bay of that island.

PEH-LENG-TAO, or Ocean Island, is the northern and largest of the group. The northwest point of the island is fronted by bold perpendicular cliffs about 300 feet high. Off the extreme point is a needle or finger-shaped rock about 150 feet high.

Along the northwest side of the island a few detached rocks extend a cable off shore.

Off the south point of the island there is a remarkably rocky islet, with a large wedge-shaped hole through its north side. About 1½ miles to the southward of this perforated islet is a sharp rock 50 feet in height, with a ledge of rocks extending one-third of a mile from its north side; two of these rocks are always uncovered. At one-fourth of a mile south of the 50 feet rock is broken water, having the appearance of a rock nearly awash at low water.

About three-fourths of a mile to the east-southeast of the perforated islet are some detached rocks, the outermost of which is 20 feet high. Between these rocks and the ledge of rocks to the north of the 50 feet rock is a channel carrying from 7 to 8 fathoms in it.

The Ringdove anchored off a small village in a bay near the southwest point of the island, above three-fourths of a mile from the shore, in 12 fathoms, hard mud. From the anchorage, the perforated islet, which is off the east point of the bay (south point of Ocean Island), bore E by S ½ S, the 50 feet rock SSE ½ E, and a clump of trees in the valley behind the village N ¼ E.

The hills at the back are smooth topped and covered with grass and can easily be distinguished when standing in from the southeastward.

By observation the Rindove's anchorage is in lat 37 55 N, lon 124 45 E.

(This position would place the Finger rock off the NW point of Ocean Island in 37 58 N, 124 42 30 E. The position of this rock on the charts, 37 57 30 N, 124 34 30 E, is given on the authority of a survey of the entrance of Ta-Tong River, by Commander Schufeldt, of the United States Navy, 1867.)

No rocks were observed above water in the channel between Ringdove and Hertha Islands.

In the channel between Hertha and Ocean Islands broken water was seen in several places, particularly off the north side of Hertha Island; in many cases this appearance was probably occasioned by the tide, but from soundings having been struck in 7 fathoms suddenly after a depth of 13 fathoms shows there is an irregular bottom, and that caution is necessary in using the channel.

Tides—Between the islands the flood stream sets to the west and the ebb stream to the east.

Off the west side of Ocean (the north) Island the flood stream sets north and the ebb stream south, from 1½ to 2 knots an hour. Off the northwest point of Ocean Island the time of high water at full and change was approximately considered to be 4h. 20m.

SARAWAK RIVER, COAST OF BORNEO.

The following information relative to a sunken rock in the Mortabas, entrance of the Sarawak River, has been received from Commander W Chimmo, RN, of H M surveying vessel Nassau, 1871.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation, 1 deg 20 min easterly in 1871.]

The bark Otter, on her way down from Quop anchorage, struck and remained some hours on a pinnacle rock, with only 8 feet on it at low water springs, and deep water all round.

The rock lies nearly in the middle of the river, 1¾ miles within the entrance points, and ENE about 9 cables from the Belcher Rock.

The pilots and small steamers navigating the river always pass to the southward of the rock.

Commander Chimmo farther gives notice of the following beacons near the town of Sarawak:—

The "Rocks—hug this shore" beacon, abreast of Samarang rocks, has been blown down.

A beacon, "Keep mid river," is placed in the water nearly opposite the Sago factory, and W ½ S about 4½ cables from the western Samarang rock. This direction beacon is to clear a ledge of rocks running off the southern shore, having only 9 feet at low water.

SULU SEA, WESTERN PART.

The following has also been received from Commander Chimmo:—

VIOLA ROCK—A coral patch, having only 4 feet on it at low water, on which the Spanish vessel Viola struck and remained twenty-three hours, lies about 40 miles east of Balabac Island.

There is no doubt as to the existence of this danger, and from information received its probable position is in lat 7 50 N, and lon 117 40 50 E.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, WASHINGTON, DC, Dec. 7, 1871.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Dec 19—Arrived, ship Trimountain, Urquhart, New York.

ST JOHN, NB, Dec 22—Cleared, schr Tropic Bird, Wood, New York.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 23, AM—Cleared, steamships Tripoli (Br), Barr, Liverpool; Blackstone, Howes, Baltimore and Norfolk; bark Hazard, Karstens, Brazil and a mkt; schrs Gettysburg, Corson, Wilmington, NC; Virginia, Bearse, Philadelphia; Ada F Whitney, Masters, New York.

No vessel sailed. Wind NE. The Cunard steamer Tripoli will sail this PM for Liverpool.

24th—Arrived, steamship Geo Appold, Baltimore; bark Zephyrina, Demarara; brig Isabella Beurmann, Surinam. Below, at anchor, off Cohasset, schr Pulaski, from Rockland, with loss of main boom.

CHARLESTON, Dec 24—Arrived, schr E A DeHart, from Baracoa.

NORFOLK, Dec 21—Arrived, schrs G C Morris, Endicott, and H G Hand, Hand, New York.

PENSACOLA, Dec 19—Arrived, bark Chevalier (Br), Sterling, Liverpool; brig Dashaway, Kain, Havana; schr Donna Anna, Whaley, do.

Cleared—Brig Carrie E Pickering, Torrey, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 23—AM—Sailed, steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, started down the river at 10 o'clock this morning; steamship Gulf Stream, hence for Charleston, succeeded in getting through the Horse Shoe with the assistance of city ice boat No 2.

LEWES, Del., Dec 23—11 AM—The tug U S Grant left for New York this morning. The ice is softening, and vessels will probably begin to go up to-morrow. Light rain all night. Tug Hudson reports that the steamer Empire has been to the Ledge twice, and returned to the breakwater this morning. The steamer Salsettee was at anchor off the Fourteen Foot Bank yesterday afternoon, and steamer Ares passed in at 2 PM. A number of steamers are iced up off the Jersey shore. Wind NW; thermometer 45; heavy fog.

PORTLAND, Dec 22—Arrived, brig Malaga (Br), Malaga for Boston—put in for a harbor; schrs Nettie Cushing, Pressey, and Veto, Watts, Thomaston for New York; Charlie & Willie, Cousins, Vinalhaven for Washington, DC.

24th—Arrived, schr Spartel, Smith, Dennysville for New York.

RICHMOND, Dec 22—Cleared, bark Fide (NG), Henken, Rio Grande do Sul.

SAVANNAH, Dec 20—Sailed, steamship Oriental, Snow, Boston.

24th—Arrived, ships Kalos (Br), from Barrow; Anna Belle (Br), Craig, Liverpool; Forest Chief (Br), Rettie, Dublin; "Handon," Glasgow; Colonist (Br), Welsh, Liverpool; barks Fanny J McLellan, McLellan, Havre; Virgen del Carmen (Sp), Matanzas; Rafael Pomor, do; brigs Josefa, Cienfuegos; "Ingle Fuster," Havana; schr L Q C Wishart, Baltimore. Below, two ships, two barks and two schrs.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec 22, PM—Arrived, schrs L A Danenhower, Grace, Philadelphia for Salem; John Slusman, Adams, and C S Grove, Weaver, Philadelphia for Boston; Joshua Bragden, Snow, Baltimore for do; Edwin Reed, Kemp, do for do; Fannie Hamen, Brooks, Philadelphia for Nantucket; H Simmons, Galpey, Philadelphia for Salem; E R Emerson, Seavey, Salem for Baltimore; Maggie D Marston, Marston, Boston for do; R J Evans, Magan, Newburyport for do; Wm Walton, Sharp, Lynn for Philadelphia; Nellie Chase, Dalling, Portland for New York; S P M Tasker, Allen, Boston for Philadelphia; A S Wiley, Paine, and N B Hawes, Kennedy, Boston for Tangier; H Atwood, Foster, do for Norfolk; L M Collins, Collins, Boston for Baltimore (with loss of anchor).

Sailed—Schrs Ringleader, Chattanooga, Alcyone, Red Jacket, Catawanteak, Nautilus, J E Gamage, Camera, L P Adams, Lark.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ROWLAND—MACALLISTER.—In Hartford, Conn., on Monday, December 11, by the Rev. E. P. Parker, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, JOSEPH S. C. ROWLAND, M. D., of Washington, D. C., late Surgeon United States Volunteers, and Mrs. EBERTINE A. MACALLISTER, only daughter of P. D. Whitmore, Esq. No cards.

Died.

BELL.—On Saturday, December 23, ROBERT CARTER BELL, aged 63 years.

Friends of the family, and of his sons-in-law, M. J. Bergen and Thomas L. Coles, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, December 26, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 231 Seventeenth street, near Fifth avenue, South Brooklyn, L. I.

BRIDGE.—At his residence, 115 Remsen street, Brooklyn, JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., aged 49 years, 1 month and 2 days.

Funeral services will be held at the house, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at half-past two o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CAREY.—On Saturday morning, December 23, EDWIN CHAPIN, son of Lorenzo and Adeline Carey, aged 9 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the services, at All Saints' church, corner of Henry and Scammel streets, on Monday, the 25th, at half-past one P. M.

CHURCHILL.—On Wednesday, December 20, 1871, Mrs. SARAH CHURCHILL, wife of Joseph Churchill, of Uniontown, N. J., aged 54 years, 11 months, and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Uniontown, N. J., on Monday, December 25, 1871, at twelve o'clock noon. Trains leave at ten o'clock for Uniontown. Conveyance at depot for relatives and friends wishing to attend.

CLARE.—ELIZABETH MCDONALD, wife of John Clare, native of Shamballamore, county Cork, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 324 East Thirty-sixth street, on Tuesday, December 26, 1871.

Cork papers please copy.

CLARK.—On Sunday, December 24, TINY HARLEY, youngest daughter of William C. and Jessie H. Clark, aged 5 weeks.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 54 Tenth avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CLOSE.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, December 22, ABRAM H. CLOSE, aged 68 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, on Tuesday, December 26, at eleven o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the nine A. M. train from New York.

COOGAN.—On Sunday, December 24, MARY ELIZABETH TAGGART, daughter of James Coogan, aged 32 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectly invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 579 Second avenue, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at half-past eleven o'clock, and thence to St. Stephen's church, where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

CONROY.—CATHARINE, the beloved wife of Michael Conroy, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 26, at half-past nine A. M., from her late residence, 66 West Thirty-eighth street, to the Church of the Holy Innocents, where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

CONWAY.—On Saturday, December 23, 1871, after a severe illness, WILLIAM CONWAY, aged 22 years, a native of England.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, December 26, at one o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 155 Washington street. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend; also the members of the Nicholas Muller Club, Daniel Kennedy, James E. Hassan and John Conway Associations.

DE LA FAILLE.—At Granton, N. J., on Saturday, December 23, ALICE DE LA FAILLE, native of Paris, France.

Funeral from her late residence, Granton, N. J., on Monday, 25th inst., at one o'clock.

DEMOREST.—On Saturday, December 23, LAURA MATILDA, daughter of Abram and Angelina Demorest, aged 10 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 342 West Thirtieth street, on Tuesday evening, at half-past eight o'clock.

DEVER.—In Brooklyn, at the corner of John and Little streets, on Saturday, December 23, JOHN H. DEVER, aged 34 years.

Funeral services at St. Ann's church, corner of Front and Gold streets, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at half-past nine o'clock A. M. The funeral will take place immediately after the services.

DUDLEY.—On Saturday, December 23, ISAAC BELL DUDLEY, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Bell, Tremont, Westchester county, N. Y., on Tuesday, December 26, at twelve o'clock.

DUNLEA.—On Saturday, December 23, MAURICE DUNLEA, aged 44 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, December 25, from his brother's residence, 325 East Thirty-seventh street, at half-past one o'clock. St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Benevolent Association are respectfully invited to attend.

FARLEIGH.—On Friday morning, December 22, GEORGIANNA T., wife of William C. Farleigh, and daughter of William A. Blanck.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Henry Clay Lodge, F. and A. M., the companions of Empire Chapter, R. A. M., also the Knights of Manhattan Commandery, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 119 Meserole avenue, Greenpoint, on Tuesday afternoon, December 26, at one o'clock P. M.

HOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 24, CHARLES B. HOOD, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, December 27, at ten o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 153 Sands street, Brooklyn.

Arkansas and New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

HOUGHTON.—On Friday evening, December 22, CAROLINE G., wife of the Rev. George H. Houghton, D. D., rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, and daughter of the late John Anthon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth street, on Tuesday, December 26, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOHNSON.—On Sunday, December 24, F. B., son of H. A. and M. A. Johnson.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, 814 East Thirty-seventh street, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Pittsburg papers please copy.

KEYSER.—On Friday, December 22, of Pyaemia, JOHN B. KEYSER, son of Benjamin and Mary Keyser, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 641 Washington street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

KUH.—On Friday, December 22, WILLIE, son of Isaac and Mathilda Kuh, in the 6th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 157 West Forty-ninth street, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

LINDSAY.—On Sunday, December 24, MARY A. LINDSAY, widow of John Lindsay, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 303 West Twentieth street, on Tuesday, December 26, at one o'clock.

MALLERY.—At Lafayette street, Jersey City, on Friday, December 22, ISABELLA I., wife of John R. Mallery and daughter of the late Colonel James Harrison, aged 30 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at twelve o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street, New York.

MARR.—On Sunday, December 24, 1871, at twelve o'clock noon, of inflammation of the lungs, EDWARD MARR, a native of Queens county, Ireland, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, 14 Orchard street, on Tuesday, December 26, 1871, at twelve o'clock noon, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to the Weehawken Cemetery, Hudson county, N. J., for interment.

New Orleans papers please copy.

MORSE.—In this city, on Saturday, December 23, at his residence, SIDNEY EDWARDS MORSE, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Crosby's), corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, on Tuesday, December 26, at ten o'clock A. M.

MOUNTAIN.—On Sunday, December 24, Mrs. ANNIE G. MOUNTAIN, in her 40th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 115 Second avenue.

MCCARTHY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, December 24, MARY ELLEN, only daughter of Andrew J. and Ellen McCarthy, aged 2 years and 5 months.

A bud on earth to bloom in heaven.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 87 Summit street, on Monday, December 25, at two o'clock.

MCCARTY.—On Saturday, December 23, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dr. JAMES J. MCCARTY, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCGUIRE.—In Harlem, on Sunday, December 24, SAMUEL ALEXANDER MCGUIRE, aged 20 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 220 East 123d street, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at one o'clock P. M.

ODELL.—On Friday, December 22, PHOEBE, widow of John Odell, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral will take place this Monday, December 25, at one o'clock P. M., at St. Paul's church, East Chester. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OGDEN.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, December 24, JOHN OGDEN, of New York, aged 71 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PALMER.—On Sunday, December 24, SAMUEL PALMER.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian church, Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at one o'clock, without further notice.

READY.—On Saturday, December 23, EDWARD READY, aged 39 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 241 West Twenty-second street, on Tuesday, December 26, at two o'clock P. M.

ROACH.—On Sunday, December 24, JAMES ROACH, a native of the parish of Castlewagner, county Cork, Ireland, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and the Longshoremen's P. B. Society are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 26, from his late residence, 28 Madison street.

ROBERTS.—On Saturday, December 23, JOHN R. ROBERTS, son of Alson and Mary E. Roberts, 4 years and 6 months old.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 511 East Sixth street, on Tuesday, December 26, at one o'clock.

RUDMAN.—On Sunday, December 24, ESTHER G. RUDMAN, daughter of John and Esther Rudman, aged 5 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 306 Madison street, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at one o'clock.

SCOVEL.—On Saturday, December 23, HENRY W. SCOVEL, aged 40 years.

Funeral on Monday, 25th inst., from residence of Mrs. Rhodes, 332 West Nineteenth street, at four o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of family are invited to attend. Remains to be taken to Albany for interment.

Albany and Bridgeport papers please copy.

SHARP.—On Saturday, December 23, ROBERT SHARP, a native of Ballinasloe, county Galway, Ireland.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 40 York street, Jersey City, on Monday, the 25th inst., at two o'clock.

SMITH.—On Friday, December 22, 1871, ELIZABETH SMITH, widow of William Smith, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, December 25, at ten A. M., from her late residence, 159 Allen street.

SPEAR.—On Saturday, December 23, EDMUND T., youngest son of the late Charles Spear.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 307 Lexington avenue, on Tuesday, December 26, inst., at eleven o'clock A. M.

STIVERS.—At Williamsburg, L. I., on Saturday, December 23, CORNELIA A., widow of James E. Stivers, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Episcopal church, Armonk, North Castle, Westchester county, on Monday, at twelve o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains upon the arrival of the 8:15 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

TRASK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 23, Captain BENJAMIN J. H. TRASK, aged 71 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 147 Fort Greene place, on Tuesday, December 26, at two P. M.

WELLHAUSEN.—On Sunday, December 24, after a long and severe illness, WILLIAM WELLHAUSEN, aged 62 years and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family; also the members of the German Porter Verein, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 26, at one o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 25 Frankfort street.

WELLING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 23, CAROLINE A., wife of William H. Welling, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 26, at two o'clock, from the Embury Methodist Episcopal church, Herkimer street, corner Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn.

WELLS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning, December 23, JESSIE HENDERSON, wife of Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D.

Funeral services in the South Third street Presbyterian church, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—At Hoboken, on Saturday, December 23, 1871, Mrs. SARAH WHITE, widow of John White, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian church, corner of Sixth and Hudson streets, on Wednesday afternoon, December 27, 1871, at two o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION NOTICE. AT 521 BROADWAY (ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK). RICH AND ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, JARDINIERES, BRACKETS, PEDESTALS, CHESS AND CARD TABLES, WALL POCKETS, FANCY CHAIRS, &c., SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT PRICES REGARDLESS OF COST OF MANUFACTURE.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States. No publicity. Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State. F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM Courts of different States; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce granted; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

HOWARD & CO.,
Jewellers, 865 Broadway,
will be open on
Christmas morning.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,909. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Second Page—Second column.
BALL SEASON—Second Page—Fourth column.
BILLIARDS—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—First Page—Second column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—First Page—Third column.
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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—First Page—Second column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Second Page—Second column.
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COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—First Page—Third column.
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DRY GOODS—First Page—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Second Page—First column.
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FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—First column.
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FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Second Page—Second column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Second Page—Second column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Second Page—Second column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—First Page—Second column.
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HOLIDAY PRESENTS—First Page—Sixth column.
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JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—First Page—Second column.
LOAN OFFICES—First Page—Fourth column.
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METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE—Second Page—Third column.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—First Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Eighth Page—Sixth column.
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MUSICAL—Second Page—Fourth column.
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PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—First Page—Second column.
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REWARDS—First Page—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—First Page—Third column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Second Page—Second column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—First Page—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Second Page—First column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—First Page—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—First column.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Second Page—Fourth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—Sixth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

IF J. P. BANTA WILL CALL AT OFFICE OF EAGLE PAPER COLLAR COMPANY, 117 Elm street, it may result to his advantage.

TWO LADIES, TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 4½ O'CLOCK Sunday, stopped below Eighth avenue—Want address outside lady. Address ADMIRER (confidential), box 101 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NEAR CORNER WALL AND NASSAU STREETS, $950 in bills. The finder will be liberally rewarded for returning the same to No. 5 New street, room 15.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 24, FOR TWO SHARES NEW Haven Railroad Stock, in the name of William Whitney, Jr. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as application has been made to the company for a new certificate. Resort to J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, 63 Wall street, New York.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, IN GOING FROM Broadway and John street to Forty-second street depot and Thirtieth street and Second avenue, a large Pocketbook; owner's name printed inside; containing certificates of stock and other papers, all of which are of no value to any one except the owner. The finder of the same, by leaving it at SOTOR & MURPHY'S, 194 Broadway, will be suitably rewarded.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF SMALL SPITZ Dog; answers to the name of "Pet;" has one crop ear; had on red collar. Strayed from his home, 641 Sixth avenue on Sunday.

$10 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM CARRIAGE, DECEMBER 22, coming from Twenty-seventh street to Catharine ferry, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a Fur Robe, crimson lined. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at stable 14 Grace court, Brooklyn, and no questions asked.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street (established 1863) furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—COOPER INSTITUTE, second floor, east side, Tuesday, December 26, 1871, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held, when

Prof. EDWARD FONTAINE,

will read a paper on "The Physical Geography of the Mississippi River and Its Delta."

Dr. E. E. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

ALL OFFICERS, SAILORS AND SOLDIERS, DISCHARGED, wounded, ruptured or injured in the war, however slightly, are entitled to pension. Address or apply to Dr. E. B. JACKSON, late Surgeon U. S. Navy, 37 Park row, room 22.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. R., box 3,482 Post office.

ACCOUNTANT—EXPERT. GOOD LINGUIST; BEST references; books opened, kept, examined or balanced. J. COX, 47 Wall street, second flight.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,969, 155 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 709—DEC. 23, 1871.
13, 37, 45, 74, 8, 63, 15, 48, 5, 46, 29, 52.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 710—DEC. 23, 1871.
3, 45, 50, 61, 5, 20, 43, 17, 43, 56, 41, 36.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 609—DEC. 23, 1871.
13, 5, 78, 74, 25, 62, 24, 69, 1, 44, 17, 57.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 610—DEC. 23, 1871.
67, 39, 11, 58, 77, 61, 75, 57, 45, 51, 70, 53.

SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House, Park, 32 Chambers street, December 20, 1871.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1872. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, calculated from October 4, 1871, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, proximo, warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING COMPANY, 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Rosewood, Walnut and Oak Ornaments. Figure Carving a specialty.

FIRST LAGER BEER BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT.
Imported Bavarian Beer, per dozen $2 50
Imported Vienna Beer, per dozen 2 50
Also Milwaukee Beer, per dozen 1 50
Newark Beer, per dozen 1 00
For family use and shipping. Delivered free.
HOLLANDER & CO., 241 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

HOWARD & CO.,

Jewellers, 865 Broadway,

will be open on

Christmas morning.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA FOR DECEMBER 20.—Three first numbers received by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

LOVERS OF GOOD BEEF. FREDERICK DAUENHAUER, of Nos. 10 and 12, 28 and 30 Clinton Market, has on show and for sale during the holidays the ten largest and heaviest steers which were ever produced at one time in the city. The weight of each steer after being dressed is as follows:—1,600 pounds, 1,766, 1,614, 1,424, 1,580, 1,700, 1,804, 1,846, 2,004, 2,243.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE AND AUTHENTICAL Oil Paintings.—To take place this and following days at 615 Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty seventh street.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIROPODIST, has opened new and elegant rooms at 743 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residences if desired.

STAMMERING CURED.—DRS. WHITE AND OATMAN, 402 Fourth avenue. Best references; among them some of Mayor of Newport. No pay until cured. Send for circulars.

$200,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba. "Three first prizes received." Kentucky, class 718, Nos. 3, 45, 50, drew $59,000. Address BALEY & CO. (not established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Greene street, near Canal.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ABOUT 200 choice Pet Dogs, suitable for holiday presents.

FOR SALE—JUST IMPORTED THREE COCKER Spaniels; Spaniels, finest and purest breed; one Setter Slut, thoroughly broken; red Irish Setter Pups; Newfoundland Pups; Scotch Terriers; Black Tans; Poodles and Dogs of all breeds. H. GARDNER, 52 Thompson street, rear.

GAME AND FANCY CHICKENS, PIGEONS, FANCY Dogs, Maltese Cats, Canary Birds, &c., at HALE & CONKLIN'S, 209 Fulton street, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE FINE TROTTING Horses, Top and Road Wagons, Cutter, Sleigh, Harnesses, Robes, Blankets, &c., to close a partnership. On WEDNESDAY, December 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at 100 West Thirty-third street, near Sixth avenue, will be sold, without reserve,

one blood bay Trotting Mare,

Ethan Allen stock, 6 years old, 15½ high; has trotted in 2:40. One dark bay (black points) Trotting Mare, Abdallah stock; has trotted in 2:47; 7 years old, 15¼ high. One bay Gelding, 7 years old; has trotted in 2:52; also Wagons, Harness, Sleigh, &c., the property of two young men who have been partners in business and have now dissolved. Full particulars in Tuesday's Herald.

A.—THREE LIGHT COUPES, TWO SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS, Coupe Rockaways and all other styles Family Carriages and Light Wagons, new and second hand; very lowest popular prices.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—LANDAULETS, COUPES, Landaus, Clarences, Ham's patent Landaulets $100 less than my usual price; an assortment of Sleighs and Bells.

HAM'S, 10 East Fourth street.

A CANADIAN, 6 YEARS, 15 HANDS, $125; STYLISH sorrel, 7 years, 15¾ hands, $175; bay do., $135; set light Harness, $40; all warranted sound and kind. No. 418 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

AN ELEGANT LIGHT LANDAULET, WITH POLE and shafts, for sale, at a bargain, first class makers; used only one month. At private stable 219 West Forty-sixth street.

BE PREPARED IN TIME.—TWO HANDSOME CUTTERS, elegantly trimmed and by first class makers; price $65 and $55; neither can be beaten for $125. No. 133 West Twenty-fifth street.

CORBETT & CO., 122, 124 AND 126 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH street, invite inspection of their stock of new and second hand Carriages, embracing

Landaus,
Landaulettes,
Clarences,
Broughams.

Parties intending to order Carriages for the coming season are requested to call and examine our styles now in process of construction.

CARRIAGES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF NEW AND elegant Vehicles at the lowest prices; Sleighs in variety. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF FINE BLACK MARES, 8 AND 9 years old, suitable for a coupe or coach, in splendid condition. Inquire of BARNEY HUGHES, at Milward's stable, Forty fourth street and Fifth avenue.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, BELLS, ROBES.
The largest variety of Sleigh Bells, Shaft Bells, Russian Chimes, Whips for two or four horses, Coach Whips, Sleigh Whips, Fancy articles of all kinds,
Harness, Saddles, Bridles,
fine Blankets, Hoods, Suits of Horse Clothing,
Surcingles, Rollers, Halters, &c.,
of any house in New York. No exception.
Harness $8 to $500 per set.
Bells, 40 cents to $20 per string.
Robes, $3 to $50 each.
Blankets, $1 50 to $50 each.
C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO.,
Manufacturers,
Warerooms 114 Chambers street.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.
Robes, Robes.
Bells.
250 Sleighs, of all kinds and styles, consisting of Albanys, six seats; Ponys and Cutters; Portlands, trimmed and untrimmed; two-seat and four-seat; also a handsome Sweet; Sleigh Robes of all kinds; and 1,000 Straps of Bells, which will be sold low, both wholesale and retail. Call and examine if you do not wish to purchase. Come one, come all.
W. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS.
Every style, new and second hand, lowest popular prices; several left over from last season cheap.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BELLS. EXTENSIVE assortment; prices unequalled; examination solicited; different styles numbering 400; rented for season; when desired privilege of purchase. WITTY'S manufactory, Fulton and Nevins streets, Brooklyn.

TO LET—DOUBLE AND SINGLE SLEIGHS, WITH good road horses, at Fleetwood stables, 105 West Fortieth street, near Sixth avenue.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—DWELLING HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS ON and adjoining Fifth and Madison avenues, and Stores and Lots on Broadway, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A THREE STORY HOUSE FOR SALE—IN EAST Thirty-fifth street, for $10,000, worth $15,000; rents for $1,200. S. C. SMITH, owner, 302 William street, Frankfort House.

A BARGAIN.—PEREMPTORY SALE, EAST FIFTY-seventh street, three story brown stone high stoop, in perfect order; parlors frescoed, halls decorated, with carpets, oilcloths, gas fixtures, mantel mirrors, shades and cornices; $17,000.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 100X100 FEET, ON EAST side Fifth avenue, between 115th and 116th streets; terms easy. RICHARD HENNESSY & CO., 940 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SOME VERY FINE STORE Property on Third avenue, Nineteenth and Twenty first wards. RICHARD HENNESSY & CO., 9 6 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED three story high stoop brown stone House, 621 Lexington avenue; immediate possession; terms easy. Inquire on the premises from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PLOTS, embracing full fronts, on 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and Madison avenues; also street Lots, 104th to 145th streets; also the finest Plots on Eleventh avenue, Boulevard.

W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

West Side.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS, finest location on Union square, for sale at a low price; also desirable Property on and near Broadway and the avenues. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A FOUR STORY FRENCH ROOF HIGH STOOP brown stone front House for sale, 769 West Fifty-sixth street: has all the modern improvements. Apply at 109 West Forty-ninth street.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 615—NEW, ELEGANT BROWN stone House, 42x65 and 25 feet extension, price and terms favorable; also 714 and 718 5th ave.; also two elegant new Houses, 22 and 25 feet front, near 62d street, fronting the Park.

W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A GREAT BARGAIN. PROMINENT CORNER GROCERY and Dwelling; 13 rooms; every modern improvement; positively in perfect order; the stock of goods; rented for $800; all for $9,000. Full particulars of J. STANLEY FERGUSON, 152 Broadway, corner of John st., New York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.

OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A FURNISHED House suitable for a private family or first class boarding house; immediate possession; near ferries. Inquire at 96 State street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—187 LOTS IN JERSEY City, with nearly 400 feet river front, bold shore and adjoining Midland and New Jersey Central railroads; also two plots on Midland road, east of Paterson, one of 45 acres and one 47 acres, with improvements; deed on the premises; location unsurpassed for manufacturing sites.

JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

A NUMBER OF COTTAGE, FRENCH ROOF AND other modern style Houses, with city conveniences, large gardens, 10 minutes from ferries, on Jersey City Heights; reduced prices and liberal terms.

JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A HOTEL FOR SALE NEAR THE CITY—FOR $12,000, worth $15,000. S. N. SMITH, owner, 302 William street, Frankfort House.

FOR SALE—NEAR CHICAGO, DAIRY FARM, 500 acres good land, extensive improvements, at station; terms accommodating; should farm not yield amount paid will be refunded any time within three years.

J. S. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

HANDSOME HEALTHY RESIDENCE—14 ROOMS, 44 acres improved land; finest water and landscape view on Staten Island; 15 minutes 1¼ miles drive from landing depot within 200 yards; must be sold, to close estate, by January 1; $14,000; terms easy; 30 acres can be sold off in lots for more than cost of whole property.

DARBIN, 56 Broad street.

PALISADES—25 TO 100 ACRES ON THE PALISADES, 14 miles from City Hall; nearly third of a mile front on the river and cliff; overlooks New York and Westchester counties and the Sound; easy of access; lies very attractively for improvement and convenient to the new hotel now erecting on the cliff at Alpine.

C. D. KELLOGG & W. S. DOWNS, 115 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FIRST MORTGAGE—$10,000—TO EXCHANGE FOR equity in city house. Three new tenement Houses for sale or exchange. Elegant Country Seat at South Oyster Bay for City Property. WM. N. TOOLEY, 23 Park place.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR TENEMENT PROPERTY, a fine four story brown stone House, on Lexington avenue, Nineteenth ward.

RICHARD HENNESSY & CO., 940 Third avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD DOUBLE Tenement Property on the west side.

RICHARD HENNESSY & CO., 940 Third avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN PART FOR CITY property—A first class full sized high stoop brown stone House, with Stable, near Fifth avenue, on Murray Hill.

W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

200 SEWING MACHINES, ALSO A LOT OF GOVERNMENT Clothing to exchange for Real Estate in the city or suburb. M. FINK, 165 Church street.

$15,000.—COAL AND WOOD LAND, ON GREEN River, Butler county, Kentucky; also a Farm, 100 acres, in Oneida county, New York, for City Property or Merchandise for Ready Made Clothing. Apply for particulars to D. T., 11 Seneca street, Utica, N. Y.

$300,000 OF ASSORTED HARDWARE TO BE immediately disposed of; will exchange the whole or part for good New York or Brooklyn real estate. For particulars apply to DEMAS BARNES, 21 Park row.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)

THURSDAY, Dec. 28,
at 11 o'clock at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
by order of Assignee,
(balance of stock of Dec. 14).
A CHOICE STOCK OF WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
in casks and bottles,
consisting of old Hennessy and Martel Brandies, Old Tom, Swan and Holland Gin, St. Croix and Jamaica Rum, very old Rye, Bourbon, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, Duff Gorden and Amontillado Sherries, Madeira and Port, Clarets, Stomach Bitters, genuine Heidsick, Champagne, Grande Chartreuse, Curacoa, Hock Wines, &c.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS,
for account of whom it may concern,
sale of fine Diamond Jewelry, Gold Watches, by celebrated English makers; Pearl, Garnet and Amethyst Sets, Rings, Scarf Pins, Vest Chains, &c., &c. Details in time. Also a private collection of modern Oil Paintings, by favorite artists of the American, French, Belgian and English schools.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS,
handsome Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c. Removed for convenience of sale. Also a line of rich Vienna and Paris Fancy Goods; also a number of rare Curiosities from the great fire at Chicago. Particulars in time.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post Office; Horse and Carriage Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.
TAYLOR'S SALOON AND RESTAURANT
AT AUCTION,
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT
sales of the season
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
DECEMBER 27, 28 AND 29.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL WILL SELL, AT AUCTION on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 27, 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, the entire contents of the above well known and popular restaurant,

555 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS,

comprising in part as follows:—All the elegant French Plate Mirrors, superb Chandeliers, elaborate marble top Counters, Dow's Soda Fountain, silver plated Showcases, Bramhall, Deane & Co.'s European Range and Broiling Iron; Steam Ice Cream Freezing Machine, Wickes' Baker's Oven, Steam Tables, Copper Utensils, Steam Engine, Boiler, Shafting, &c.

Machinery for making candy and confectionery.
The Wines and Liquors are of the best quality.
All the brands of the finest Havana Cigars.
Catalogues ready Tuesday.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, The entire contents of a dwelling, removed to the store for convenience of sale.
By order of the Sheriff.

AUCTION SALE.—ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF December, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the Grocery and Feed Store, Stock, Fixtures, Good Will and Lease running five years from the 1st of May last, two Horses and a Truck, Bedding and Furniture, in the premises 13 Spring street, corner Elizabeth street, in the city of New York, being the Goods and Chattels of the late August E. H. Stover, of said city, deceased.

JOHN BREMER, Executor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—AT PRIVATE mansion, 124 West 26th. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer, sells this day, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers, all the elegant Furniture of above residence, viz.:—Brilliant toned rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Beds, Bedding, Lounges, Clocks, Cutlery, China, Plate, Dinner and Tea Sets, &c., &c. Sale positive, commencing at 10½ o'clock sharp.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Auctioneers.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
10,000 tons Scranton Coal,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, December 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO.,
Salesroom, 233 Bowery.
Marshal's sale.
Will sell on TUESDAY next, 26th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at 24 and 26 Peck slip, a large stock of liquors, consisting of a general assortment. PATRICK DAILY, City Marshal.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER,
JOHN A. DUNN & CO.,
Salesroom 233 Bowery.
Mortgage sale.
Will sell on TUESDAY next, 26th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., at 55 First street, two Coaches, four Horses, two sets Harness, all complete, suitable for Hack or Livery purposes. By order of Mortgagee. PATRICK DAILY, City Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
MONDAY, December 25,
at 10 o'clock, at 219 William street, Marshal's sale by virtue of an execution, a lot of Beef, Mutton, &c.
CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
WEDNESDAY, December 27,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, large and extensive assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at 675 Eighth avenue, near Forty-third street, the Stock of a Boot and Shoe Store, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots, Shoes, &c. By order

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

JAMES J. GUMBLETON, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell on Thursday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, all the Right, Title and Interest of Messrs. Pendleton & Brown, consisting of the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of the Canton House, corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, for the benefit of James O'Donnell and others. By order.

P. CUFF, Deputy. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 2 o'clock, at the corner of Tenth street and Third avenue, the stock and fixtures of a Grocery Store. By order MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

J. GLENNON, Deputy.

250 OIL PAINTINGS, just received from Paris, and sold for account of consignees. Among them are examples by Guillemmet, Troyon, Dupre, Souvare, Helbouth, Aubry, Viard, Auge, Benardt, Couturier, Ferret, Dramard, Rosewag, Visconti, Fenecbe, Goutier, Desbayes, LeBrun, &c.; also copies from Meissonier, Rosa Bonheur, Boucher, &c., and comprising Landscapes, Flower Pieces, Street Scenes, Cattle Pieces, Historical and Figure Pieces, &c. Some few damaged by importation. The whole to be sold as they are, for what they will bring, without reserve or limitation, at the Clinton Hall Sale Rooms, Thursday and Friday evenings, Dec. 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock, and now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale Rooms.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor place, New York.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF WILLIAM F. Alms the firm of Wm. F. Alms & Co. was dissolved on the 1st day of November last.

STEWART J. McIVER, surviving partner.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE desires a position with a banking or stock house to represent them at the Board. Address, appointing interview, STOCKS, Herald office.

CAPITAL WILL FIND A BETTER MARGIN FOR profits and quicker and more certain returns than any stocks or loan can offer, by buying one-half of a valuable patent already successfully worked in several large cities. Address, appointing interview, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, box 145 Herald office.

PARTNER, WITH $2,000, TO TRAVEL WITH ONE OF the finest exhibitions out; half interest given; is all completed; part money needed for extra additions. Investment cleared once in two weeks; the only show with the ready cash need apply. Call at 68 Varick street.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, with $25,000, in a manufacturing retail and jobbing business, established 20 years; will bear the strictest investigation; money required to extend the business. This is an opportunity seldom met with to get into an old and well established and profitable business. All communications confidential. Address MANUFACTURER, box 211 Herald office.

PROFITABLE JOB PRINTING BUSINESS FOR SALE—Established 25 years; cash business, extensive business connections; rare chance for beginners. Address PRINTER, 53 Centre street.

TO RENT, LOW—LARGE AND DESIRABLE PREMISES, with Steam Engine, Boiler, Belting, Shafting, &c., for sale, nearly new. Address A. J., box 2,350 Post office.

WANTED—A MAN, WITH $500 CASH, TO OPEN SUPPER rooms; best location in the city. Inquire at 54 Amity street to-day and to-morrow; ring door bell.

$10,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE PARTNER with this amount to join the advertiser in the manufacture of a fertilizer; no patent; no humbug; it can be sold at $40 per ton and will cost $10. Principals only please address C. G. L., box 4,459 Boston (Mass.) Post office.

$10,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, WITH $10,000 capital, in an old established table bread and cracker bakery in this city. Address SHIP BREAD, box 147 Herald office.

$25,000.—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT CAN hear of a first class manufacturing business, fully established, needing additional capital, to command the trade now rapidly opening; amount needed in instalments; sales cash; no fancy business; references the best; will bear thorough investigation. Address STAD, box 190 Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

A.—NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD Company.—Interest coupons maturing January 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation on and after January 2, 1872, at office of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street, N. Y.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE,
NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

Twenty-fourth Dividend.

The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the bylaws for the half year or quarter ending January 1, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, January 16.

HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JANUARY 1.

BERDAN FIREARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Dividend.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent, payable January 4, 1872, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., 30 Broad street. Transfer books closed from Dec. 20 to Jan. 4.

CHARLES E. MILNOR, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.
Thirty-fifth Dividend.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent (4 per cent), free of tax, payable on and after January 5, 1872.
The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. to 5th prox.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
374 Sixth avenue, corner Twenty-third street.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1 at Six per cent. The Semi-Annual Interest will be paid on and after January 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts, and bear interest from January 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON GOOD security; communications confidential. Address ZENIA, box 145 Herald office.

THE BONDS OF GEORGIA.
OFFICIAL NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

An act to protect the people of the State of Georgia against the illegal and fraudulent issue of bonds and securities, and for other purposes connected with the same. Whereas divers bonds, purporting to be bonds of the State of Georgia, and divers bonds, bearing the endorsement of the State, have been issued and put in circulation by Rufus B. Bullock, late Governor of said State, and divers bonds issued prior to his administration have been negotiated by him; and whereas it is believed that a large portion of said bonds have been illegally and fraudulently issued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds so issued and negotiated is unknown to the General Assembly—

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, That there shall be a committee appointed of three—one by the President of the Senate and two by the Speaker of the House of Representatives—who shall have full power and authority to examine and ascertain the number of bonds which have been issued as hereinbefore recited in the preamble of this act, and the aggregate amount thereof; and so far as they have been sold or hypothecated, by whom sold, the amount of money paid, to whom paid, when paid, for what purpose negotiated, and all other facts connected with the history of said bonds, and to report the same to the General Assembly at its next session.

SEC. 2.—Be it further enacted, That said committee so appointed be authorized and required to meet and sit in the city of Atlanta during a term not exceeding sixty days, commencing March 1, 1872, for the purpose named in the first section of this act, and said committee are hereby invested with full power and authority to examine witnesses under oath, to send for persons, books and papers, and to exercise such other power as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3.—Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said committee, immediately after their appointment, to give notice of the time and place of sitting by publishing this preamble and act at least two months prior to their sitting, in two newspapers in the city of Atlanta, two in the city of New York, two in the city of London and one in the city of Frankfort.

SEC. 4.—Be it further enacted, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia, or bearing the endorsement of said State, issued since July, 1868, are hereby required to report the same to said committee for registration on or before the first day of April, 1872, and upon failure so to report said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been illegally or fraudulently issued.

SEC. 5.—Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of said State be and he is hereby prohibited from paying any interest on any bonds issued, negotiated or endorsed by the State since the fourth day of July, 1868, until said committee shall have made their report and the General Assembly shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 6.—Be it further enacted, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to pledge the State of Georgia to the payment of any bonds issued or endorsed by the State since the 4th day of July, 1868, by reason of said bonds being registered or reported in this act, should it afterwards appear that the same were illegally or fraudulently issued.

SEC. 7.—Be it further enacted, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant upon the Treasury in favor of said committee or such persons as they may designate, for an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of publishing this preamble, and such other printing as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8.—Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws militating against this act be and the same are hereby repealed. L. N. TRAMMELL, President of the Senate.

T. W. J. HILL, Secretary of the Senate.

JAMES M. SMITH, Speaker House of Representatives.

J. D. WADDELL, Clerk House of Representatives.

IN SENATE, Dec. 9, 1871.

Notwithstanding the veto of His Excellency the Governor this bill has this day passed the Senate by a constitutional vote of two-thirds—being yeas 25, nays 10.

L. N. TRAMMELL, President of the Senate.

W. A. LITTLE, pro tem Secretary of the Senate.

IN HOUSE, Dec. 9, 1871.

Notwithstanding the veto of His Excellency the Governor this bill has this day passed the House of Representatives by a constitutional vote of two-thirds—being yeas 117, nays 21.

L. CARRINGTON, Clerk. [illegible] SMITH, Speaker House of Representatives, pro tem.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 12, 1871.

The above and foregoing four pages of written matter contain a true and correct copy of the original, on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of office.

DAVID G. COTTING, Secretary of State.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, joint committee appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, under authority of the foregoing act of the General Assembly of Georgia, will begin our sittings in the city of Atlanta, State of Georgia, United States of America, on the 1st day of March, 1872, and will remain in session until the 1st day of May, 1872, for the purposes indicated in said act.

The attention of persons owning or holding the bonds of the State of Georgia, or the bonds of railroads endorsed by the State of Georgia, and who expect to or seek the same to the committee, is called to the first section of said act, as to the nature of the testimony required.

Persons desiring to communicate with the committee will address THOMAS J. SIMMONS, Chairman, care of N. L. Angier, State Treasurer, Atlanta, Ga.

Signed at the Capitol, in the city of Atlanta, State of Georgia, United States of America, the 12th day of December, 1871. THOMAS J. SIMMONS,

On the part of the Senate and Chairman of Joint Committee.

GARNETT McMILLAN, } On the part of the House,
JOHN I. HALL. }

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH ST.,
NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

Interest.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.

Interest will be added to accounts January 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now or on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from January 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN H. LYON, President.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE JANUARY 1, 1872, ON NORTHERN Pacific first mortgage 7-30 gold bonds will be paid on and after January 2 at the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., 20 Wall street, New York.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

10 PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY BONDS—FIRST class Securities, below par; also Insurance, Bank, Gaslight, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of first mortgage seven and eight per cent Railroad Bonds, including other choice Securities, paying 10 to 20 per cent, for safe and profitable investments, and at low rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street.

N. B.—First class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

1872.—JANUARY INTEREST.
Citizens' Savings Bank,
Corner of Bowery and Canal street.

The twenty-third semi-annual interest dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum will be credited and paid on and after Monday, January 22. On deposits made now interest will commence from January 1.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

$5,000 TO $20,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL wanted—To increase the manufacture of brick for this market. Address, with real name, box 3,573 Post office, New York.

$9,000 TO LOAN (FREE OF ANY BONUS OR commission)—on first class city property on 2nd mortgage for ten years. Address INGHAM, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$100,000.—WANTED, FROM $25,000 TO $100,000 to extend a very profitable business; the best security given and a guarantee of 15 per cent; only principals need reply. Address X. Y. Z., Herald office.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 433 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-sixth and Twenty-fifth streets—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT 597 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's hair Shawls, Laces and personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 595 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

MONEY LOANED—AT LOW RATES ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, and the same bought. GEORGE C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street; private office 19 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

$300,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in various sums, on city real estate. Money for second mortgages. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL MAN, WHO WITH AN intelligent, ambitious and affectionate companion is sure to attain a good position in society, resorts to this means, he being a comparative stranger here, to meet with such a woman, with a view to matrimony. Best of references given and required. Address OSCAR, box 163 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WYOMING, Whinery............Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Morgan............Jan. 3, at —
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or
O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Branch office, 263 Broadway.

NOTICE.
Passengers per steamship City of New York will require to be on board at 10 A. M. to-day.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

INMAN LINE
for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE............Saturday, Dec. 30, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON............Saturday, Jan. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON............Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP............Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

Rates of Passage.

Payable in gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
to London	80	to London	35
to Paris	90	to Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, Saturday, December 30.
WASHINGTON, Roussan, Saturday, January 13, 1872.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, January 27.
PEREIRE, Danre, Saturday, February 10.
Price of passage in gold (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,
5,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, January 6, at 1: 0 P. M.
ATLANTIC, January 20, at 1:30 P. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., Liverpool and London, or at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
ITALY, Thompson............Saturday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas............Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, Grogan............Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace............Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
CIMBRIA,
Captain P. H. Haack, will sail on December 28, 1871, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The SILESIA will sail January 2, 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 5 Barclay street, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW............FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 9............EUROPA............Saturday, Dec. 30
Saturday, Dec. 16............INDIA............Saturday, Jan. 6
Saturday, Dec. 23............BRITANNIA............Saturday, Jan. 13
Saturday, Dec. 30............ANGLIA............Saturday, Jan. 20
and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter,
from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.
For the accommodation of its patrons and the public the Anchor line has opened a branch office at 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station, West, North and South, can be purchased at the lowest rates.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
for Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship AMERICA, Captain R. Bussius, will sail on Saturday, December 30, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken; to be followed by
Steamship MAIN, Captain K. Von Oterendorf, on Saturday, January 6.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin............$120
Second cabin............72
Steerage............30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New York.	From Boston.
CUBA....Wednesday, Dec. 27.	ALEPPO....Saturday, Dec. 30.
ABYSSINIA....Wed'y, Jan. 3.	BATAVIA....Saturday, Jan. 6.
ALGERIA....Wedn'y, Jan. 10.	SAMARIA....Saturday, Jan. 13.
RUSSIA....Wednes'y, Jan. 17.	SIBERIA....Saturday, Jan. 20.
JAVA....Wednesday, Jan. 24.	HECLA....Saturday, Jan. 27.

And every following Wednesday and Saturday.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris............$15, gold, additional.
Return Tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage............$30, currency.
Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line to
California, Japan and China,
via Panama,
carrying mails, passengers and
freight to
Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and
Greytown and Pacific Coast of
Mexico, Central America,
Peru and Chile.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
December 30—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freights for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of December 29.
Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco January 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman............Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)............Thursday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken............Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)............Wednesday, Jan. 31
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU and Key West.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. Norton (via Nassau)............Dec. 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. Curtis (via Key West), Jan. 4
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice (via Nassau)............Jan. 11
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHING at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CITY OF HOUSTON, Captain Pennington, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, December 30.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
Or to W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASSEE, Tampa, St. Augustine,
and all other points on the Florida and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroads, and Brunswick, Ga.
Steamship MERCEDITA
sails Saturday, December 30, at 3 P. M.,
from pier 39 North River.
Insurance one half per cent.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street,
or to H. R. MORGAN & CO., 177 West street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship
VICTOR, Captain Gates,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 3 P. M.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
SHERMAN,
On Saturday, Dec. 30.
Freights received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Captain E. V. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, December 30, 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 50 West street.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship ISAAC BELL, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1871, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner Dey street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

VINELAND RAILWAY—FOR VINELAND, N. J., AND Bridgeton. Leave foot of Murray street, New York, via New Jersey Southern Railroad, at 3 A. M. and [illegible] P. M., by steamers EMPIRE STATE and JESSE HOYT.

J. W. MILLS, Superintendent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH WILL PREACH THIS morning in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Subject—"Christ All in All." Services at 11 A. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, SECOND AVENUE AND TENTH street.—The rector, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach this (Christmas) Day at 11 A. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT MACY'S. 1872.

NEW YEAR'S NEW YEAR. PRESENTS
NEW YEAR'S MACY. MACY
NEW YEAR'S Real Laces, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Embroideries, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Lace Handkerchiefs, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Ribbons, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Roman Sashes, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Ladies' Ties, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Gents' Ties, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Linen Handkerchiefs, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Real Lace Sets, MACY
NEW YEAR'S French Emb. Sets, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Flowers for Garniture, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Fine French Flowers MACY
NEW YEAR'S for the hair, MACY
NEW YEAR'S bouquets, &c.; MACY
NEW YEAR'S Lubin's Perfumery, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Lubin's Powders MACY
NEW YEAR'S and Soaps; MACY
NEW YEAR'S Silver and Plated Ware, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Furs, MACY
NEW YEAR'S a large assortment MACY
NEW YEAR'S of very elegant styles MACY
NEW YEAR'S of Dress Fans, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Dress Fans, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Kid Gloves, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Kid Gloves, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Froment Kid Gloves, MACY
NEW YEAR'S the best Paris Kid MACY
NEW YEAR'S Glove imported, MACY
NEW YEAR'S in elegant shades, MACY
NEW YEAR'S for New Year's. MACY
NEW YEAR'S Gents' Kid Gloves, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Fancy Jewelry, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Russia Leather MACY
NEW YEAR'S Card Cases, Fine MACY
NEW YEAR'S Paris Bonbonnieres, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Bouquet Holders, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Card Receivers MACY
NEW YEAR'S and a great variety of MACY
NEW YEAR'S other goods adapted MACY
NEW YEAR'S for New Year's. MACY
NEW YEAR'S R. H. MACY, MACY
NEW YEAR'S Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. MACY

NEW GOODS.
Rich Toys,
Imported Toys,
Fine Toys,
Suitable for New Year's Gifts,
Sold at very low prices,
At R. H. STAVELEY'S,
873 Broadway, near Eighteenth street.

STERN BROTHERS,
357 Sixth avenue, 357
between
Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets,
WILL OFFER
THIS WEEK
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
We beg to call particular attention to our
lines of

Real Point and	Sash Ribbons,
Point Applique Collars,	Bonnet Ribbons,
Handkerchiefs and Barbs,	Beautiful lines of
Embroidered Sets	Scarfs, Ties, &c.,
Collars and Cuffs,	including novelties
Real and imitation	just received.
Valenciennes Collars,	Roman Sashes,
Embroidered and initial	Berlin Worsted
Handkerchiefs.	Embroideries.

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS AND VIENNA FANS,
ESPECIALLY SELECTED FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Portemonnaies, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,
Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases,
Inkstands, Cigar Cases, Chatelaines,
Carved Wood Goods,
&c., &c., &c.,
all
VERY DESIRABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
As we desire
to carry none of the
above Goods over we have greatly
reduced the prices, and customers will
find a very large assortment at great bargains.
Will open Tuesday morning
850 DOZEN KID GLOVES, INCLUDING
two, three and six buttons,
choicest shades, for street
and evening wear,
very low prices.
Immense assortment of
French gilt Jewelry, Chains, Medallions,
Real and Imitation Shell Sets and Lockets.
Real Whitby Jet Sets and Necklaces,
Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons, Handkerchief Holders,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY OF
ORGANDIE AND LYONS OVERSKIRTS,
From $6 75 up,
which for beautiful styles and exceedingly
low prices cannot be equalled by
any other house.
STERN BROTHERS,
357 SIXTH AVENUE. 357.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MLLES. VIOL & CO., 65 EAST TWELFTH STREET, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.—Millinery, Dressmaking; latest styles; Suits made from $6 to $12; perfect fit; Dinner and Evening Dresses.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENT.—A PET DOG, KIND AND cleanly in the house, well adapted to amuse children; has black and curly coat. May be had at reasonable price by inquiring of THEODORE, at Dayton & Co.'s, 113 Water street, New York.

FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND hand Safes, at low cash prices. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED MERCHANT Tailoring Establishment to let, in Brooklyn. Address MERCHANT TAILOR, Brooklyn Post office.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A CIGAR STORE CHEAP for cash, as the owner wishes to leave the city. 114 Court street, Brooklyn.

A GREAT CHANCE—BOARDING HOUSE, FULL OF Furniture (nearly new), Beds, Bedding, Good Will, eight boarders, all for $1,400; worth $2,000; in Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. For full particulars address J. STANLEY FERGUSON, 152 Broadway, corner John street, New York.

A.—COMPLETE STOCK OF STATIONERY, ENVELOPES, Blank Books, &c., with or without Fixtures, will be sold only for cash or its equivalent, at a large discount from market value. Any person wishing to go into business will find this a bona fide bargain. Only principals dealt with. Address STATIONERY, box 147 Herald office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FITTED UP BILLIARD and Sample Room up town for sale cheap for cash, as the owner is about to engage in other business. Address SAMPLE ROOM, box 151 Herald office; no agents wanted.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST class Boarding House, now filled with good paying boarders. Best location on Brooklyn Heights. Reason for selling, ill health. Address CORNELIUS, Branch Herald office, Brooklyn.

HARDWARE—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE OLDEST stands in the city; builders' hardware, iron, &c.; established over 30 years; owner having other business; a rare chance for an energetic man to establish himself in a safe and paying business. Address L. V. Q., 119 Chambers street, second floor.

PHOTOGRAPHERS—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS Gallery, well located, with or without instruments, cheap for cash, as the owner goes to Europe. Apply for a week at 52 Fourth avenue.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE—IN THE BEST location in the city of Trenton; now doing a good business; good north light; instruments of all kinds, suitable for solar; rent low; will be sold cheap as the proprietor is going into the book business. Address box 435 Trenton (N. J.) Post office.

MACHINERY.

AT WILLARD & DE REVOICEN, 45 DEY STREET—Stationary and Portable Engines and Boilers, new and second hand; Lathes, Drills, Chucks, Hoisters, Shafting and Pulleys; Portable Forges, Tanks.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND hand steam Engines and Boilers and Machinist's Tools, at the Brooklyn Steam Boiler Works, 157 to 175 Water street, Brooklyn.

STEAM ENGINE, WITH JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR, for sale; 30 horse power. Can be seen running every day at J. L. MOTT'S Iron Works, adjoining new Harlem bridge, Mott Haven.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 50 FEET IN length, 10 feet beam, very fast; cylinder 10x10; boiler new. Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, near No. 1 East River.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE, GRANT House, 43 New Bowery.—Clean, comfortable Rooms, 25c. and 50c. per day; $2 and $2 50 per week. House open all night.

1 BLOCK WEST OF MADISON SQUARE, BROADWAY and Twenty-sixth street, Huron House.—A newly furnished Suit of Rooms, fronting Broadway, with or without Board. Must be seen to be appreciated.

1 FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM CONNECTING, large Room and two hall Bedrooms, handsomely furnished, with a liberal table, at 58 Clinton place, nearly opposite Brevoort House.

2 GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A NICE HALL BEDROOM, with Board, for $5 50 per week, or married couple with home comforts; English family. 333 West Thirty-fifth st.

2 MINUTES' WALK FROM BROADWAY.—DELIGHTfully warm Rooms, for a family or gentlemen, with superior Board; a pleasant home on very moderate terms. Address CONGENIAL, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway. References.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR PLEASANT FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, also handsome large Room on first floor; hot and cold water in rooms, at 139 Macdougal st.

$7 PER WEEK.—A SOCIAL CATHOLIC FAMILY can spare a few handsome Rooms, with good Board, to two or three gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. Apply at 188 Henry street.

9TH STREET, 51 WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, brown stone English basement.—Finely furnished Rooms on second floor, with first class Board. References exchanged.

12TH STREET, 225 WEST.—NEW, EXPENSIVELY furnished sunny Rooms, front; first class Board; a rare opportunity to gentlemen desiring permanent and pleasant accommodations; all improvements; $20 for two.

19 IRVING PLACE.—A LARGE PLEASANT FRONT Room; second floor, nicely furnished, to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with Board; references.

20 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with first class Board; references required.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Broadway and near the Grand Central Hotel.—Pleasant large and single Rooms, with excellent table; terms reasonable; transient boarders taken.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE.—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms, with Board; house and location first class; terms moderate.

29 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR THE NEW YORK Hotel.—An entire Floor, suitable for a large family or party of gentlemen, with Board; private table if desired, on moderate terms; references exchanged.

41 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished front Rooms; also extension Rooms to let, with first class Board; references exchanged.

42 GROVE STREET.—A NEATLY FURNISHED SECond floor Room, sunny side, to let, with excellent Board; large pantries, with hot and cold water; grate and gas. $16 for two.

53 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Sunny fourth floor front Room, with excellent Board, for one or two gentlemen; reference required.

65 EAST NINETY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue and Central Park.—$20 per month each.—Comfortably furnished Rooms and select Board for husband and wife or two persons.

70 IRVING PLACE.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and upper floors; also large front hall Room, with fire; with or without board; house, location and table first class.

117 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Two large furnished Rooms; connecting, on the second floor, with Board; house and location first class.

159 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—VERY PLEASANT and nicely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, on second floor, separately or entire floor; all conveniences; heated by furnace.

300 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—THREE well furnished Rooms, with water, fire, gas and bath, singly or together, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board; modern improvements; rooms southern exposure; private family; terms moderate; English basement house.

341 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—LARGE, pleasant Rooms, en suite, for small families, and desirable single Rooms for gentlemen, with first class Board.

A SMALL JEWISH FAMILY WILL LET A COUPLE of handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board. Address S. S., box 157 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH FIRE AND breakfast, below Twentieth street. Address G. K., Herald office.

HOTELS.

HURON HOUSE, TWENTY-SIXTH STREET AND Broadway, centre of business and attractions.—First class accommodations at moderate rates; new and thoroughly furnished. Lodging $1 and upwards.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street.—New house. European plan. Rooms by the month, week and day; heated by steam.
H. BREDER, Proprietor.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, CORNER EIGHTH STREET and Broadway.—Newly furnished Rooms, with Board, from $10 to $20 per week; Rooms from $4 per week up.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET, together or separately; good light. Apply at 35 and 37 Wooster street.

STORES TO LET—NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. Inquire on the premises, 51 East Forty-first street, corner of Park avenue. The stores will be altered to suit tenants.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THREE WELL lighted Lofts, together or separately, at 11 Vandewater street. For particulars inquire of CHAS. A. SCHRIEKEN, 99 Gold street.

TO LET—THE CITY HOTEL, 807 AND 809 BROAD street, opposite the new depot, Newark, N. J.; about 60 rooms; rent $2,000 per annum; rare chance. Address R. W. HOLMES, Orange, N. J.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED HOUSES ON Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues; also on side streets. Rents $250 to $500 per month. Cheap Houses for sale on West Forty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fiftieth streets. Cheapest Place on Hudson, at Hastings; river front.
WM. N. POOLEY, 27 Park place.

THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE UP TOWN, handsomely furnished, to let; owner will board with party renting, if desired. Address C. BAKER, Herald office.

Unfurnished.

A NEW HOUSE TO LET INSIDE THROUGH—GAS, water and washtubs; very nice and convenient; rent from $19 to $21, at 425 West Fortieth street.
J. CORBIT, 253 Ninth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME SUIT OF FURNISHED Rooms, three or four, connecting, to rent, to one or more gentlemen. Apply at 16 Waverley place, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN OR gentleman and wife, without board, in the first class house 34 West Twenty-sixth street, near Madison square; choice location.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, for gentlemen; private house; no boarders. 139 West Forty-sixth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO SHARE OCCUPANCY and expense of Room and fire near Fifth Avenue Hotel. Address GENTLEMAN, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

20TH STREET, 51 EAST, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, new and elegantly furnished Parlor Floor, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also Rooms on second floor.

56 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, FIFTH AVEnue Hotel block.—A well furnished upper Room for a gentleman; every convenience; quiet house; $7 50.

417 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURnished, one large Room, $3 per week, suitable for housekeeping; also Hall Bedroom, with fireplace, $2 50 per week; house has all improvements.

480 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHed Rooms to let for housekeeping or to single gentlemen; from $2 50 to $5 per week; neighborhood first class.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FLAT OF FIVE OR MORE ROOMS TO LET—IN the European House 75 West Forty-eighth street. Apply to the porter, or to JOHN H. TEENOR, 222 Sixth avenue.

FOUR SUNNY ROOMS, TWO LARGE, TO LET, singly or together, at 163 Madison avenue.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL experience; diseases successfully and permanently cured; consultation free.
Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, speedily cured by Dr. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

ALL NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES PERMAnently and effectually cured without detention from business by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

DR. ALEXANDER KING, PHYSICIAN AND SURgeon.—Twenty years' practice in all complaints; always successful; correspondence answered. 10 Amity st.

DR. WEST, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, AND MME. WEST, female physician, 146 West Fortieth street, near Seventh avenue.

GENTLEMEN VISITING THE CITY AND IN NEED of skilful treatment should consult immediately Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

LADIES DESIRING SKILFUL TREATMENT CAN confide in Dr. LOTT, 60 Bond street. Fees moderate.

LADIES' PHYSICIANS.—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street; 25 years' practice; all complaints skilfully treated.

MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY—25 years' successful practice. 42 St. Mark's place. House private. Consultation free.

179 BLEECKER STREET—DR. HARRISON'S OLD-established office.—Special diseases cured immediately. All consultations strictly private.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

A COMPETENT AND STYLISH DRESSMAKER, WHO is a perfect cutter and fitter, desires a few more engagements by the day or week. Address C. F., box 134 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Housekeepers, &c.

22 STANTON ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN lady, from the country, as housekeeper or would assist in any light business; gentleman's family; widower preferred. Call on or address for two days.

22 STANTON ST., IN BAKERY.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady, from the country, as housekeeper, or would assist in any light business; gentleman's or widower's family preferred. Call or address for two days.

104 EAST 15TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A REFINED and accomplished young lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; widower preferred. Call after 2 o'clock.

853 8TH AV., ENTRANCE ON 51ST ST., SECOND door from the avenue, third floor.—A Boston lady as housekeeper.

AN ENGLISH LADY, LATELY ARRIVED, WISHES AN engagement in a gentleman's family as housekeeper; good reference. Apply at Mrs. MITCHELL'S, Packman Cottage, Pinion st., East Albany, N. Y.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WIDOW LADY wishes a position as housekeeper; thoroughly competent; would not object to an elderly couple or as companion; is a first class cook; no objection to the country. Address for three days A. B., box 145 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED AND OF PLEASing address, a stranger in the city, desires a position as housekeeper, widower's family preferred. Address O. M., box 118 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

58 GREENWICH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—LADIES', gentlemen's and family washing done in the neatest manner; best reference. Mrs. RICHARD.

Waitresses, &c.

141 WEST 30TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COLORED woman as waitress; boarding house preferred. Call or address, for three days, in the rear, fourth floor.

Miscellaneous.

1 O'CLOCK TO 4.—LETTERS—LITERARY—LETters.—A lady writes for ladies, &c. &c. Three hours, $2, and the same price for any attention earlier in the day than 11 A. M., whether service be required or not. After 1 o'clock, $1 an hour; after 2 o'clock, 75 cents, and (until after the holidays) from 3 to 4 o'clock, 40 cents for 30 minutes or less. Several successive evening hours are lower still, but only having been preappointed and prepaid. See previous Heralds.

155 6TH AV.—A LADY READS WITH LADIES OR gentlemen in all the choice literature; English branches, penmanship, drawing, painting, photograph coloring, wax flowers also taught; photographs painted; letters written. Call on or address TEACHER.

246 4TH AV.—A FRENCH LADY, A FIRST CLASS musician, desires to give instruction in a private family in part payment for board. Address MUSIC-TEACHER.

AN EXCELLENT LADY PIANIST WANTS TO BE OCcupied by playing for parties; reference given. Address ARTIST, box 119 Herald office.

A LADY OF DISTINCTION AND REFINEMENT, artiste, highly educated, first class singer and musician, recently arrived from Europe, wishes, in New York city, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago or New Orleans, two connecting Rooms, with Board, in a private family or in a young ladies' school, in exchange for two hours' daily instruction in music and singing; references exchanged. Address W. K., box 537 Post office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY POSsessing a thorough and efficient system, has time unoccupied; English, French, Latin, music, drawing and water colors. Address ADDENDA, box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERson, who can give first class city references, a place as cutter or forewoman for the coming season; has had years of experience in first class houses. Address M. T. S., box 134 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO WRITES A neat and legible hand, copying or writing of any kind to do at home or in an office. Address A. P. C., box 182 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS WANTED—(EITHER LADIES OR GENTLEmen). Apply at 893 Broadway, New York.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., CORner of 25th st., want a first class Protestant laundress, not older than 25 years; American or English preferred; wages liberal; references required.

THREE COLORED SERVANTS WANTED—IN A PRIvate family; cook, laundress, chambermaid and waitress; must be thoroughly competent, with good city reference. Address box 1,504 New York Post office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOKKEEPING.—WANTED—MERCHANTS, MANUfacturers, dealers or others, not acquainted with bookkeeping. I can make you good bookkeepers, single or double entry, in a few practical lessons. Terms moderate. Address Mr. CLINTON, box 150 Herald office.

ENGLISH HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. TRAVELLING salesman with first class connection required; with such a party a liberal arrangement will be made. Address box 2,738 Post office.

WANTED—A DRUGGISTS' RELIEF CLERK. Address W. H. W., station C.

WANTED—SALESMAN, IN A MANUFACTURING necktie house; must command a trade with outside jobbers in notions, dry goods, &c. Address TIES, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN; ONE familiar with the business routine of a printing office, who can wait on customers, give prices, and is [illegible]. Address, with full particulars, [illegible] and salary expected, E. C. [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE AND ENterprising gentlemanly young man as salesman for merchant tailoring and retail clothing on Broadway. Address, with reference, stating what you can do towards advancing business and remuneration expected, PROGRESS, Spring street station, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A SINGLE Frenchman, who is a thorough gardener and florist and grape grower; good reference. Address C. V., Bridgeman's Seed Store, 875 Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GARDENER, MARRIED, without children, understanding the care of hothouses. Address box 1,270 Post office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the grocery business and can come well recommended. Call at 939 8th av.

WANTED—IN A BREWERY OFFICE, A GERMAN boy, about 16. Address in English (own handwriting), stating wages wanted and reference, O. D. H., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE OUVRIERE FRANCAISE FAISANT BIEN la robe desirerait de l'ouvrage chez elle ou ses journees dans les familles. S'adresser a Mme. LOUISE RAMU, 117 Bleecker st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE PUPILS, TO WHOM she will teach French and Spanish, conversationally and grammatically. Address CLINTON, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, French and Spanish; separate ladies' department; day and evening; telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF boys, at Orange, N. J. Superior advantages; home comforts; terms reasonable. Address Professor HURMAN, box 152 Post office, Orange, N. J.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for gentlemen, ladies and boys.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open day and evening. Private desks can be secured this week for January without extra charge. Stiffness, cramping and trembling removed from the worst hand in a few private lessons.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE, Bedding, at the lowest cash prices or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warerooms, 203 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR ALL—AT PRIVATE mansion 124 West 22d. Parlor Suits, in brocatel, $25; rep do., $20; Bedroom Suits, $40; Brussels Carpets, 50 cents yard. Call this day.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT PARLOR, CHAMber and Dining Room Furniture for sale; Parlor Suits, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles, covered satin, brocatel and reps; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture, at half cost, property family declining housekeeping. 25 West 15th st., near 5th av.

AT GRISTALAR'S, 765 BROADWAY, BELOW STEWart's and Ninth street, you can buy at the best bargains Holiday Presents in Modern and Antique Furniture; also, new and second hand, from the best manufacturers, Bronzes, Clocks, China and Glass Ware, Silverware, Mantel Ornaments, Mirrors, &c. The large stock of Furniture especially will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please. Call at 765 Broadway.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE LARGest assortment and the lowest prices for cash or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM.
334 and 336 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

CLOTHING.

ASTONISHING PRICES CAN BE OBTAINED FOR Cast-off Wearing Apparel, as we want 20 large orders for the Western markets. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 57 Sixth avenue.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME D. ROSS, THE UNRIVALLED MEDICAL and business clairvoyant, tells everything, [illegible], and gives name of future husband. 159 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

METROPOLITAN JOB OFFICE.

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LITHOGRAPHIC
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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET, NEW YORK.
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AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS,
In Shakspeare's grand Historical Tragedy of
JULIUS CAESAR,
which will be presented, after many months of careful preparation, with
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS,
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CAESAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA
and a judicious distribution of the rest of the characters.
Box book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS.
MATINEE AT 2.
All the Great Attractions. The great Fox, the Martens, the Kiralfys, the Cat Duets, the Dance of the Dwarfs, and the innumerable comic specialties which are combined in this wondrous Pantomime to make it
A GREAT CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL OF FUN.
EVENING AT 8.
A chaste combination of the ludicrous and the beautiful. A realization of our youthful dreams of fairy charms, charms and enchantments, which are enjoyed alike by young and old, and which are in perfect harmony with the carnival spirit of the holidays.
DON'T FAIL TO TAKE THE CHILDREN TO SEE HUMPTY DUMPTY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway.
MANAGER..........R. W. BUTLER
EXTRAVAGANT NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
An array of artists never before equalled.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS. A MERRY CHRISTMAS.
All the combined amusements of the world.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 7½.
AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 7½.
AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 7½.
AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 7½.
A grand change of programme each performance.
The comic trick pantomime, entitled
THE RED WITCH;
Or, THE GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
Mlle. BONFANTI AND GRAND BALLET,
MATTHEWS FAMILY (ten in number).
Engagement of the Prince of Ethiopian comedians,
JOHN MULLIGAN, JOHN MULLIGAN,
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, the funniest of the funny,
together with all the immense company.
Afternoon, doors open at 1½ o'clock. Evening at 6 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.
The management have great pleasure in announcing engagements with Mr. E. D. DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist; also the great LAURI TROUPE of Pantomimists, who will appear during the week.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers..........CARROLL & McCLOSKEY
EXTRA NOTICE.—The latest sensation Christmas week. First production of J. J. McCloskey's latest and best drama, from Bret Harte's poem entitled,
POVERTY FLAT, POVERTY FLAT,
introducing the new sensation of a working water flume.
Reappearance of Jennie Carroll as Gracie, the Lily of "Poverty Flat," with the song of the Whippoorwill.

WACHTEL, THE GREATEST OF TENORS.
FAREWELL NIGHT
AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY,
TUESDAY, DEC. 26.
POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
WACHTEL AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
ON CHRISTMAS DAY, FAREWELL MATINEE.
WACHTEL in his world famed character Chapelou.
Miss CANISSA in the charming role of Magdalene.
WACHTEL IN PHILADELPHIA ON FRIDAY DEC. 29.

"BLIND TOM," THE MUSICAL PRODIGY,
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENEUM,
MONDAY EVENING, December 25,
and every night during Christmas week.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.
CHRISTMAS DAY. MERRY CHRISTMAS.
CHRISTMAS DAY. MERRY CHRISTMAS.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE, AT 2.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE, AT 2.
AFTERNOON, AT 2. EVENING, AT 8.
TWO GLORIOUS PERFORMANCES.
THE GREAT HERNANDEZ PANTOMIME TROUPE,
THE GREAT HERNANDEZ PANTOMIME TROUPE,
in the jolly Christmas Pantomime,
THE CLOWN'S MISFORTUNES;
OR, CHRISTMAS SERENADE.
A. M. HERNANDEZ playing solos on 20 instruments.
A. M. Hernandez, Ida Hernandez, Arthur Hernandez,
The famous YOUNG AMERICA.
TONY PASTOR, and the best Variety Troupe in America.

"THE FUNNY PEOPLE WE MEET."—GREAT SUCcess of Gumptown Podigah Cute in his illustrated humorous lectures. Will appear again in this city in January. Address H. E. LOCKWOOD, 733 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY
ON HAND.

THE BALL SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
JANUARY 15,
SEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL,
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1872.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS
(Admitting a gentleman and ladies); can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, 145 Pearl street.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, 123 Fulton street.
GEO. F. NESBIT, Secretary, 157 Pearl street.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.—THE ANNUAL GRAND Fancy Dress Ball will take place at the Academy of Music, Thursday evening, February 15, 1872. A limited number of tickets at $15 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the society. Boxes may be secured through Mr. LOUIS GRASS, 135 Chambers street, corner of College place.

MUSICAL.

A SOPRANO OF ABILITY DESIRES A SITUATION in a church; Catholic preferred; New York city or Brooklyn. Address Z. Z., box 557 Post office.

A GOOD CONTRALTO, FIRST CLASS SINGER, IS open to an engagement in a church; Catholic preferred; New York or Brooklyn. Address Z. A., box 557 Post office.

A CARD.—THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL Conservatory of Music, 35 Union square, is happy to announce the engagement of Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, the distinguished pianist and composer, as a professor at the Conservatory.

FINE ARTS.

CURIOSITY SHOP, UNION SQUARE, N. CORNER Sixteenth street.—Medieval Art Gems, Pictures, Etchings, Ancient Arms, Turk, Persian, Arab fabrics for ball and home dresses; Laces, Roman Pearls, Cameos, cheap.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—IN A PLEASANT neighborhood, by a single gentleman. Address box 216 Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM ON MODERATE terms. Address B. K. W., box 148 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE, A THREE STORY or English basement, between Tenth and Fortieth streets, east side; rent not to exceed $1,500. English basement preferred. Address F. L. ARNOLD, 451 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—TWO OR MORE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, for housekeeping, between Third and Seventh avenues and Twenty-fifth and Fortieth streets, quiet house, moderate terms, by small family. Address L. V., box 197 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INstruction, corner Grand and Elm streets.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of December, at 10 o'clock A. M., 1871, for the delivery from the repository to all schools under the jurisdiction of this Department such supplies as may be required during the year 1872.
All information desired as to the manner and time of said delivery will be furnished upon application to the Clerk of the Board.
Each bid must contain the names of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of contract.
The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received if deemed proper for the public good.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, } Committee
FRANCIS A. PALMER, } on
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, } Supplies.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East 14th, Eleventh street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city at lowest prices; new designs.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
625 Sixth av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh sts.

SLATE MANTELS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.,
43 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' REFORM ASSOCIATION.
The Committee of Ninety will meet Tuesday, December 26, at 12 o'clock, at rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner William and Cedar streets, on important business.
JOHN FOLEY, Chairman.
THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM, }
N. GANO DUNN, } Secretaries.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

GENEVA WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Manufacturers,
A. GOLAY, LERESCHE & SONS,
Geneva, 31 Quai des Bergues; Paris, No. 2 Rue de la Paix.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
NOTICE.—The public is respectfully notified, in order to prevent confusion, that the Balcony Chairs will be reserved during the entire evening.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
MR. BROUGHAM'S NEW PLAY, written expressly for this theatre, entitled
JOHN GARTH.
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. C. FISHER, MR. J. B. POLK, MR. E. M. HOLLAND, MR. PECK, MISS EFFIE GERMON(?), MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS LILLIE McCORMICK and others in the cast.
"John Garth" was a triumphant and enthusiastic success.—Herald.
We can say with candor of "John Garth" that it is one of the best off-hand melodramas we have ever seen. It is, to begin with, full of life and "go."—Times.
Its merits are those of strong contrasts, compact and constant action, and a careful and symmetrical unfolding of the principal motive. It is choicely set, new scenery lending a special charm throughout.—World.
ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES
are unavoidably
POSTPONED
on account of the
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF JOHN GARTH.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DECEMBER 25,
THE WALLACK COMPANY.
AMERICANS IN PARIS
and
HIS LAST LEGS.
Mr. John Brougham, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. W. H. Montgomery, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Charles Rockwell, Mr. Geo. Becks, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. J. Peck, Miss Annie Deland (her first appearance), Mme. Ponisi, Miss Helen Tracy, Miss Estelle Rowe, Miss Flora Clayton in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS.
TWO PERFORMANCES CHRISTMAS DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the great sensational spectacular drama, the
BLACK CROOK,
THE GREAT THEATRICAL SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
Time table:
8 o'clock—Curtain rises.
8:05—Duet, Rudolph and Amina.
8:10—Pas de Fleurs, Coryphees and Corps de Ballet.
8:15—Bretone Woodman's Sabot Dance.
8:20—Carline's Songs, "The Nice Little Man" and "The Three Crawls."
8:30—Grand Incantation Scene.
8:35—The Fairies' Grotto, with Stalacta's Song, "Love's Mischief."
9:05—Quartette, "Welcome, Strangers of Earth."
9:10—Grand Demon Dance.
9:15—The Crystal Cascade and Silver Fountain.
9:25—Illuminated Golden Terrace.
9:40—Bacchanalian Ballet.
9:49—Pas de Crelots.
9:53—Pas Espagnol.
10:00—Passo Fantastico.
10:05—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:15—The Jockey Song and Hornpipe, "Carline."
10:18—Professor Schmidt and Pupils.
10:22—Professor Samwell's Troupe of Trained Animals.
10:32—The Astounding Egyptian Jugglers.
10:42—Grand and Imposing Amazon March.
11:20—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the Palace of Dew Drops.
In conclusion the management confidently assert that, both in its details and in its entirety,
THE BLACK CROOK,
as presented at this theatre, is
THE MOST VARIED, COMPLETE, ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING, BEWITCHINGLY ATTRACTIVE, PERFECTLY PRESENTED BALLET SPECTACLE
EVER BEHELD IN AMERICA.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Curtain rises at 8.
Seventeenth week of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S powerful drama of the times, entitled "DIVORCE."
Presented with elaborate scenery, new and costly toilets and original music.
Characters by Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Nellie Mortimer, Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon; Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. J. Lemoyne, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, D. Whiting, G. L. DeVere and others.
DIVORCE !! THE SOCIETY SENSATION.
20th DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½.
CHRISTMAS DAY,
at 1½ o'clock,
A SPECIAL MATINEE
of
DIVORCE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avs., near Booth's Theatre.
MERRY CHRISTMAS!
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAY WEEK.
LITTLE MAC as the Mischievous Monkey.
McAndrews and Emerson's African Sodues.
DAN BRYANT and NELSE SEYMOUR—"Les Miserables."
Dave Reed, Morrissey, Rice, Stanley, D'Alberte, Barney, Foster, Dempster. Last week of
Uncle Eph's Dream of OLD KENTUCKY HOME.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. MERRY CHRISTMAS!
MATINEE MONDAY, CHRISTMAS DAY,
AT TWO O'CLOCK. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
CHRISTMAS DAY. MATINEE. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SUPERB ATTRACTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.
BRILLIANT SPECTACULAR SCENES,
UNITED WITH THE CHARMS OF THE CIRCUS.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
AND ALL THE PEERLESS PERFORMERS.
THE GORGEOUS HOLIDAY PANTOMIME OF
GOODY TWO SHOES,
AND THE MAGIC HEN; OR,
THE GIANT OF THE CRIMSON CASTLE.
Profusely adorned with new scenic effects and replete with novel and amusing incidents.
THIS BRILLIANT FAIRY SPECTACLE
will be performed EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING during the holiday season, with elegant Circus Entertainments.

STEINWAY HALL—THE MESSIAH.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25, 1871,
Handel's Oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
by the NEW YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
and the following distinguished artists:—
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING,
Mr. H. R. ROMEYN,
Mr. F. REMMERTZ.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor..........Mr. A. RIEFF, Jr.
Organist..........Mr. S. P. WARREN.
General admission, $1. Reserved seats $1 extra.
Tickets for sale only at the Hall on Monday from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

BANDMANN.
STADT THEATRE.
Engagement during the holidays of the celebrated tragedian,
DANIEL E. BANDMANN.
MONDAY, DEC. 25,
THE IRON MASK.
TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
THE ROBBERS.
Wednesday, Dec. 27, benefit and last appearance of the great singer, LOUISE LICHTMAY.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PLACE IN NEW YORK,
Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, 745 BROADWAY,
near Eighth street.
CONTAINS 20,000 OBJECTS OF WONDER.
The handsomest woman in the world; the most wonderful freaks of nature; the strangest malformations; the most astonishing phases of life; the most beautiful works of art; the perfection of fruit and flowers, and 20,000 other curiosities. 745—ADMISSION 50 CENTS—745.

EMMANUEL CHURCH FAIR, FIFTY-SEVENTH street, near Lexington avenue.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather during the past week the Fair will be continued from Tuesday, 26th inst., commencing at 2 P. M. Our assortment being large and select, purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock. Our goods are offered below any store prices in the city.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway.—Above 2,000 objects of interest just added to the Museum of Anatomy. The "Diagnoscope," the great optical illusion, by which you apparently see through a man's body. A grand model of the famous Bendigo Gold Diggings of Australia. The Spiromoter. Galvanic Batteries in full working order for the free use of visitors. Admission to the whole, 50 cents. Open daily, and during the holidays from 8 A. M. till 11 P. M. New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

PIANOFORTES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, OF STEINWAY & SONS' MAKE, for sale cheap. Also a number of Pianos of other makers, at STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

A CHANCE—NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE A Piano, if you desire to avail yourself of the extra inducements offered for the holidays by
HAINES BROS.,
27 Union square.

A VERY FINE DOUBLE ROUND 7 OCTAVE CARVED legs, $275. New Upright Pianos to rent.
STEENMAN & HOLLYER,
55 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—A MAGNIFICENT GRAND square 7⅓ oct. rosewood Pianoforte, made by celebrated city maker, in use 15 months, cost $800, for $275; Stool and Cover; maker's warrantee for 5 years, at private residence, 124 West 25th.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO, ONLY $100.—A STEINWAY Pianoforte, carved rosewood case, round corners, carved legs, perfect order; great sacrifice for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 19 Amity street, near Broadway.

A FAMILY WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE (OR RENT) a plain but excellent Piano; also a [illegible] Organ, for which they have no room; also a [illegible] Organ, fit for Sunday school or small church. Apply at 117 East Twenty-ninth street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale.—Nunns(?) maker, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used five months, cost $700, for $250. Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Silverware, a rare fine; property family leaving city. 25 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A HANDSOME ROUND CORNERED PIANOFORTE, Stool and Cover, $75; modern styles also rosewood, 7 octave, overstrung, carved case Pianoforte, $150; perfect order; cost $650. 25 Third street, near second avenue.

A STEINWAY PIANO, NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS, 7⅓ octave, four round corners; low price, for cash, at 235 East 116th street, near Third avenue.

A VERY FINE SEVEN OCTAVE, OVERSTRUNG, patent agraffe Piano, but little used, will be sold for half its value at JOHN MAHON'S, 3 East Thirty-ninth street.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 3 Union square (135 Fourth avenue).

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—OF NEW AND most beautiful styles, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
THIS MORNING, AT 11. } The beautiful comedy, entitled THE IRISH SOLDIER, and farce, DODGING FOR WIFE.
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M. } J. M. Findlay's new sensation drama, THE WINNING HAND, New scenery, costumes, &c.
THIS EVENING, AT 8. } B. H. Hilton's entirely new drama, entitled BENEDICT ARNOLD, with everything new.
MISS SUSAN DENIN, MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
and the entire dramatic company will appear.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—FAREWELL TO WACHTEL.
WACHTEL,
THE KING OF TENORS,
IN GRAND GERMAN OPERA,
THE POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU.
WACHTEL in his world renowned character, Chapelou.
MISS CANISSA in the charming role of Magdalena.
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, AT 2.
Scale of prices:—General admission, $1; secured seats, $2 and $2 50, according to location; private boxes, $15, and proscenium boxes, $25. Tickets on sale to-day only at the box office.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. OPERA. DRAMA.
REMARKABLE CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.
WACHTEL! * FLORENCE!
WACHTEL! * * * * * * * FLORENCE!
OPERA!! * DRAMA!!
AFTERNOON, AT 2. DOORS OPEN AT 1.
FAREWELL TO WACHTEL.
Europe's greatest Tenor, in his original role of
POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU.
THIS ("MERRY CHRISTMAS") EVENING,
RETURN OF THE CHEERY FLORENCES,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
produced with new Scenery and Accessories.
BOB BRIERLY (his great original part),
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
EMILY ST. EVREMOND (her great original part),
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
** Seats secured to-day only at the box office from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE RETURN TO THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE ON CHRISTMAS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager..........Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH
MERRY CHRISTMAS,
3 GRAND PERFORMANCES.
Engagement for 6 nights only with the great equestrienne,
MISS KATE FISHER,
with her trained horse WONDER.
6
IMMENSE DRAMAS.
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 1.
Drama of LIFE FOR LIFE;
Drama of DICK TURPIN.
Miss KATE FISHER..........as..........DICK TURPIN
Bonny Black Bess..........The Trained Steed WONDER
JOAN OF ARC; CHRISTMAS SPREE.
EVENING AT 7¾, DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK.
The Grand Spectacle of
MAZEPPA;
Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Miss KATE FISHER..........as..........Mazeppa
introducing her trained steed WONDER.
Concluding with the drama of
GALE BREEZELY.
In active preparation a new drama, by J. W. Meath, Esq., entitled
PEDESTIN,
in which the great comedian and character actor,
Mr. CHARLES PETRIE,
will make his first appearance in New York.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON.—IL TROVATORE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO (2) OF THE
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
prior to departure for Pittsburg and the West.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, DEC. 26, AT 8 P. M.,
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON (for the second time in New York) as..........LEONORA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY (for the second time in New York) as..........AZUCENA
Signor P. BRIGNOLI (in his original creation in America of that role) as..........MANRICO
Signor BARTOLINI (his second appearance here) as..........COUNT DI LUNA
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
WEDNESDAY, 27th (last night but one)—LA TRAVIATA.
FRIDAY, 29th (last night)—MARTHA.
SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 1:30, doors open at 12:30,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE—MIGNON.
MIGNON.
Seats for the above at Academy; also 701 and 114 B'way.
This Monday, (Christmas Day), the box office will be open at the Academy from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
MATINEE AT 2½. EVENING AT 7:45.
First appearance of the great Comedian,
Mr. JOHN HART,
in conjunction with the usual Mammoth Combination.
Continued success of the young artist,
Miss ELLA WESNER.
MATINEE AT } 2½. } EVENING PERFORMANCE
MATINEE AT } } EVENING PERFORMANCE
MATINEE AT } } EVENING PERFORMANCE
MATINEE AT } } AT 7:45.
ALL NEW ACTS.
ALL NEW SONGS.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
AN IMMENSE BILL.
FIFTY DIFFERENT ACTS.
JOSH HART. JOHN WILD. CHAS. WHITE.
MISS JENNIE HUGHES. ADA WRAY. KITTY O'NEIL.
First time of the new and original Christmas piece, entitled,
SANTA CLAUS;
OR, POVERTY'S HOLIDAY.
SANTA CLAUS DESCENDING THE CHIMNEY.
The usual MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS WEEK!
Dumas's romantic drama,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY
and
Mr. FRANK ROCHE
in the cast.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE!
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES!

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
TREMENDOUS BILL FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.
EVERYTHING FRESH AND SPARKLING.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
The new acts, BERTHA; or, THE SEWING GIRL,
CHILDREN OF THE PERIOD.
THE DANCING QUARTETTE.
THE CLODOCHE BURLESQUE,
Wambold's new song, "MOLLY DARLING."
CHRISTMAS CAROLS.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY AT TWO O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIXON'S BROADWAY CIRCUS,
728 and 730 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
PERFORMANCE EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Will be presented for the first time on Christmas afternoon and every afternoon and evening during the holidays, the amusing and original
Bagatelle, for young and old,
entitled
SANTA CLAUS,
OR THE GOOD FAIRY;
a New England home picture of the days of Merry Christmas, replete with novel effects and diverting situations and illustrating the legendary reward of all good children and the punishment of the bad ones; a hodge-podge of absurdity, spiced with a suggestive moral, and introducing to the audience the original and veritable Santa Claus, who will demonstrate his appreciation of the good conduct of the children who visit NIXON'S BROADWAY CIRCUS by presenting
TOYS TO EVERY CHILD IN THE HOUSE,
something the children will remember all their lives.
All the great Artists of the immense Double Troupe at each and every performance.
The great JOHN HENRY COOKE; LEONA DARE, the new sensation; CARLOTTA DE BERG, Mlle. ROSINA, HARR WELBY COOKE, the MIACOS, JAMES WARD, EMILE GAROUX, FRANK ROBINSON, in connection with the popular Clowns,
NAT AUSTIN and W. HERBERT WILLIAMS.
Established Matinee prices—Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents; Balcony Chairs, 75 cents.
Evening prices—Admission, 50 cents; Gallery, 30 cents; a few Reserved Chairs, $1.

HARTZ'S CONJURING REPOSITORY, 743 BROADWAY.
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Two performances of the BLACK CROOK.
Bring the children to see the NEW FEATURES.
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BLACK CROOK MATINEE—CHRISTMAS DAY AT 2.
ALL THE NEW FEATURES, DANCERS, ACROBATS, JUGGLERS AND TROUPE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

GOOD WILL COTERIE.—HOLDERS OF TICKETS for the ball of this association this evening at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, will please take notice that there will be no postponement on account of "no gas."

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street.
SOIREE at Masonic Hall, Tuesday, December 26, 1871.
PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening.
CIRCULARS at private academy, 132 East Eleventh street.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME, and attend at their own convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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All the fashionable Dances in one course of lessons.
A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY, BROOME STREET.

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THE WAR IN MEXICO.

The Greatest Revolution that Ever Desolated the Unfortunate Republic.

THE BEST GENERALS REVOLTING.

Juarez Making a Dead Stand Against Diaz.

AMERICAN PROTECTORATE DISMISSED.

Bands of Robbers Infesting the Roads.

FORCED CONTRIBUTIONS ON FOREIGNERS.

Murder and Rapine the Order of the Day.

MEXICO, Nov. 29, 1871.

Mexico is at this moment plunged in a revolution of far greater magnitude and importance than any since that which overthrew Santa Anna in the year 1855. It may be correct to state that every State in the Union, except Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua and Yucatan, either through their Governors or prominent military leaders, are overwhelmed by a revolution which has for its object the rejection of Benito Juarez as President of the republic for another term of four years, upon the ground that he has already presided over fourteen years—a period lengthened contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the constitution, and that he has just secured his nominal and illegal re-election by using elements which pertain to the whole nation, and by violently stamping out the rights of a free people entitled to free suffrage.

It is a fact to which attention should be called that the military men now engaged in this revolution are the same men—generals, colonels and officers of lower grade—who sustained M. Juarez in the contest against the French intervention, and who most distinguished themselves in the engagements which took place between the liberal forces and those of the French, Austrians and Imperial Mexicans. I give the names of such prominent liberal generals now commanding revolutionary forces throughout the country. The list of revolting liberal colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, &c., probably reaches 200, the principal ones being Generals Porfirio Diaz, Felix Diaz, Toledo, Chavarria, Galvan, Mendez, Treviño, Naranjo, Negrete, Narvaez, Galindo, Pontones, Rivera, Mier y Teran, Jimenez, Guerra, Martinez and Garcia de la Cadena. Among these Mendez will be remembered as former Governor of the State of Puebla. It is announced that he has been named to that position again by General Diaz, the now acknowledged head of the revolution. Treviño, known as Governor of Nuevo Leon, and the hero of the defeat of Martinez, the rebel in 1870, the latter now being fellow rebel with Treviño. Felix Diaz is present Governor of Oaxaca; Negrete was formerly Secretary of War, under President Juarez, and Mier y Teran has just been candidate for Governor of Vera Cruz; Jimenez was Governor of Guerrero in 1868; Guerra was late general, commanding the Fourth division of the regular army: Martinez was chief of staff of General Escobedo during the late contest against the imperialists before Queretaro; Garcia de la Cadena was Governor of Zacatecas in 1869 and 1870.

The military record of the above-named generals is far superior to that of the generals now commanding the government forces, while the administration does not feel sure as to the continued loyalty of these generals to their cause. General Diaz is highly esteemed by the army, and the number of defections which have already taken place, the number of officers and men who have already passed over to the army of Porfirio Diaz, causes great anxiety in the administration party. The belief is general in the latter circle that "if the troops prove true the government will be victorious." This is perhaps the candid opinion of all parties, but the question involved is one which no one can solve beforehand. Every effort is being made on the part of General Alatorre, commanding the advance of the government troops, to create an *esprit de corps* by proclamations to his troops while approaching the enemy, and by adopting other measures to hold his men and subordinate officers formerly under his command.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL DIAZ.

The following is a translation of a proclamation of General Porfirio Diaz to the National Army:—

GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ TO THE REPUBLICAN ARMY.

COMPANIONS IN ARMS—When, full of the noble pride of patriotism, we shared together adversities and glories, during the colossal work of driving from our soil the audacious French and Austrian hordes, in order to secure definitively the independence and liberty of our beloved country, I never suspected that very soon we might meet face to face as enemies, although brothers. But a disloyal, despotic and farcical government, to which the country is indebted for nothing in the triumph of its holy cause, has, by its Machiavelian devices, deposited in your noble hearts the seed of division, in order to make the grand and the liberal party the scorn of nations which observe us, solely to perpetuate itself in power, from which it is repulsed by the law and the universal voice of the nation. Shall this poisonous plant grow in your pure hearts, beating for glory and still warmed by the vivifying sun of the 5th of May? Answer sincerely to your true friend, to your brother. Why are you going to fight against my brothers? Do they tell you we are traitors? Do we impose any monarchy? Do we call a foreign prince to govern the country of Montezuma? Do we even ask the degrading protectorate from the United States as Juarez and his Cabinet, composed of vile Cubans and cowardly parasites, do? Ah, never! We carry, as you did five years ago, the tricolor flag in one hand, and in the other the constitution of '57. With the first we want to secure our nationality, withdrawing it from the baneful influences of any foreign country whatever. Do you understand it? Absolutely we do not. We want to be free Mexicans, but not pupils. With the second one we want to consolidate our way of being, frank, free, progressive in fact, and not through false promises which have been converted into positive military dictatorships. What are you going to sustain? Why are you going to spill your blood and that of your brothers? Is it to perpetuate Juarez in power—Juarez, who has dreamed of being a prince—Juarez, who cowardly insults you with his stupid despotism, or with the Yankee whip which will come to lash our country as it did in '47, thanks to the division which then, as now happens, was the normal state of our unhappy land? And are you, comrades, the unworthy sons of Hidalgo and Iturbide, to accept such a fate? Are we brothers of Zaragoza and Salazar, converted into satellites of the tyrant Juarez? Oh! I cannot believe it. It is a falsehood. Mexico will never be guilty of such a stupid scandal without offering an affront to its good liberal sons. Comrades, there are but two roads—either that of glory, joining us, thereto to save the country in such a dilemma, preferring to die with glory, or that of being clothed with ignominy. Choose freely, friends. Here is my hand, as always, and conqueror or conquered, your brother shall never forget you.

HUAJUAPAN, November 12, 1871. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

The result of this call has been to some extent successful, but evidently, so far as is known up to this moment, not fully so on the other hand. General Alatorre issued a similar "call to duty" on the 23d of November, begging his men to be faithful, and comply with their duty to their country.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The situation of affairs at this moment in Oaxaca may be briefly stated to be as follows:—General Ignacio Alatorre is in command of the forces of the government, now moving upon the capital of Oaxaca, about seven thousand strong, including infantry, artillery and cavalry; General Loaeza is second in command. Alatorre has formed headquarters, in the State of Vera Cruz, to the north of Tehuacan, and Oaxaca upon the stage road, between Puebla and Oaxaca. In the meantime General Diaz has fortified the city of Oaxaca, and has at his command for the defence of the place, and for the field campaign, not far from five thousand men, with about forty pieces of cannon.

General Figueroa, on the part of the government, is said to have introduced himself into the mountains, in the rear of Oaxaca, and, as a part of the military campaign, is expected to excite the Indians in that vicinity to revolt against General Diaz. The government here has been in doubt as to the disposition which should be made of General Rocha in the campaign, especially as it is supposed or reported that General Alatorre would not look favorably upon Rocha's interfering with his division. However, on Sunday last it was finally decided, in Cabinet meeting here, to form an army of reserve, and place Rocha, the hero of Tampico, in command of it. Accordingly all of the force which could be spared from Mexico city were sent down to Puebla by extra trains on Sunday night last, and on Monday morning General Rocha and staff proceeded to Puebla to enter upon his duties as general in command of reserves.

Grave rumors were in circulation three days since of the defeat of Alatorre, capture of his staff and entire rout of his army by General Diaz. The facts were that General Diaz made some strategic movements in front of Alatorre, near Tehuacan, to which point the latter had advanced his forces, and then suddenly appeared upon his flank, under such threatening circumstances as compelled Alatorre to fall back, a movement which, however, was also made by General Diaz. By the present plan of operations General Rocha will establish the headquarters of his reserve corps at Tehuacan, while Alatorre is expected to advance upon the capital of Oaxaca. For the present the Minister of War will remain at this capital, directing the movements in the field by telegraph.

General Jimenez, who recently moved into the State of Guerrero from Oaxaca, with a small force, is said to have been routed by the government troops. In the meantime the garrison upon the Gulf coast at Alvarado is announced to have revolted, and to have raised the standard of Porfirio Diaz. It is thought that this revolt, followed by others in the same neighborhood, may favor the movement of Diaz, through the Custom House receipts and the arms obtained possession of. General Negrete has pronounced in the State of Puebla, and the press of this morning contains his "plan," which the opposition press says has been well received throughout that State. General and ex-Governor Mendez is operating in union with Negrete in Puebla, and affairs have become so threatening that Governor Vargas has improved the occasion to put a forced loan for war purposes upon the State. General Gutierrez pronounced at Tulancingo with the garrison.

The capital of the State of Durango has been occupied for some days by Generals Guerra and Borrego, where they found a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition recently forwarded there by the government.

General Guerra, upon occupying the city, left a sufficient garrison there and immediately started with a force to capture Mazatlan and secure the Custom House receipts.

In the meantime we are informed by the press of the revolt of the garrison at Guaymas and their raising the Diaz standard.

The question naturally occurs as to the position taken by the Lerdo party while these open revolutionary acts are being initiated by the Diaz party. It is said that the government complains of the utter apathy of such State Governors as favor M. Lerdo, and that in some cases by acts of omission positive aid and comfort are being given to the revolutionists. Before the plan of Noria appeared it was supposed that all the opponents to Juarez would join in the revolution, but as that document evidently places M. Lerdo among the ineligible to the Presidency the policy of his party seems to be to await events.

The partisans of M. Lerdo, as well as those of General Diaz, in Congress, are now busily engaged in attempting to defeat the government measure, which asks that "ample facilities" be conceded to the Executive to put down the present rebellion. M. Chavero, late Governor of this district, has made a full and eloquent speech sustaining the bill, and M. Martinez de la Torre, who is known as the attorney who defended Maximilian, has made a most masterly effort opposing the bill, specially the feature of the bill, granting the Executive the power to take life. A protest signed by a large number of Deputies has appeared in the public press, and the excitement in Congress during the debate upon this question, which has already lasted over a week, has been of a most exalted nature.

TACTICS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

President Juarez should be inaugurated as President for the new term day after to-morrow. It has been expected that his Cabinet would tender its resignation to-day in order to leave him free to make such choice of a new Cabinet as he might wish. It is understood that his Cabinet has made such tender, but that M. Juarez considers that the present exigencies demand that he makes no changes at present in his Cabinet. When the rebellion shall have been put down it is possible that some changes may be made. It is more than probable that Messrs. Mejia, Secretary of War, and Romero, Secretary of Treasury, will be retained. Romero may insist upon retiring, in which case he may go to Washington as Minister, and M. Mariscal go to Spain, M. Yanez or M. Riva Palacios taking Department of Foreign Relations.

Just now the revolution is the all-absorbing question. It may be difficult for persons not familiar with the Mexican people and their politics to form an opinion as to the result which is to come out of the universal chaos now reigning in Mexico. The revolutionary element stretching from Monterey, in the State of Nuevo Leon, to Alvarado, in the State of Vera Cruz, or into the State of Chiapas, still further south, may be estimated as numbering from 12,000 to 15,000 fighting men, one-half or two-thirds of whom are well armed. The forces of the government may be equal in number, are well armed, but not so well officered as are the revolutionists. The plan of the government is to expend its greatest force against General Diaz, with a view to crush him at once, and with the expectation that his defeat and capture will weaken the movements in the States of Zacatecas, Durango, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, and make them easy to overcome. The plan is undoubtedly a judicious one and promises to be a success. An effort will be made by the government to place 12,000 men upon General Diaz, and it is perfectly confident of routing and annihilating his army upon the first encounter.

AMERICAN PROTECTORATE.

The *Diario Oficial* has given the following denial to the rumor that Mr. Mariscal (late Minister at Washington), will go to the United States to solicit American intervention in favor of M. Juarez:—

The public will already have understood that the *Siglo XIX.*, as well as the *Federalista* and the *Revista*, no longer conceal their sympathies for the revolution. Hence their care in daily inventing rumors which have for their object the sowing of distrust in, and discredit on, the administration, which they wish to see destroyed. To this class of inventions belongs the article published by the *Siglo* yesterday, and which reads thus:—"There is a rumor afloat that Mr. Nelson, the Minister of the United States, was last night with the President, and that he advised him to change the Cabinet. It is added that since this confidential interview the resolution to change the Cabinet is irrevocable in the mind of the President. If this is true the rumor that has been circulating for several days of an American protectorate being asked by the government would have a sinister confirmation for the independence and honor of the republic." Since this we can only admire the *Siglo's* faculty for inventing lies, and recommend to the public, the tendencies of this paper being known, to receive its notices with due reserve.

The Revolutionary Movement in the State of Sonora—Plundering the Foreign Merchants of Mazatlan—Ports of the Pacific Coast Closed by Order of Juarez—The Revolt in the State of Puebla—The Government and the Lower California Company—Railroad Projects—Bands of Robbers Murdering Citizens and Violating Women.

MEXICO, Dec. 7, 1871.

Ample faculties have been conceded to the President to the fullest extent in all the departments of the government, including those of War, Treasury and Justice, in order to enable him to stifle the revolution, which has already assumed gigantic proportions. You have already been informed by telegraph of the new revolutionary movement in the State of Sonora, which possessed itself of the port of Guaymas and all the pecuniary resources it contained at the time, and of the revolt of the garrison of Mazatlan, consisting of 500 men, and the establishment at that port of a revolutionary government and set of Custom House officials. The revolt took place at Guaymas on the 29th of November. The commanding officer of the troops, Miguel Vega, attempted to restrain and control his men at the moment of the revolt, but lost his life in consequence. General Diaz was proclaimed as President of the republic by the revolting forces, and a contribution of $50,000 put upon the merchants of the city. This amount was ultimately reduced to $15,000, which sum was immediately paid in, to prevent other outrages as a consequence of refusal. During the occupation of the port by the rebels the bark Marina arrived, with cargo to Messrs. Barting, from whom an advance of $30,000 on account of customs duties was exacted. Of course all the funds were taken from the public offices. Governor Pesqueira, having learned of what had occurred on the 1st of November, immediately started forces on the road for Guaymas to relieve the situation. Accordingly, on the 2d inst., the rebels embarked in two sail vessels—the Sonora and Cisne—lying in the harbor, and set sail for Agiampo, where they were expected to disembark and march upon Alamos. The direction of the troops of Governor Pesqueira was changed to Alamos when the sailing of the rebels was made known; but they were too late, as the rebel forces had already occupied Alamos without resistance, after which they again returned to Agiampo and set sail for some other port on the Gulf of California coast. The revolutionists published a plan, which is similar to others already forwarded.

THE REVOLT IN MAZATLAN.

In regard to the revolutionary movement in Mazatlan the following may be said:—The revolt originated with the garrison and some citizens, and, the press says, was achieved without any special disorder and without the sacrifice of life. It took place on the 11th of November. General Donato Guerra had moved toward Mazatlan from Durango to possess himself of this port or induce the garrison to revolt. He had with him, it is said, about two thousand five hundred men. While on the road he heard that the movement had been made, and so turned back to meet the forces of Governor Rubi, who, it is said, had moved upon Mazatlan in order to recover that port. General Guerra's ultimate destination may be the capital of Zacatecas, where 600 of all arms of the government forces are now awaiting him.

The political plan proclaimed in Mazatlan differs from the multitude of the day in that it does not proclaim Diaz or any individual as the President, although it rejects Benito Juarez as President of the republic and Eustaquio Buelna as Governor of the State of Sinaloa, declares all the late elections null on account of the frauds charged, and deposits the State government in the hands of Mateo Magaña. An attempt was made to capture Governor Buelna and Mr. Sepulveda, Custom House officer, but they evaded it by embarking on the United States war vessel Mohican, which steamed away with them for Altata, where they were expected to land and proceed to Culiacan, where the Governor proposed to establish the State capital temporarily. The usual contributions were levied upon the merchants of Mazatlan, mostly foreigners, by the newly installed government. The leaders of the movement are Colonels José Palacios and Antonio Dominguez.

It is already stated that some of General Neri's troops of the Fourth division, formerly commanded by General Guerra, have passed over to the latter General, but the report requires confirmation.

By a recent decree of the President the ports of Guaymas, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz and Puerto Angel, on the Pacific coast, are closed until order shall be restored and they be recovered by the government.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The position of San Luis Potosi is remarkable. Governor Escobedo favors the interests of M. Lerdo, and it is said that while he takes no part in the revolution directly, yet the want of his active aid is equivalent to positive aid to the rebels.

From the movements of Treviño and Martinez in the north absolutely nothing is known in this capital, as communications do not extend far above the capital of San Luis Potosi. Indeed, the rumor is now believed, which has prevailed here, that Pedro Martinez has died of the wounds he received in an engagement with the government troops more than a month since.

Durango remains in the hands of the revolutionists. As to the State of Vera Cruz, its situation is becoming every day more unsatisfactory. General Teran, late candidate for Governor of the State, who was recently arrested, and who escaped on his way to prison at this capital, is now known to be in his State working to revolutionize it. He has a considerable party there. The rebellion at the port of Alvarado was an unfortunate one for the government, as the rebels took possession of 500 muskets they found on board of the steamer Union lying there. The force of these rebels was so small that they were not able to remain there long in consequence of the approach of larger government forces, and, therefore, carrying with them a considerable portion of the arms taken, they left for the interior.

MORE PRONUNCIAMIENTOS AGAINST JUAREZ.

On the 25th a small force pronounced against the government at Acultzingo, a village on the stage road to Mexico. This fact, together with the report that Felix Diaz had occupied Tehuacan with a force of cavalry, occasioned great fright in Orizava last week, which subsided on learning that the troops which reached Tehuacan and remained there a few hours were inconsiderable in numbers. Cordova is being intrenched, as if the war was expected to reach that quiet village. Honrato, Dominguez, Carrillo and Valle, all revolutionary leaders, pertaining to the State of Vera Cruz, again donning their "war paint" and each leading a small band, are prowling about "seeking whom they can devour." On the other hand the government has taken the most extraordinary measures to secure the peace of that State and possession of the Vera Cruz Custom House, the receipts of which are so important to the government at this moment. Seditious persons have been arrested and put out of harm's way temporarily, and all the forces which can conveniently be spared from the points of the most active work are placed in or near that State. The recent attack upon San Agustine del Palmar by about forty rebels was gallantly repulsed by the local guard. Travellers in Mexico will remember it as the breakfast place between Orizava and Puebla. An important feature in the revolutionary condition of Puebla is the recent revolt of General Rodriguez Bocardo at Huamantla. He will be remembered as the loyal General who, with 500 men of his rural guard, protected the "conducta" of silver two years ago, when it was threatened by Negrete on its way down to the coast for shipment. The number of troops which General Bocardo has and carries into the revolution is not known yet. He will probably operate in conjunction with Generals Mendez and Negrete against the city of Puebla.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST DIAZ.

In regard to the great campaign of the revolution, the one which the government evidently considers most important, that against General Diaz, the indications are, from the news on hand, that the forces of the latter are too inconsiderable to contend with those of the government, and that he has erred in believing that the troops of the government would pass over to him when the opportunity was offered.

You have already been informed that General Rocha was placed in command of reserves; but it seems that, upon arriving in the fighting district, he pushed his forces ahead on a line even with, and in fact in advance of, the column of General Alatorre so far that the government feared, two days since, that he might endanger the campaign by rashness.

Both Rocha and Alatorre are now moving upon the capital of Oaxaca from the north on parallel lines, General Diaz moving with them on a centre line and General Rocha being in the main to the east of General Diaz. Rocha's despatch, dated Teotitlan, December 3, 1871, states that he has overtaken Diaz's rear guard, under command of Vilaseca, and has put it to flight, as it refused battle. A later despatch from Rocha, dated Teotitlan, December 5, says that he had a satisfactory encounter with some of General Diaz's cavalry at Cues. General Diaz has not yet developed the plan of his campaign, if in fact, he has any. It may be to worry out the troops opposed to him, subjected, as they are, to an unaccustomed hot climate; or it may be to await an opportunity to furnish the government troops the chance to desert. Whatever his plans may be it seems that the government has determined to crush him out before turning its attention to the Northern States in rebellion. And the indications, notwithstanding the clouds which lower about in all directions, are that the government will succeed and will in the end snuff out this revolution. The sympathy of the majority of the commercial circles away from the coasts is entirely in favor of the government.

LOWER CALIFORNIA COMPANY.

There are reasons for believing that the government of Mexico will reconsider its recent action in closing the port of Magdalena, on the east coast of Lower California, and that a decree will soon be published reopening the port. There are also probabilities that some amicable arrangement will be entered into for the settlement of affairs pending between the government of Mexico and the Lower California Company, perhaps involving the granting of a new concession. It it shall appear to be the interest of both of the interested parties—viz., the company and the Mexican government. This happy result has been due to the efficient business qualities of a representative of the company from New York, well known in literary and financial circles, who has recently visited Mexico for the purpose. Several new ones are on foot here, some of which have already been presented to Congress. Messrs. Chavarria and Otero want to build a road from Manzanillo to Guadalajara, proposing to do so with a capital of $5,000,000, which is to be subscribed by the public. Mr. Edmund Stephenson is again before Congress asking a concession for a railroad from the Rio Grande, near Monterey, to some point on the Pacific coast in the State of Jalisco. He proposes to raise the capital for the enterprise in Mexico principally. Robert B. Gorsuch, on representation of some capitalists of the United States, asks a concession for a similar road, and proposes to rely principally upon foreign capitalists for the necessary funds. Mr. E. L. Plumb also asks a concession for a road from a similar point on the Rio Grande to the Pacific coast, with a branch road extending to the capital of Mexico, being a line in continuation of the "International road."

Traffic and passenger travel on the Mexico City and Vera Cruz Railroad has been so far comparatively undisturbed by the revolutionary state of the country. The work of completing the road is rapidly progressing, and there is every reason to believe that before a year is past the road will be completed through its entire length. Within the past two months several steam and sail vessels have arrived at Vera Cruz from England with railroad materials, the latest being that of the bark Victoria, under which head the Mexican press says:—"The arrival of the material received at Vera Cruz coincides with the grand impulse which is being given to the construction of the railroad, and is an indication that the work will be completed during the year, as the concession requires. We only hope that neither the revolution nor the government will place an obstacle in the way of the prosecution of the work by imposing military service upon the laborers. Several thousand men are now at work along the uncompleted line."

YANKEES ACCORDING TO MEXICAN PRESS.

The Mexican press has lately been very much occupied discussing the probabilities of the success of intending American filibusterism, in case the present revolution does not terminate at an early moment. Most of the newspapers style it "Yankee filibusterism," and this morning's issue of the *Revista* has a four column editorial on the subject. It says:—"The Yankees fix their attention upon Mexico rather than the country bordering upon the St. Lawrence, because they find it easier to steal in Mexico than in the latter country." It will perhaps require stronger testimony than the statement of a single Mexican newspaper to prove to the world that the people of the United States are a thieving people. On the whole the statement is decidedly rich. It is perhaps not possible to beat it into the heads of a great portion of this people that neither the government of the United States nor the people of the United States fix their attention upon Mexico with any other view except to pity her for her sufferings from intestine and foreign war, and that neither the annexation nor purchase of Mexican territory can be of any benefit to the United States, but rather occasion disgust and expenses in maintaining peace, and admit into the representative halls of the United States revolutionary spirits uncongenial to her institutions and wholly undesirable in every way.

It is not easy for the Mexicans to understand that the United States, instead of longing for Mexican territory, would hesitate and ponder well over the subject before it would entertain the question if proposed and urged by the Mexican people, preferring rather to extend some aid to the progress of Mexico by encouraging the construction of railroads and the population of the country by emigration.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Mr. Alberto Garcia has just been elected Governor of the State of Mexico by a vote of 4,534 against 3,231 for Leon Guzman and 395 for Zimbron.

The Castle of Chapultepec was attacked, a week ago Sunday, at night, by a revolutionary force, which was repulsed.

The English steamer left Havana for Vera Cruz on the 2d of November, and should have arrived on the 5th or 6th. Up to this morning (December 7) she has not been heard from, and the American steamer Tabasco reported that she had not been heard from at Havana when she sailed, nor seen at Sisal later.

This morning's paper says that the German merchants of Vera Cruz have raised a large sum of money to charter the steamer Tabasco to go and look for the English steamer or her passengers. It is feared she is lost on the Alacranes. A large number of well known persons connected with prominent commercial houses of the country are supposed to have sailed on her for Vera Cruz.

Adolfo Obregon, just named Custom House officer of Tampico, and lately editor of the *Monitor* of this city, celebrated his entrance into office by allowing himself to be drawn into a disagreeable personal encounter. The amount raised for the Chicago fund to date is about four thousand dollars, some six hundred dollars of which have been subscribed among German residents of this capital and neighborhood.

ROBBERY AND OUTRAGE.

One of the most lamentable features of the present revolution is the opportunity which it affords to robbers, who, styling themselves military leaders, and in some cases obtaining commissions from the chief, prowl about the country with bands of twenty-five to one hundred men, robbing haciendas of money, horses, cattle and grain, stores of their contents, kidnapping men of capital, murdering citizens and violating women. All of this has happened recently in our immediate neighborhood and under the shadow of that most classic Mexican affair, the constitution of 1857. One Lozano, claiming to be a colonel in what he styles the constitutional army, attacked the Mineral del Chico last week, and, killing the superintendent of the mine, Mr. Maguan, carried away everything of value on the premises. Another leader, the week previous, attacked the stage conveying passengers from Tulancingo to Pachuca, robbed the latter and violated the person of a young lady passenger, resulting in the victim becoming insane, in consequence of which she is now in the madhouse in this city. These are specimen cases.

Inauguration of Juarez.

[Translated expressly for the NEW YORK HERALD.]

The following address was delivered by Benito Juarez on the occasion of his inauguration as President of the Republic of Mexico, for the new term of four years, commencing December 1, 1871:—

CITIZEN DEPUTIES—Upon solemnly swearing before the Congress of the Union that I will loyally and patriotically comply with the difficult charge which the election of the people and its legitimate representatives have conferred upon me for a new constitutional period, I comprehend the immense responsibility which weighs upon my conscience. Under circumstances less unfortunate this charge would be exceedingly grave, in consequence of the struggle which has lasted for some time in our country against elements hostile to order, peace and democratic institutions. When to these ordinary difficulties are added those which have been occasioned by a rebellion as threatening as the one which has lately been installed, the responsibility which I accept to-day would completely overwhelm my spirit did I not believe, as I do firmly, that my best auxiliary will be the good sense of the nation, anxious for peace and the empire of those laws which it has sanctioned.

Since the glorious conquest of our independence our country has appeared to be consuming itself with sterile struggles, which at times, nevertheless, have revealed the instinct of the people, fighting to rid itself of old prejudices to which it has been enchained by the interests of the privileged classes. It may be possible finally to gain a complete victory over these interests by firmly establishing the principles proclaimed in the revolution of Ayutla and in the laws of reform. At the same time, I desire that the constitution which governs us to-day may be secured to us, and with it the cardinal principle of every political society—namely, that of legality; of subjection to the will of the people expressed in the manner established by the people. In vain, then, are contested all the interests which have been secured, and in a contest of three years it has been attempted to cast to the ground the principle of legality secured together with the principle of reform; in vain has a fratricidal war been prolonged, for neither desperate efforts nor the recourse of appealing to the foreigner have been sufficient to ruin so precious a conquest. In spite of the foreign war and that of an usurping administration to which it gave origin, the legal tradition established in 1857 has been faithfully preserved. This circumstance, more than any other, has constituted the moral force of the government, before which all aspirations and all political passions in their greatest effervescence are confounded. This has been the standard of order and of peace in the disturbances which have happened; it has been the anchor of salvation in the shipwreck with which our independence has been threatened. It is also to it due to say that in the field of right and international discussion we can, without fear, reply to friends or enemies who cannot make the nation responsible for the acts of an administration founded by invaders, since the existence of the legal government has not been interrupted for a moment. This conquest, the most important of all, without which others would be ephemeral, is the one which the authors of the rebellion which threaten us to-day propose to sacrifice. Again, making the greatest possible effort, collecting together all the elements of private evil and discontent, reuniting all the forces of disorder and crime which torment our society, "militarism" for another time raises its odious standard in front of the banner of legality—that sacred banner with which the republic has been saved in its greatest conflicts. Its end is to demolish the consolidated work of forty years of immense sacrifices, and to turn us back to that epoch in which a revolution signified only a change of persons in power, leaving the field always open to other aspirants equally fortunate. Their promises are as flattering as those of every chief of a sedition—ridiculously favoring the constitution in force and confessing that it is proposed to reconstruct it by arbitrary means.

Such is, citizen deputies, the seditious movement which breaks the public peace, and such will be, in their general tendencies, every movement which, with whatever pretext, makes use of the force of arms, pretending with them audaciously to interpret the will of the people against what their legal organs define. No authority, no patriotic services, will ever be sufficient to justify an aberration so lamentable; the nation will always condemn such as a crime, for if the good sense of the Mexicans has progressed in anything, with its long and sad experience, it is in understanding the preference of national institutions and interests over the merit of men who have sometimes served them.

To sacrifice order and well adapted laws to the plans more or less illusory of a man because he is supposed to be meritorious would be to bury us in an anarchy without limit, to ruin completely the elements of prosperity in the country, to destroy (perhaps forever) our reputation in the world, and compromise our independence in the future.

To-day these evils threaten us, the inevitable consequence of our disturbances, unless promptly suppressed; to-day, when that which is most sacred to society is seen to be in danger, it is the first and most important duty of the Executive not to hesitate to re-establish, with all possible promptitude, the peace and legal order wherever it shall be disturbed, and preventing by every possible measure that this alteration in the public peace and order should not extend to other portions of the republic. The solemn promise which I have just made before you, citizen deputies, imposes the same duty upon all of us, and I must attempt to comply with mine with an unceasing effort, even to making some other Executive duties subordinate.

With reference to fulfilling the first necessity of pacification I will take care that none of the exigencies of the public service are neglected. My principal ideas upon different branches are known, and yet I have had the honor to express them to the present Congress in the solemn opening of its session, alluding to various initiatives awaiting discussion or to be presented to the Assembly. It will be useless to enter into new details upon these matters, which are, without any doubt, of grave importance; but their interest is subordinate to that of re-establishing peace and saving our institutions from the dangers which threaten them. The first thing is to attend to the removal of a danger so imminent, and afterwards, without loss of time, occupy ourselves in securing some acquisitions by laboring zealously in the matter of administration, realizing many other reforms indispensable for the future.

In the arduous task which I am going to undertake, commencing by repressing a sedition which, if prolonged, will be of incalculable transcendency for the republic, I count, citizen deputies, upon your illustrious and patriotic co-operation. When the people see their most precious interests in danger it seems to me impossible that their representatives will not co-operate efficaciously in saving them; impossible that they should not aid the Executive in his effort, charged with defending order and the law, always when found seriously threatened by force. All and every one of you, with the high character of persons chosen by the people, and every Mexican, whatever may have been his opinions heretofore, will give his support in aiding the administration in its difficult undertaking, and the services which may offer in favor of the country will be received with sincere gratitude, with the spirit of fraternity which should reign among all good citizens.

Such will be the conduct of the Executive, for such is my unquestionable duty, and only in this manner can I comply with the obligations which I have just contracted, pledging my honor and my conscience before the representatives of my country.

MORE MURDER AND LYNCHING IN TENNESSEE.

A Gang of Negroes Take Three White Men from Jail and Shoot Them.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 20.]

In the *Avalanche* yesterday appeared a short paragraph stating that a mob of negroes had hung three white men in Chicot county, Arkansas. From a gentleman direct from the scene our representative last evening learned the following particulars of the horrible affair:—

Last Monday week a negro lawyer named Wynn, who came from Washington to Chicot county recently and settled in Lake City, had a quarrel in a grocery store, in the latter place, owned by Mr. Curtis Garrett, with Mr. John H. Saunders, an old citizen of the county. At the time Mr. Garrett and another gentleman, named Jasper Duggan, were in the store. The negro (Wynn) and Mr. Saunders got into a dispute on the subject of taxation, and words ran high until they clinched, when Saunders stabbed the negro with a knife, killing him almost instantly. The three gentlemen—Saunders, Garrett and Duggan—were promptly arrested by Sheriff Walker, who locked them up in jail. Neither of the gentlemen offered any resistance. The only charges against Garrett and Duggan were that the former handed Mr. Saunders the knife with which the cutting was done, while the latter stood at the door in such a manner as to prevent Wynn's escape. Both gentlemen denied the charge, and expressed themselves as willing to go into trial at once. That evening an armed mob of negroes entered the town with the avowed purpose of hanging the three prisoners. For some reason they did not carry their purpose into execution, but remained in town all night. The next day the Sheriff compromised matters by allowing about fifty negroes to act as guards over the jail. The guard was kept up until one o'clock last Friday afternoon, when another armed mob of negroes, numbering over one hundred, entered the town, all hallooing, yelling, firing off their pistols and breathing dire threats of vengeance against the whites. Going to Mr. Garrett's store, the place where Wynn was killed, they sacked it completely, breaking up and destroying whatever they could not carry off. A few of the negroes were disguised, but the large majority were unmasked.

After they had been in town about an hour they sent fifteen men to the Sheriff with a peremptory demand for the keys of the jail. Sheriff Walker very properly refused to deliver them up. In about ten minutes another detachment went and forced the Sheriff to give them the keys at the peril of his life. Getting the keys the black demons went howling through the streets until they got to the jail, when they opened and took the prisoners out. Without giving the men an opportunity to bid their friends farewell this mob of howling, screaming, murdering devils took the three men to a spot at the edge of the town, and just back of the house of Mason, one of the big negro leaders of the county, where, without being allowed time to ask mercy of their God, they were shot dead. At least fifty balls were poured into the body of each of the unfortunate men. To finish their hellish deed with the proper *éclat* the murderers then took the bodies back to the jail and refused any of their friends admittance to them until the next day.

Several gentlemen residing in the town took refuge in flight, as the negro mob did not disband, but declared their intention of "getting even" with all white people. Saturday and Sunday the mob still kept possession of the town, forcing citizens to furnish food.

In some instances where white people had the temerity to refuse the demands of these devils they were brought to a proper appreciation of the situation by the presentation of guns and pistols. Mason, the negro leader referred to, was at home at the time, and just before the mob started to the jail he went out and conversed with the leaders. The moment the conversation ceased the negroes started for the jail. When our informant left the mob still held possession of the town, and announced their intention of retaining it. Despatches apprising the Governor of the State of the situation have been forwarded to Little Rock, but no answer up to a late hour last night had been received.

The three victims of the mob were well known and respected citizens. They all leave families, who, with others, have been compelled to flee for their lives.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

DECEMBER 25.

1864—The Union forces continued the bombardment of Fort Fisher but with little effect.

1860—Governor F. W. Pickens proclaimed South Carolina "a separate, sovereign, free and independent State."

1715—The Pretender landed at Peterhead, Scotland, and formed a court.

1642—Sir Isaac Newton born.

1066—William the Conqueror crowned at London.

THE KU KLUX TRIALS.

Full Demonstration of the Political Character of the American Vehmegerichte.

Speeches of Counsel for the Prosecution and Defence—Important Argument of Mr. Reverdy Johnson—An Impartial Charge—Verdict of Guilty Against the Defendants.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20, 1871.

The widespread excitement created by the Ku Klux trials exhibits no sign of abatement. As day by day fresh and important developments are elicited from the crowd of witnesses placed upon the stand, the proceedings grow more and more interesting. And even the most sceptical are impelled to the admission that since the reign of terror inaugurated by the Spanish Inquisition and their terrible mysterious agents the *vehmegerichte*, never has there been a more complete or more cruel and relentless organization than that of the Ku Klux Klan. The efforts of the distinguished counsel for the defence, Messrs. Johnson and Stansberry, to establish a justification for the "Brotherhood" on the plea of self-preservation rendered necessary by the lawlessness of the armed colored militia, have been completely overborne by the fact that the Ku Klux confederacy was in existence at least two years prior to the enrolment of the militia. The Ku Klux commenced operations in 1868. The militia were called out and armed in 1870. The political purpose of the Klan has been indubitably shown. Nor can there be the shadow of a doubt that whatever of lawlessness may be charged to the militia, yet that lawlessness was but the expression of an irritation created by the raids and merciless proceedings of the Klan. It is charged by the Klan and urged by the defence that the execution of Jim Williams, alias Rainey, the colored captain of militia, in which the prisoner Robert Hayes Mitchell, now on trial, participated, was resolved upon in consequence of certain threats uttered by the deceased. It appears from the evidence, however, nor has it been lost sight of by the prosecution, that these threats of Williams were drawn from him by the treatment experienced at the hands of the Klan by the people of his race. "If," said he, "these raids continue and my people are whipped, mutilated and outraged, I will call out my company and retaliate by killing and slaying from the cradle up." In his address to the jury to-day Mr. Johnson could not refrain from expressing his abhorrence of the deeds which have been committed by the Klan. Words, he said, failed him in his attempt to give utterance to his indignation. And, indeed, crimes are charged to the Klan of a nature too revolting and too disgusting to be mentioned even at the bar of justice.

In his conclusion of the arguments for the prosecution to-day, the United States District Attorney, Mr. D. T. Corbin, directed the special attention of the Court to that clause of the preamble of the constitution of the Klan, which declares their resolve to uphold "that constitutional liberty which had been bequeathed to them in its purity by their forefathers." What stronger evidence than this, urged the District Attorney, can be adduced of the political design of the Klan, if words convey any meaning? The "constitutional liberty" here meant is the right to perpetuate slavery. The constitution "as bequeathed to us by our forefathers," and prior to the introduction of the amendments, guaranteed not only immunity, but protection for the institution of slavery, and when the preamble goes on to declare "we oppose and reject the principles of the radical party," what principles can be meant but such as are based upon the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments?

The avowed purpose, then, of the Klan at the time of its formation in 1868, and consistently manifested in its operations to the present time, is a political one. "We will make a democrat of you," they declare to their victims, and demand at the same time, "God damn you, will you swear, kneeling and with hand raised, that you will never again vote the radical ticket?" The invariable reply is, "I will do anything to save my life," and the wretched victim is obliged to purchase life at the expense of principle.

Your correspondent disclaims any partisan feeling in relation to these trials. His sole aim is to place your readers in possession of the truth as elicited by the daily proceedings of the Court. Neither the burning eloquence of counsel in behalf of the accused nor the stern and critical denunciation of the government prosecuting officers should bias the mind or blunt the judgment of the conscientious reporter. "Naught extenuating or aught setting down in malice," he should keep ever before him that the press is the tremendous engine by means of which public opinion is moulded, and that by its agency everlasting infamy may blast the reputation of the criminal or a never-fading halo of honor be made to surround the brow of the deserving.

The first prisoner arraigned before this Court under the provisions of the Ku Klux act—Robert Hayes Mitchell—has to-day been found guilty of the second count in the indictment, "that this defendant and divers other ill-disposed persons of York county, &c., did conspire together, with intent to oppress, threaten and intimidate James Williams, male citizen, &c., because he exercised the right and privilege of voting on the third Wednesday of October, 1870."

Mr. Chamberlain, the Attorney General of the State, on Saturday morning summed up the evidence for the prosecution by a splendid display of forensic eloquence and legal ability. He argued that the act of any one of the raiding party bound all the others; that the voice of one of them was the voice of the conspiracy, and, therefore, defendant, although not proven as an active participant in the crimes and outrages perpetrated, was liable under the conspiracy counts of the indictment. Mr. Chamberlain was followed by ex-Attorney General Stansberry for the defence in a speech which can scarcely be considered as confirming the high reputation the learned gentleman has acquired for legal acumen or professional astuteness. The argument was weak, and beyond raising one or two good points as to defectiveness of the indictment contained but little to indicate the result to be attained.

This morning, the weather being mild and the sun shining with cheering brilliancy, the court room commenced to fill at an early hour, and by the time the crier announced that the session was about to commence had filled to an unusual extent. Among the notables present were Generals Wade Hampton and M. C. Butler, late of the Confederate army; and Judges Moses and Wright (the latter a colored man) of the Supreme Bench. In the favored corner of the court room assigned for the accommodation of the fair sex was a group whose gay and *distingué* appearance lended greatly to relieve the dry details of the legal proceedings. It was a perfect galaxy of youth and beauty, in which, conspicuous for her queenly grace, like "some bright particular star," shone Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of the Attorney General; Miss Burgess, a beautiful blonde; Miss Bush, Mrs. Doty, Mrs. Corbin, &c. A second glance around the room enabled us to discover Mr. Memminger, ex-Secretary of the Treasury for the Confederate States, and General Simmons, for twenty years Speaker of the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

When the Court had been called to order Reverdy Johnson rose and commenced his address to the jury. The enunciation of the learned and venerable gentleman was clear and distinct. He neither faltered nor wavered, and yet, although it might be but a trick of the imagination, there appeared to be a certain constraint in his manner, which seemed to indicate a consciousness of the difficulties of his task.

Mr. Johnson commenced by a direct appeal to the good sense and native intelligence of the colored men who composed the jury for a fair and impartial hearing. Providence, he continued, for some good purpose, had given to some one complexion, to others another. There were the same instincts, the same love, fear and hope, in the bosoms of all. They, the colored people, were entitled by nature and by nature's God to all the rights the white man claims. Even ignorance, gross ignorance, may deem itself to possess some happiness. The hour which makes man a slave takes all his happiness and half, half all his worth away from him. God has declared man to be endowed with certain inalienable rights, and these rights are life and liberty. Without the latter the former is worth nothing. Slavery, in his view, had been the vice of the age. It was fastened upon us by the mother country. It had continued to exist more or less from necessity. How abolition was to be effected had become a problem. The march of civilization had declared the institution of slavery to be wrong and inhuman. When South Carolina fired the first gun in the late war that gun boomed the death knell of slavery. South Carolina, doubtless, imagined herself to be right under the Constitution of the United States. He always believed she was wrong. Yet the mass of the intelligence of the South armed and went to the conflict honestly believing they were right. After a brilliant display of the gallantry of the Southern soldier the war ended, and the war being ended they submit to the inevitable result. They are now citizens of a common country. The honor of that common country is as dear to them as to the people of any other States. The major portion of the jury were once slaves. There is now no fear of a return to a state of slavery. Such an attempt would be universally resisted, even by the general opinion of mankind. Slavery is at an end—he thanked God for it—and he spoke in the presence of those who once regarded it as a divine institution. For himself and his colleague he would say that they were not knights errant in coming from a distance to defend these men. The Attorney General's duty was due to South Carolina. He is discharging his professional duty; so are we. The learned gentleman here pronounced a high eulogium upon the ability of the Attorney General, prophesying for him at no distant day a position at the very top of his profession. He then continued. Neither he nor his friend were here to palliate or defend the outrages which had been committed by the Ku Klux Klan. He had listened with unmixed horror to the testimony of the outrages committed. They were a disgrace to humanity. The intellects and the humanity of the Ku Klux must have become deadened by excitement. The voice of conscience, the voice of God, will speak, even if they escape the meshes of the law, and inflict its own punishment. He hoped, even against hope, that when they appeared before the bar of God to answer for the crimes committed here the Almighty may recognize some grounds for pardon. Both he and his colleagues were convinced that the two laws of 1870-71 are subversive to the interests, not only of South Carolina, but of every State in the land. The learned gentleman then made a strong point as to the division of the Court on constitutionality and jurisdiction; reviewed the three separate counts in the indictment, and declared that Gunn, the government informer, stood alone in asserting that by killing the white radicals and whipping the blacks the Ku Klux aimed to prevent the exercise of the elective franchise by the latter. His statement, continued Mr. Johnson, is perfectly unreliable. He becomes a member of the Klan in 1868; goes on a few raids himself. Knew when he joined it the object was to assassinate the whites and abuse the blacks. He was a member of the Klan for months before he awoke to a sense of his obligations as a citizen of the United States. He had taken the oath, and what did he do? It all at once occurs to him to pay a visit to Mr. Akerman, Attorney General of the United States. Told the Attorney General, so he says, of the existence of the Klan, actuated, of course, by the purest patriotism. Goes to Washington out of curiosity to see the streets and the squares, but visits the Attorney General almost immediately on his arrival, and for what purpose? To receive his reward for betrayal and to receive his pay to support the prosecution as a witness on the stand. What reason had the Attorney General to pay him $200, or to cause his clerk to do so? But Gunn quietly slips the money into his pocket and then has the assurance to tell the Court he does not know what it is for. What a generous man Mr. Akerman is, particularly with the public funds! Gunn comes to the Court with the $200 in his pocket to swear to the existence of the conspiracy. Arms had been placed in the hands of the colored people; whether rightly or not he was not prepared to say. The wildest threats were uttered by them; the people became alarmed; conflagrations extended far and wide; the poor widow lying down at night did not know but she might wake to find her home in flames. What were the people to do? Four of the prosecuting witnesses explained that the object of the organization was self-defence. Supposing it was the whites burning out the blacks, how different would be the expression of feeling! The object of the raid of 6th March was to seize the guns in the hands of the blacks. Was not that the object? The assertion was borne out by the testimony adduced. The crime charged of attempting to put down the radical party was counterbalanced by the efforts of the Union League to put down the democratic party. But, suppose the object was to put down radical rule, was not the provocation sufficiently great in the misrule which had increased the State debt from six millions to fifteen or twenty millions? There are bad men in all parties. In these days corruption fills the air, and every day and every hour brings some startling developments which prove faith and honor to be on the verge of destruction. And who is South Carolina? South Carolina aided materially to carry our forefathers through the great revolutionary struggle. South Carolina, under the management of her sons, was one of the purest of States. Now look at her. Mr. Johnson then made a brief but pathetic appeal in behalf of the prisoner and concluded an address which had been received with marked attention.

The addresses of the distinguished counsel for the defence in this trial have created considerable disappointment. That they had not calculated upon the mass of evidence against their clients with which the prosecution had armed themselves is evident, and that they had regarded the Ku Klux act as a mere political ruse is equally clear. While Mr. Stansberry has busied himself with hunting up imperfections in the indictments, Mr. Johnson has undertaken to test the constitutionality of the law and the jurisdiction of the Court. One very important point appears to have escaped the observation of both: neither has made the important point in law that the evidence of accomplices should be received *cum grano salis* without being substantiated by outside evidence. That signal ability has been displayed on both sides cannot be denied, and the disappointment very generally expressed as to the efforts of the distinguished counsel may be the result of the probably unreasonable expectations indulged in and based upon the world-wide renown of the ex-Attorney Generals. It should be borne in mind that their position was an eminently difficult one—an unappreciable and singularly obtuse jury, the presiding Judge of the Court necessarily more or less prejudiced, and a mass of clear uncontradictory evidence to combat, their own witnesses even confirming the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution, constituted a web of entanglement sufficient to embarrass the intellects of the most "Admirable Crichtons." The impolitic language, however, of Mr. Johnson in his address to the jury is unaccountable. His graphic account of the outrages perpetrated by the colored militia, and his allusions to the ancient prestige of South Carolina when the slaveholders ruled with despotic hand, to say nothing of his invidious comparison of them with now, involving an attack upon a *régime* inaugurated by colored voters, were certainly not calculated to enlist the sympathies of a jury of which ten were black and only two white; and it cannot but be accepted as a realized consciousness on the part of the venerable counsel of the weakness of the cause he and his colleague had undertaken to advocate.

The charge to the jury by the Bench, although remarkable for its brevity, is, in its clearness, conciseness and freedom from all foreign matter, a masterpiece of deliberative reasoning, and is beyond the carping of the critic or the strictures of the partisan. Without commenting upon the evidence, to which, he presumes, the jury have yielded patient and concentrated attention, he proceeds at once to instruct them as to the law, applicable to the evidence, which must guide them in deciding upon their verdict. He defines a conspiracy to be an agreement by two or more persons to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful thing by unlawful means. The thing to be punished is the unlawful conspiracy, and not the particular acts done in pursuance of it. He then repeats to the jury the various counts in the indictment, reminds them that each member of the association is a conspirator, and personally responsible for every act of the conspiracy and for the acts of each member thereof done by common consent and in pursuance of its illegal purposes, and also for acts done in furtherance of the conspiracy not consented to beforehand if assented to subsequently to their perpetration, and that whether the party charged was himself actually present or not when such act was done. And it makes no difference in guilt if you find from the evidence that the motive of a party who joined the conspiracy was not illegal when he did join it, if you also find that after he became a member he was aware of the fact or had reason to know that the true object of the conspiracy was to prevent or hinder the free exercise of the elective franchise by intimidation or violence as aforesaid, on account of color, and that he still remained a member and participated in its meetings, and that though you may also find he never himself actually used the force, intimidation or violence and was not present when it was used. And, now, if the jury find from the evidence that the party charged did so conspire to prevent the citizens described from exercising their right to vote on account of their color at a future election specified to be the election to take place on the third Wednesday of October, 1872, then the party charged is guilty under the first count of the indictment. And if the jury find from the evidence that they did so conspire and for the same reason to injure and oppress, on account of his color, one Jim Rainey, alias Jim Williams, because he had antecedently, on the third Wednesday of October, 1870, exercised his right to vote, then he is guilty on the second count.

But if the jury find from the evidence that no such conspiracy existed, or that if it existed the intimidation or injury of voters because of their exercise of the suffrage, or to prevent its exercise, formed no part of its purpose, or that if that were its purpose the defendant was not engaged in it, then the defendant is not guilty. But the jury is not bound to believe the sole purpose of the conspiracy to be that set out in the first count; if they find it to be one of the purposes it is sufficient. Nor, if they find that the beatings and intimidation spoken of by the witnesses took place or existed, are the jury bound to believe that the reasons given at the time by the conspirators, if they find reasons were given, were the true reasons for such conduct; but the jury may determine, from all the evidence in the cause, what the true reasons were for such violence. If the jury find from the evidence, as we said before, that the conspiracy set forth in the first and second counts in the indictment existed, and the defendant engaged in it there, he is guilty on both counts. If there existed no such conspiracy at the time set out in the indictment, or, if existing, it had another object which did not include that set out in the indictment, or, if existing, and having the illegal purpose, the defendant took no part in it, then he is not guilty. The jury are at liberty to find one of three verdicts. They may find the party guilty generally, or not guilty generally, or they may find him guilty on one count and not guilty on the other. Take the case.

The jury, after a deliberation of about an hour, brought in a verdict of "general conspiracy." This would not do, however, and they were sent back to reconsider their verdict. A second time they came into Court with an inadmissible verdict, and at length presented themselves with a verdict of guilty on the second count.

That the Court should be divided in opinion in the case before it is not surprising, when it is remembered that Judge Bryan, although an appointee of President Lincoln, is a native of South Carolina and imbued with many of its prejudices, while Judge Bond has always been a radical republican. The counsel for the defence have moved for a new trial in the case of Robert Hayes Mitchell, on the ground that the government had no right to challenge and set aside a juror when once accepted by the defence, and on account of informality in the rendition of the verdict in the first instance.

I would not close this despatch without making reference to the general courtesy and obliging disposition evinced by the officers of the Court, and especially by Major Louis E. Johnson, the United States Marshal. The humanity of Major Johnson has been signally displayed throughout the whole performance of his very unpleasant professional duties, both in making arrests and in his treatment of his prisoners, and he has consequently the respect and esteem of the entire community.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVI..............................No. 359

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—Julius Cæsar.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av and 23d st.—Ticket of Leave Man. Matinee at 2—Wachtel.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—Satan in Paris, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—The New Drama of Divorce. Matinee at 1½.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No 720 Broadway.—Opera Bouffe—Barbe Bleue. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—John Garth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—Black Crook. Matinee at 2.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 Broadway.—Barbe Bleue. Matinee—La Perichole.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Mazeppa—Gale Beverley. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—The Ballet Pantomime of Humpty Dumpty. Matinee at 2.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—The Iron Mask.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—Handel's Oratorio of the Messiah.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—The Three Guardsmen. Matinee at 2.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street—Americans in Paris—His Last Legs.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—Poverty Flat.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Comic Vocalisms, Negro Acts, &c. Matinee at 2

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—Negro Acts—Burlesque, Ballet, &c. Matinee

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Negro Eccentricities, Burlesques, &c. Matinee.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Bryant's Minstrels. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—The San Francisco Minstrels. Matinee at 2.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—Negro Eccentricities, Vocalisms, &c. Matinee

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Scenes in the Ring, Acrobats, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NIXON'S GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS, 728 Broadway.—Scenes in the Ring, &c. Matinee.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburg.—Blind Tom, the Musical Prodigy.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—Science and Art.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

New York, Monday, December 25, 1871.

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A "Tempest in a Teapot"—The rebellion in Pennsylvania against Grant.

Dentists in Council.—Look out for jaw-cracking speeches when the present controversy among the dentists comes into Court.

A Great Relief—The relief which we experience from the adjournment of Congress till after New Year. Thanks for this great mercy. And all the people will say Amen!

The Grand Duke, instead of spending his Christmas, as it was supposed he might, in hunting down the buffalo, has been hunted down by the Buffaloes, and will devote the day to Buffalo.

Coming To It At Last.—The Bank of France is to be authorized to increase its circulation to the extent of twenty-seven hundred millions of francs and to issue small notes.

Chicago has just discovered that she has a city debt of a little over four hundred thousand dollars. Pooh! a mere bagatelle. New York can see that four hundred thousand and go nearly a hundred millions better.

The Emperor of Germany contemplates visiting the Czar of Russia at an early moment next spring. So we are specially informed by cable telegram. The compliment will be quite natural, in the way of a friendly family greeting.

Misplaced Indignation—The indignation of the people of California in failing to get the destructive storm which they had been looking for. Let them be patient; they may get it yet, and as much as they want. The Clerk of the Weather has lately had his hands full with his late storms in the East; but now, we think, he will be able to attend to California.

"Spirits Divine"—The spirits in Henry Ward Beecher's church.

The First Cardinal.—If the report we have from Rome on the subject is correct Archbishop McCloskey has been promoted to the red hat of a Cardinal, and he is the first Cardinal of Mother Church chosen from the clergy of the United States. At all events he deserves the honor, and if appointed he will be an important accession to the College of Cardinals.

The Democratic papers in California, as a general thing, deprecate the passive policy.

If so soon I am to be done for
Wonder what I was begun for.

Christmas—Progress and Power of Christianity—The Mission of Americans.

At no other season of the year are all the sweet and sacred sentiments of the human heart so universally awakened as at Christmas. This is because the immortal system founded by Him whose birth the season celebrates is so perfectly adapted to the nature and necessities of mortals. When the reign of perfect peace and universal brotherhood shall have been established Christmas will have then become the day of days, the universal holy day among all the nations. Though that promised period, "which kings and prophets waited for," has not yet arrived, chimes of consecrated bells in Christian countries will this morning summon multitudes to celebrate the anniversary of the nativity of Jesus. And in response to the summons of the chimes and their own convictions millions of worshippers will assemble for that purpose in churches and cathedrals. To those who are less impressed by simple services than by imposing religious ceremonials the effect of songs of adoration and of praise will be increased by the aid of magnificent instrumental music, and the solemnity of the scene will be augmented by the "dim religious light" that shines through the crimson and purple of the painted windows. The Christmas carols, songs and symphonies that will be chanted by choirs and congregations are but the echoes of the celestial voices of that heavenly host which accompanied the angel who announced to the astonished shepherds the advent of the Messiah whose appearance had been prophesied for ages. They are but the echoes, also, of the songs of faith and praise that have subsequently lingered on the lips and immortalized the memories of martyrs.

Viewed in whatever light it may be, the mission of Jesus Christ to humanity is supreme in its importance. We need not enter into a discussion of the character of Christ or of the system which He founded. Rival religionists who exclaim "*Ecce Homo!*" and "*Ecce Deus!*" may rejoice respectively in their opinions. Whatever peculiar forms of faith sects of modern Christians may adhere to, it is enough to know that all concur in acknowledging that Christ was the most perfect character that ever trod the earth, and that the safest and sublimest rules of human conduct are those which He expounded. Though faith, sublime in its simplicity, questions not but justifies "the ways of God to man," those ways are only known to us as mysteries. And among the most marvellous of these is the manner in which the Creator has at different times revealed Himself unto His creatures. In the Old Testament He assumes the character of awful majesty to whom burnt offerings and sacrifices were essential in order to appease His wrath and stay the avenging hand of justice. In the New Testament He assumes the character of wonderful humility, combined with infinite love, gentleness and mercy. This is the character in which He appears the dearest to human beings. It is more in harmony with, as we have said, the nature and necessities of mortals, and with the intelligence which has superseded the ignorance of departed ages. Hence we gladly turn from the thunders of Sinai to the Sermon on the Mount, and from the majesty of Jehovah to the simplicity of Jesus.

Without following the fortunes of Christianity through all its eventful epochs we may remark that though its march has been attended with wonderful *vicissitudes*, and has been temporarily impeded at various intervals, its career has been one of progress from its foundation to the present period. The history of the Church is the most remarkable in human annals. Judaism had flourished and failed, the civilization of Greece was on the wane, the supremacy of the Roman empire was sinking under the power of paganism, when there arose from the most humble origin a system which, soon spreading along the shores of the Mediterranean, has since fought and won its way over the whole of what is now denominated Christendom. For centuries persecutions followed it into Asia Minor, Greece, Italy and Africa, until they were in a measure arrested under Constantine. But while paganism was extinguished and Christianity extended the Church became corrupt and continued to become corrupted. The most serious assault that Christianity has sustained came from the system founded by Mohammed, who claimed to be commissioned to restore the true religion revealed by God to Abraham. By the power of conquest his system was carried triumphantly from Arabia over countries where Christianity still flourished; it spread into Spain, even France was threatened, and for a time the cause of Christ seemed to be seriously endangered. But Christianity had not lost its vitality, though the Church was weak and its affairs were improperly administered. The Reformation inspired by Luther came when reformation was most needed. Luther understood the true idea of Christianity, and he, more than all his coadjutors, labored successfully to restore it in its spirit. Though it has passed through seas of blood, the system of salvation born with the Babe of Bethlehem has survived all the shocks of ignorance and heathenism, and is destined not only to make the world synonymous with Christendom, but to make the true spirit of Christianity the guiding principle of every individual.

Christianity is love, and love is the most potent power in all the universe. The mission of the Messiah was not so much to found a Church or sect as to establish and exemplify immortal principles. Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will toward men, is the sum and substance of the Christian system. Christ was the link that unites man to his Maker. He came to show the sympathy existing between the Creator and His creatures; to elevate humanity by presenting in His person a living example of what humanity might be, and to point out the way to a glorious immortality. It is because Christianity is so perfectly adapted to the complex character of mankind that it wins its way to our affections. It not only commends itself to the highest order of intelligence, but it appeals with force and feeling to the sweetest and tenderest of human sympathies. We have an abiding faith in the divinity of humanity, and none in the "total depravity" that is preached from some orthodox pulpits. We cannot associate the goodness of God and the immortality of mankind with the idea of everlasting punishments. Assuredly every human soul will sooner or later receive its full measure of happiness according to its capacities. And to show how these may be increased by the cultivation of our moral faculties was one of the objects embraced in the mission of Jesus. This could not be better accomplished than by showing us an example that we could understand and attempt to imitate. It is this union of the divine with the human so perfectly presented before us in the person of Jesus that has led, and is leading, the heart of humanity to appreciate and cherish His character and teachings.

The progress of Christianity in the world can never again be seriously interrupted. The periods have passed when paganism could assume the ascendancy. Much ignorance and superstition prevail among peoples yet, we admit, but ignorance and superstition have been for centuries gradually giving way under the regenerating influence of Christianity, and at no period since the Creation has mankind attained a higher stage of development than at the present. Never before were the principles of progress so prominent or the signs of the times for the future so full of promise. The arts and sciences, the handmaids of Christian civilization, are everywhere aiding the completion of the work commenced by Christ, whose nativity we now commemorate. Steam, electricity and the press are each and all contributing toward the consummation of the grand design of the Creator for the amelioration of humanity. By means of rapid communication all the nations of the earth are being brought closer together, and with it we have repeated evidence of the interchange of kindly sympathies, which is one of the fundamental principles of Christianity. With universal liberty we shall have universal intelligence, and this will inaugurate the era of universal brotherhood and universal peace—the feeling of the whole human race that as the children of one Father they have a common sympathy and a common destiny. In this grand and glorious work we must not forget our mission as Americans. The eyes of the oppressed in other lands are turned toward us, and in our influence and example are centred the hopes of liberty everywhere—civil and religious. Already the influence of the United States has been felt and followed to a greater or lesser extent in other and older nations. We believe that within the present century Christianity has received an impetus in the United States greater than it has ever yet received in any other country. The "manifest destiny" of the United States is to establish, firm as the Rock of Ages, on the whole of the American Continent, the highest possible development of Christian civilization, and to be a bright and shining light among the nations. Each has its mission to perform and each can render to the other sympathy and assistance in promoting the cause of Christianity, which is the amelioration of mankind by the cultivation of all the gifts and graces which will enable us to enjoy the benefits and blessings of a glorious immortality.

The New Charter Proposed for New York City by the Committee of Seventy.

The draft of a new charter for the city of New York, published in the Herald to-day, is the result of the deliberations of the subcommittee of the Committee of Seventy; and while it is yet incomplete, the groundwork is sufficiently set forth to show the character of the reforms it proposes. It certainly contains some very excellent points. Its underlying principle is to secure to the political minority in the city a substantial representation in the government. To this end large and controlling power is vested in the Board of Aldermen, while the Mayor has few save executive functions to perform. The number of Aldermen is fixed at forty-five, nine of whom are to be elected in each Senate district of the city. Every elector has the privilege of voting nine Aldermanic ballots, each containing one name, and he can vote for the same candidate nine times, or distribute his votes in such proportion as he may choose. This, of course, renders certain the election of a good share of the candidates of the minority party in each Senate district. Following out the same principle in the various branches of the government, all the important departments—those of Public Works, Public Parks, Docks, Public Charities and Corrections and Finance—are placed under the control of five Commissioners, one of whom is to be appointed by the Mayor, while the other four are to be elected by the Board of Aldermen. In such election each member of the Board is entitled to cast four open ballots, containing each one name, and an Alderman may cast his four ballots for one candidate or may distribute them in such proportion as he may choose. This again enables the minority of the Board of Aldermen to make certain of electing at least one candidate in each of the above departments, and thus secures the representation of the minority party in the city throughout the whole municipal government. While our experience in New York has not taught us to place much reliance in the honesty of those republican politicians who have managed to obtain a recognition under democratic city administrations, it is, nevertheless, a healthy principle to secure an opposition representation in all the city departments as well as in the Board of Aldermen.

The power of the Department of Public Works is greatly increased; among other things, taking in the duties of the present Department of Buildings, of the Department of Parks, so far as regards boulevards, streets and avenues above Central Park, and probably of street cleaning. In the Department of Finance the member appointed by the Mayor is to be Comptroller of the City and County Treasurer, while the four members appointed by the Board of Aldermen are to be called Commissioners of the City Treasury. The office of City Chamberlain is to be abolished. As a matter of course all the present office-holders are to be legislated out of office; even Comptroller Green will not be spared, but will have to take his chance of reappointment by the Mayor, who is to be elected next April, or of election to the Finance Department by the Board of Aldermen to be chosen at the same time. The Mayor and Aldermen are to be elected for a single year's term, and in the latter is to rest the whole legislative power. No money whatever can be raised for any department of the municipal government except through the Board of Aldermen, and the most stringent rules are drawn to protect the funds and credit of the city even from that body. The powers of removal of heads of departments are somewhat less simple and direct than they should be, but the Mayor is to be removable by the Governor for cause in the manner provided by law in the cases of sheriffs and county clerks.

On one point the Committee of Seventy make, we believe, a great blunder. They adopt the principle, first advocated by the Herald, of requiring publication of all amounts expended, contracts made, resolutions and ordinances passed, &c., by every public department at short, stated periods; but they defeat the whole object of the reform by establishing another edition of the *Transcript* job, under the name of *The City Record*, in which these publications are to be made. This probably may be designed to save the city the expense of newspaper advertising, but it is a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy. No person cares to look in any such sheet for city doings, and not one citizen out of every ten thousand would ever see a copy of the *Record*. "Publicity" is the only object of requiring these detailed statements of their operations from the departments, and this cannot be secured by printing them in a job concern such as the *Transcript* was, and such as it is proposed the *Record* shall be. The people desire to see what their public officers are doing. They know that had the policy of publishing weekly statements of all bills paid, contracts made and liabilities incurred, prevailed during the rule of the Tammany Ring, no such frauds as have been perpetrated against the city would have been practicable. Our citizens will not begrudge the money expended in laying before them the information they desire, and no parsimonious idea of saving a few dollars should prevent this most valuable feature of publicity from being fully engrafted on any new charter that may be enacted. Whatever amount might be used in the publication of *The City Record* would be thrown away, and the people have had sufficient experience in the *Transcript* swindle not to desire to see the experiment revived. We shall have more to say of the committee's proposed charter hereafter, but the blunder of this proposition is so self-evident that we do not suppose there will be any attempt to adhere to it. Of course the rough draft now published has yet to be revised and completed, and there will come the question of its acceptance by the Legislature. As it is not as much as it might be in the interests of the republican majority at Albany, we do not think its rejection at all improbable. The Legislature will, no doubt, have views of its own to carry out in connection with our future municipal government.

Song of the Poor Car Horse in Stormy Weather—"A heart bound down by weight of 'whoa!'"

Christmas Facts and Speculations.

One common thought and one theme agitated the Christian pulpits of this city, and probably of the whole land, yesterday. The thought was of the wondrous love of God, and the theme the manifestation of that love in the birth of Jesus Christ, whose natal anniversary the Christian world commemorates to-day. And such has been the progress of Christianity in these latter days that not only throughout Christendom, but in heathendom also, is this marvellous event celebrated on this 25th day of December. The subject and the occasion are such as to invite speculation, and some of the pulpit preachers yesterday indulged a little therein. The Rev. Dr. Foss, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, while introducing his audience to the manger-cradle of Bethlehem and its Divine occupant, and dwelling on the object of the Saviour's mission, gave them also some historic facts and speculations regarding the magii, whom he considered to be Persian astronomers, chosen by God to receive this announcement, because the Persian religion was then the least impure, they believing in and worshipping one God, the Creator of all things. The ancient fire worship the Doctor considered was derived from Moses' interview with God in the burning bush, which was well known to the ancient heathen. The fire was taken as the best expression of the Deity, and thus the unseen God was worshipped. Because of the fulness and freeness of the salvation provided in the Gospel and by the life and death of Christ Dr. Foss had good hopes to see Socrates and other heathen philosophers in heaven. And so have we. And many that are first shall be last, and the last shall be first there, notwithstanding our theological notions and dogmas.

The second coming of Christ was suggested to the mind of Dr. Thompson by the recurrence of this festival, and he called the attention of Christ church (Protestant Episcopal) to it, and encouraged them not to become disheartened nor weary by the length of the journey nor the roughness of the way with the thought that by and by they shall enter into rest. Dr. Ogilby saw in the Christmas anniversary an occasion for humility in the example of Him whose birth we celebrate, and urged the Trinity congregation to bow their heads and their hearts if they would know the Saviour and be like him. But, according to Mr. Frothingham, the coming of Christ or His life and teachings has not added anything to the teachings of the old classics and ante-classic sages of the world, and hence there is no more benefit in trying to be like Him than there is in being like Socrates, Zoroaster, Confucius or any other man. Such faith may do for Mr. Frothingham, but it evidently does not suit the Christian world, nor indeed the heathen, who are rapidly forsaking Confucius and Buddha and following Jesus of Nazareth. And, as Dr. Hall beautifully and eloquently explained, it is only through His blood that we can be cleansed and made meet for heaven. And were we to scale heaven's high wall, and thus enter, we should have no fellowship or sympathy among the blood-washed throng who day and night praise and magnify His love.

The eloquent rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity touched on the supernatural signs which heralded the Saviour's birth and death—a carpenter's child and yet the son of a virgin. Poverty and disgrace were His heritage on earth, and, with His life and holy example before us, Mr. Tyng thought there was nothing so contemptible to a Christian as the vaunted pride and caste of life on Christmas Day. If Christ so loved us we ought also to love one another. "Will you value a man for his money," asked the preacher, "and yet hope to be saved by the life of a poor man?" This was a pertinent question, and struck right at the root of anti-Christian customs which prevail all around us.

Two only of our city sermons reported did not touch on the great event of the day. Father Griffin, in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, gave some excellent suggestions which all would do well to heed, and to amend their ways in the particulars condemned. The Rev. Professor Poltzeisser, formerly of Fordham College, delivered an admirable lecture, in the Assembly Rooms, on God as an absolute and Omnipotent Being, and on the nature and characteristics of faith in Him.

Mr. Beecher, while taking up the general theme of the day, treated his subject differently from some others. It was not the coming of Christ that interested him so much as the growth and development of "the Christ principle" in individuals and nations. And he thought that we might very properly say that Christ came in every generation, and the time will come when even governments will be conducted according to the spirit of Christ. We hope that day is near, but appearances do not so indicate The Rev. H. M. Gallagher illustrated the relation which Christ's birth bears to the future life, and by it enforced holiness of heart and life, which brings peace and happiness here as well as hereafter. Dr. Newman, in Washington, thought that John the Baptist's ideas concerning Christ were not thoroughly orthodox at first, and he explained why they were not, and, presumptively, why many others in our day stumble at the same stumbling stone. And at the dedication of a new Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, yesterday, Dr. Duryea called the attention of the congregation away from the temple made with hands, to themselves made temples of the Holy Ghost; and to it and the other discourses printed in the Herald this morning we invite the attention of our readers, to every one of whom also we wish "A Merry Christmas."

The Cold Snap and the Storms of This December.

Down to the day before Christmas we have had this time the naughtiest December throughout the United States of many years. The heaviest snows for December within the memory of the oldest prairie hunters and mountain trappers have fallen this season over all the vast expanse of country extending from the Mississippi River to that lofty range of the Sierras Nevada which look down upon the plains of California. With all their appliances for working through snow drifts the Pacific Railway trains between Omaha and Sacramento have been detained by these obstructions from ten to twenty days beyond their appointed time. In Utah the snow is reported to be ten feet deep on the level, and in the mountain ravines, or "canyons," from twenty to thirty feet. From the Atlantic coast to Nevada meantime the intensity of the cold takes the premium for December.

The breaking up of this "cold snap," too, has been as remarkable as the snap itself. The 23d of this December, as a Christmas shopping day, will long be remembered from this city over an area extending hundreds of miles in every direction, as one of the rainiest, slushiest and most dismal and disagreeable shopping days ever known. But out West this same storm was a December hurricane, tearing down and dismantling buildings in Chicago, and so on from point to point, to St. Louis. In Kentucky it is described as a terrific tornado, doing considerable damage, and in Memphis it was a gale of great severity, blowing the steamer Phil Allen across the river upon a sand bar, where she was sunk. But directly following this terrific commotion in the atmosphere we had yesterday the warm sun and the soft and balmy air of a bright May morning. Within the short space of three days we had here a touch of December, such as they have on

The pitiless coast of Labrador,

a taste of the wintry climate of Mr. Seward's beautiful Alaska,

Where it rains and snows always,

and the visitation of a soft and sunny December morning, such as they sometimes boast of in Florida when we are shivering here in our freezing nor'westers. We hope that this visit of the genial airs from the Gulf Stream will be prolonged for many days, although we fear that they came in too good to last.

Has Not the civil service question given rise to a good deal of uncivil discussion?

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Dec. 23.]

The New York Herald has just given another evidence of journalistic enterprise that throws in the shade any of its former great achievements. Some two years ago it despatched an agent on a news expedition, which was to conclude and end with a search for the famous African explorer, Dr. Livingstone. This agent has just been heard from, the Herald of yesterday publishing a five column account of the progress which he has made in his search after the Doctor, and the adventures and privations which he has encountered in the wilds of Africa.

A SOMEWHAT SUSPICIOUS CASE.

A few nights ago a woman, about thirty-five years of age, whose name was subsequently learned to have been Mary Farrell, was found partially insensible in a stable in West street, under circumstances strongly indicating that her person had been outraged by ruffians. There were marks of violence on her arms and lower extremities. After being taken to the Ninth precinct station house Mary was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and there died on Saturday. John Beach, M. D., yesterday made a post-mortem examination on the body, which showed that deceased had been of very intemperate habits. The marks of violence were only superficial, and in the doctor's opinion death resulted from arsenic poisoning. No further information could be obtained concerning deceased.

ALLEGED DOUBLE MURDER.

Erie, Pa., Dec. 24, 1871.

A correspondent of the Erie *Despatch* says a horrible tragedy occurred at Kane, Pa., ninety-four miles east of here on the Philadelphia and Erie road, on the night of the 20th inst. The wife and child of Patrick Burns were found dead Thursday morning under a barn near their house. The physicians who examined their bodies say there is no doubt that both were murdered, the wife having been strangled and the child's skull broken.

Burns has been committed to jail to await the result of the coroner's inquest.

THE KU KLUX TRIALS.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 24, 1871.

In the United States Court yesterday the jury in the case of Mitchell and Whitesides, after nearly twenty-four hours' consultation, returned a verdict of guilty on the second and fourth counts. The defence moved for a new trial.

The Court then took a recess till Wednesday next.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

The Next Presidential Contest from a Radical View.

[From the Rochester Democrat (republican) Dec. 22.]

We give below a table based on the electoral vote of the States, as provided under the new Apportionment bill. In dividing the States into "contested" and "uncontested," we classify as "contested" those which have been carried by each party, in turn, during the last four years, and as "uncontested" those which have uniformly voted on one side, no matter how spirited the contest may have been. The arrangement as between "republican and "democratic" is based, of course, on the latest elections in the respective States. The following is the table:—

UNCONTESTED STATES.

Republican.		*Democratic.*	
Illinois	21	Delaware	3
Indiana	14	Georgia	11
Iowa	11	Kentucky	12
Kansas	5	Maryland	8
Maine	7	Tennessee	11
Massachusetts	13	Texas	8
Michigan	11	Virginia	11
Minnesota	5	West Virginia	5
Mississippi	8		
Nebraska	3	Total	69
Ohio	22		
Pennsylvania	28		
Rhode Island	4		
South Carolina	7		
Vermont	4		
Wisconsin	10		
Total	173		

CONTESTED STATES.

California	6	Alabama	9
Connecticut	6	Arkansas	6
Louisiana	7	Florida	3
New York	34	Missouri	15
		Nevada	3
Total	53	New Hampshire	4
Uncontested	173	New Jersey	9
		North Carolina	10
Total	226	Oregon	3
		Total	62
		Uncontested	69
		Total	131

New Hampshire will probably revert to the republican column next spring.

From this table it requires 179 votes to elect. The republicans have thus only to retain the States they have not lost since 1868, and carry either California, Connecticut or Louisiana (to say nothing of New York) to insure their triumph. On the other hand, the democrats must add the entire "contested" vote, republican as well as democratic, to their own to insure success.

The New Hampshire Election Next March.

[From the Exeter (N. H.) News Letter (republican) Dec. 20.]

"If our conventions are conducted fairly there is a chance for victory, but, on the other hand, if they are to be managed by men hired and pledged to particular aspirants, if public opinion is to be manufactured by political emissaries and manipulators, if independent republican voters are to be called upon to cast a ticket containing the names of men whom they despise or of whom they know nothing, and who misrepresent the preferences and views of the party, then we shall fail, and ought to fail, to carry the election."

The Speakership of the New York Assembly.

Mr. Strahan, of Orange, is being pushed for the Speakership of the New York Assembly.

THE HUNTER'S POINT BIBLE WAR.

The War Not Yet Over—The Notification of the Trustees To Be Disregarded.

Mr. Seiberg, the Principal of Hunter's Point school, which has caused so much excitement in the public mind, was served by the trustees, on Thursday, with a notification that hereafter the public school premises, buildings and property shall no longer be used or occupied in any way during school hours for the purpose of religious exercises, practices, instruction, reading of the Scriptures or the recitations of religious prayers. Mr. Joseph Fiesel, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, signed the notification in the absence of the principal; a copy was also sent to the teacher in the school. Authority over the building is claimed by the trustees, and although they have not the power to decide on the regulations of the school, which is vested only in the School Commissioner, yet they have the right to close the school building, which they will do unless the reading of the Bible is discontinued. Mr. Feisel, after serving the notice on Thursday, attended the school during the morning exercises, and was present at the reading of the Scriptures by the Principal, notwithstanding the notification on Friday. Another trustee attended with him for the purpose of witnessing the disregard of orders and rules. The Board of Commissioners deny the right of the trustees to interfere in any way either with the school discipline or property. They say that the charter especially provides for the duties of both Boards; that the duties of the trustees are limited to the financial matters of the district. The Commissioners have notified the principal to take no notice of the document and to continue the reading of the Bible in the schools as usual. The document has been passed over to Corporation Attorney Stevens, and in all probability action will be commenced against the trustees for interfering in the duties of the school. The Catholic population are very bitter against Mr. Seiberg. They claim that he broke faith with them; that the settlement for the discontinuance of hostilities was made as reported in the papers. This is also corroborated by Assistant District Attorney Burnett, who distinctly states that he understood the arrangement to have been made as reported, and not as claimed by the principal in his note to the press. Although there have been no open hostilities the past week the feeling among the parents and the residents of Long Island City is more intense than ever. There will be no school during the holiday weeks, but hostilities will probably commence on the reassembling of the school after the 1st of January. In compliance with the request the Board of Trustees has granted the free use of the public school building to all religious denominations for religious instruction to school children. It is understood that the Catholics propose to organize a class for religious instruction after school hours.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

Earthquake in Java and Outbreak of the Ternate Volcano.

The Batavia *Handelsblad* of the 25th of September publishes the following particulars of a volcanic outbreak at Ternate:—

On the afternoon of the 7th of August a violent earthquake was felt, of which the exact direction was unknown. The Ternate mountain had from nine A. M. caused a dull rumbling sound to be heard, varied at intervals by loud reports, and began in the course of the day to cast out streams of lava. The sky looked dark, and the whole country round about was darkened by the down-coming smoke clouds. Luckily, a southerly wind sprung up, which gave another direction to the glowing lava streams flowing landwards, and led the fire in seven currents to the ravines.

This frightful natural phenomenon held on during the night between the 7th and 8th. The inhabitants, thinking their island to be doomed, could not sleep and passed the night outside their houses, looking up anxiously at the furious volcano which seemed to threaten them all with certain destruction. At daybreak the outbursts became worse still: the population began to fly to the islands of Tidore and Halmahera. All the Tidorese or Ternatese fled back to their island, accompanied by thousands of other runaways. The Chinese were the first to seek their safety in flight. The casting out of fire and stones held on for about twelve days, after which it became less. The damage caused to houses and plantations is enormous, but has not been as yet accurately ascertained.

The *Java Bode* of the 11th of September states that this outburst was the most violent known at Ternate within the memory of man. The whole island shook from the underground motion. A moment of rest was followed by another explosion, which shook the houses to their foundations. There were, luckily, only some slight earthquake shocks felt. The Chinese, in fleeing, followed the example set them by the Europeans.

On the 28th of August the volcano was again at rest; at least only a small cloud was seen coming out of the crater.

SUICIDE ON A BUSINESS BASIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23, 1871.

A man named M. B. Pierce, who, it seems, was Sheriff of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, was found dead in his bedroom at the Union Hotel here to-day, with a pistol-shot wound in the left breast and the pistol lying on the floor. A letter to the landlady of the hotel says:—"Do as you please with my remains, but my wish is that you take my effects and by their sale realize enough to get me covered up under snow and frost. My effects will cancel all expenditures, for all I want is a box and hole. I am Sheriff of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and want to be buried before you communicate with my friends. My reason for doing this is the business of nobody but myself."

Another letter, addressed to his deputy, Robert Cosgrove, desires the latter to settle his affairs as best he can, and to do all for his wife and babies possible. A letter from his wife refers to some matters from which it is inferred that Pierce was in pecuniary trouble, in consequence of which he may have left home. He had been here since the 5th inst. Only sixty cents were found among his effects.

GERMANY.

Herald Special Report from London.

Emperor William Likely to Visit the Czar of Russia.

Cabinet Claims Against the Republic of Venezuela.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain:—

LONDON, Dec. 24, 1871.

His Majesty the Emperor William of Germany will, very probably, visit the Czar of Russia in St. Petersburg during the coming spring.

LOOKING TO SOUTH AMERICA.

The German expedition to Venezuela will be commissioned to enforce the national claims against the government of the South American republic.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' HEALTH.

Gradual Recruitment and Regaining of Strength.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 24—Noon.

The Prince of Wales passed a quiet night.
He is gradually regaining his strength.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen since Saturday night throughout the Atlantic States and on the lower lakes, and clear and partially cloudy weather has prevailed during Sunday east of the Mississippi, but threatening weather is now reported from Lakes Erie and Michigan, attending upon a small area of low pressure, which has advanced north-eastward to Lake Huron. Rising barometer and clear weather, with falling barometer, is reported from the Northwestern States. Clear weather and light winds on the Gulf coast. No reports have been received from the Pacific stations.

Probabilities.

Clear and mild weather is probable for Monday throughout the Gulf, Southern and Middle States. The low barometer on the lower lakes move northeastward and the cloudy weather in New York and New England very generally clear away during the day; rising barometer and clear, cold weather prevail from Missouri to Michigan and northwestward.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

Supplementary Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—7 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

Rain fell last night at Augusta, Ga., Boston, New London, Conn., New York city, Norfolk, Va., Portland, Me., and Montreal, Canada. The weather was clearing up after a storm at Oswego, N. Y. The temperature was forty-three degrees, and a heavy gale was blowing from the west at a velocity of forty-one miles an hour. Fog was reported from Cape May and Knoxville, Tenn. At Buffalo the weather was cloudy, with a southwester blowing at the rate of forty-one miles an hour. In New London, Conn., the wind from the south registered twenty-eight miles an hour. In New York city the velocity of the wind from the southwest was recorded at thirty-five miles an hour, and in Rochester, N. Y., with a temperature of thirty-eight, the wind was blowing a violent gale from the west, the records showing a velocity of fifty-three miles an hour. Snow fell early this morning at Duluth, Minn., the temperature being seven degrees above zero. At Key West, Fla., the temperature was seventy-three degrees. Snow was reported this evening from Cheyenne, W. T. Rain fell in Augusta, Ga. A violent westerly gale was reported upon the summit of Mount Washington, N. H. The temperature at Key West was 78 degrees, and at Duluth 5 degrees above zero. At Punta Rassa, Fla., it was 79.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	21	53	3 P. M.	21	46
6 A. M.	19	54	6 P. M.	29	39
9 A. M.	13	44	9 P. M.	13	39
12 M.	22	47	12 P. M.	16	38

Average temperature yesterday.......40¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......19¾

THE TORNADO TRAVELLING.

The Heaviest Gale Known in Buffalo for Years.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24, 1871.

The warm south wind and rain yesterday cleared the ground entirely of snow. A heavy gale visited this place last night doing considerable damage to buildings, &c. It was the strongest gale experienced here for years.

Great Destruction in Toledo—A Church Spire Blown Off.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1871.

The gale yesterday and last night was one of the most severe ever experienced in this locality. The telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions, and considerable damage was done to roofs, chimneys, &c. The spire of the First Baptist church was blown down, falling upon and partially crushing an adjoining dwelling, but without injuring any of the inmates.

Terrible Effects in Indiana—Stripping the Roof of a Cathedral—One of the Towers Blown Off—Bank, Post Office and Telegraph Buildings Unroofed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24, 1871.

A violent wind storm has prevailed here all the afternoon, doing considerable damage to buildings. A portion of the roof of St. John's Cathedral was crushed by the falling of the upper part of one of the front towers.

At Lafayette a large number of buildings were unroofed, including the Second National Bank building, Post Office and telegraph buildings. Several persons were injured.

$50,000 Worth of Property Destroyed at Springfield, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24, 1871.

A very heavy gale swept over Springfield, Ill., yesterday. It blew down an immense skating rink and the new rolling mills of the Springfield Iron Company and entirely destroyed the round house of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, besides tearing off several roofs, toppling over chimneys, levelling fences, &c. The loss cannot be less than $50,000.

The Storm on the Plains.

OMAHA, Dec. 23, 1871.

The late storm was very severe, and extended through the mountains to the Pacific coast. Western trains are reported snow-bound, with a prospect that several days will be required to clear away the obstructions.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Dec. 24, 1871.

The steamboat train on the Hartford and Erie Railroad met with a serious accident this afternoon. The train was thirteen hours late, owing to the storm. When near East Douglass the engine struck a large rock which had been washed on to the centre of the track, breaking the cowcatcher in two, breaking the axle of the tender and smashing every brake of the train. The train consisted of a baggage car, smoking and passenger car, which, fortunately, was not thrown from the track. When the accident happened the embankment was full thirty feet high, and if the train had gone off serious loss of life would probably have resulted. A new train was made up at Blackstone, arriving at Boston at half-past seven in the evening.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERAL COUNCIL.

Plan for Political Organization—The Progress of the Internationals—Extending in the Far West—Endorsing Mr. Hoar's Project of a Labor Bureau.

A full attendance of delegates was at the Federal Council of the International Workingmen's Association which was held yesterday afternoon at No. 100 Prince street. Theodore H. Banks was elected chairman and Mr. Henry C. Slee officiated as secretary.

A delegate stated that a German Section had been formed in Boston and another French Section in this city, from which delegates would be present at the next meeting: a delegate from Williamsburg said that Section 21 had resolved to be represented in the Federal Council and would send a delegate to the next meeting. Under the head of "Reports of Committees," Mr. Hubert, Treasurer of the funeral procession fund, reported that, after paying all expenses he had still a balance on hand of $38. Mr. Henry C. Slee, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, reported that all the committee were working earnestly, and would, in all probability, have their whole work completed by the next regular meeting. The report was received as a report of progress. Mr. Grosse, German Secretary, stated that he had, according to instruction, prepared a report of the proceedings of and

PROGRESS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The report was received, and on motion it was resolved to send a copy to Mr. Hales, Secretary of the General Council in London, and to all Sections not represented in the Federal Council.

The delegate from Section 11 reported that they had received several communications informing them that the organization was

EXTENDING RAPIDLY IN THE FAR WEST,

and already two new sections had been recently formed in St. Louis. Mr. Daguenet, of Section 16, stated that a new German Section would be formed in Newark in the course of a few days. A great many Americans, he said, were also anxious to form Sections in various parts of New Jersey. Mr. McGregor, of the Affiliated Jewellers, stated that a new Section had been formed in this city, which will hereafter be known as the I. W. A. of the Fifth Senatorial district, and that a meeting of the Section would be held on Friday evening next in Spring street, at which a debate would take place, the subject being "The International and

ITS BEARING UPON AMERICAN POLITICS."

Numerous communications were read from various parts of the country expressing sympathy, among which was the following:—

NAVAL ACADEMY,
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 18, 1871.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY:—

SIR—I most respectfully hereby tender the I. W. A. my most sincere sympathy in their efforts to obtain their rights. I should like to join it, and so would a great many seamen. If the society will inform us where to send subscriptions we will be happy to forward all we can spare. All the seamen on this station are with the International in heart and soul. We should like to place ourselves in communication with you. I remain, yours fraternally,

WM. LORAN.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to furnish the desired information at his earliest convenience.

Mr. West offered some resolutions, which were referred to a committee to report at the next meeting. Their purpose is the appointment of a committee "to devise and prepare

A PLAN OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

in conformity to the political status of the people above mentioned, and submit the same, through the Federal Council, to the several sections represented therein for approval."

Mr. T. H. BANKS, of Section 9, stated they endorsed the action of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and favored the establishing of

A LABOR BUREAU

throughout the United States. He had also been instructed to advocate the procuring of suitable headquarters to hold their meetings in. He moved that a committee be appointed to make the necessary inquiries as regards expenses.

The motion was carried and the following committee was appointed:—Messrs. Banks, Stiebeling, Christinat and MacGregor.

After voting money for some French refugees in this city the meeting adjourned.

Internationals—Section 12.

Section 12 of this organization, heretofore meeting at the office of Woodhull & Claflin, in Broad street, lately changed its place of assembly to the residence of Mrs. Woodhull in East Thirty-eighth street. Its first gathering there came off last night and was very fully attended, with Mrs. Woodhull in the chair. Many ladies were present, as were also a number of the labor reformers. Addresses were made by William West, Albert Brisbane, Osborn Ward, T. H. Banks and others. After the regular order of business was over a discussion sprung up on the principles of the International, especially upon the policy of organization for political purposes as the only means of the conquest of political power and of carrying out the objects of the International. Prominent members from all the different organizations of the city were present and a number of new members presented themselves for affiliation with the organization.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

A Sad Accident in Paterson—An Aged Sexton and His Wife Suffocated in Their Bedroom—The Church Closed on the Sabbath and the Puzzled Congregation Find the Corpses in Basement.

It is usual for the Holland church, in Godwin street, Paterson, N. J., to hold a service at half-past nine o'clock on Sunday mornings. Some of the early church-goers arrived a little after nine o'clock yesterday morning and were surprised to find the church not opened, as usual.

In the basement lived the sexton of the church and his wife, an aged couple, whose names were Leonard and Jacomina Copenhall. A member of the church stepped down to the basement door to ascertain the cause of the church not being opened, but found it locked and he was unable to get in. Finally he broke open the window of the room which was used by the old couple as a kitchen.

An intolerable smell of escaping gas immediately came through the window and nearly caused the man to swoon away; but he finally made an effort and entered the room.

A GHASTLY SIGHT

met his gaze. Upon the floor of the bedroom of the old couple, in front of the bed, lay the old man, dead. His wife reclined upon the edge of the bed, also dead. Their positions bore unmistakable evidence of their having endeavored to arise and of fainting in the attempt from suffocation.

The cause of the affair was very evident. In the kitchen was a small cooking stove, the damper of which had been turned off and the lids partially opened, after putting on some fresh coal to keep the fire through the night. This diffused a great quantity of gas through the kitchen, which communicated by an open door with the adjoining room, in which the old couple slept. The windows being closed tightly on such an inclement night, and there being no ventilation whatever, of course the inmates died with

SUFFOCATION FROM THE GAS.

When the HERALD representative visited the place a half hour or more after the discovery of the bodies there was an intolerable stench of gas, in which a person could not live half an hour, and in two minutes the spectators were obliged to leave the place to get their breath. No other cause for the smell of gas could be discovered than the stove, and an experimental removal of the lids proved beyond doubt that that was the real source of the deadly atmosphere.

Coroner Quinn viewed the bodies, but the case was so plain that no inquest was deemed necessary and a permit for burial was given. The victims were poor Hollanders and had no relatives excepting a married daughter living in Paterson.

THE MISSOURI LYNCHING.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24, 1871.

Further particulars have been received of the lynching of two desperadoes near Seneca, Mo. Last week it appears Louis Swimm and another desperado known as Texas Ike, alias Buckskin, induced a German named Henry Salsman to go about two miles from Prairie City to get some whiskey they had secreted. After getting out of the town they assaulted him with clubs and left him for dead, after robbing him of $25 and a watch. Salsman recovered sufficiently to crawl back to the town and reported the affair. Swimm was arrested at Seneca by the Vigilance Committee. Buckskin was subsequently captured after being shot three times. Both were hanged to a tree. Before the execution Buckskin confessed to having murdered eleven men during the past year, and the total booty obtained was only $90.

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY.

Patrick Doyle, of No. 225 West Nineteenth street, got into a row with his better half, Ann, and when she endeavored to defend herself from his attacks he caught her about the body, flung her on the floor, breaking her collar bone and injuring her severely about the head. The woman was removed by the police to the Sixteenth precinct station house, from where, after being attended to by the police surgeon, she was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A lunatic named John Killian, of No. 1,417 Broadway, was taken in custody by Officer Sims, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, yesterday, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

WASHINGTON.

Investigating Collector Murphy's General Order Business.

The Coming Contests in Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin for United States Senators.

Attempt to Disarm the Spanish Volunteers in Cuba.

The Haytien Government in an Ugly Position Regarding St. Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1871.

The General Order Business Under the Recent Administration at the New York Custom House.

The resolution of Senator Conkling for an investigation of the general order business in the New York Custom House, and in which the language of Senator Schurz reflecting on Mr. Leet, of the firm of Leet & Stocking, and General Horace Porter, intimating that there were influences in the White House stronger, even, than the Secretary of the Treasury, is quoted, was occasioned by a very queer story, that, to say the least of it, needs contradiction. It is that the profits of the general order business, under Collector Murphy, were farmed out to Leet & Stocking and divided into four shares, two of them going to General Porter. Publicity was first given to the story by a woman who was offended at the marriage of Mr. Stocking to the daughter of Mr. Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, and came to the knowledge of some of the revenue reformers who are working against the present administration. These people have followed it up so closely as to have gained sufficient evidence to sustain the charge independently of the person who gave the original intimation. The recent remarkable fight in the Senate, and especially Mr. Schurz's curious intimation of a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself, hinted darkly at some such fact as this, and the enemies of the administration declare that if the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment will hear and report the truth they will develop the facts upon unquestionable testimony.

The Forthcoming Elections for United States Senators in Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin—The Ohio Fight for Harlan.

Great interest is manifested in political circles here as to the result of the elections for United States Senators to be held within the next twenty-five days in the States of Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin. There are twenty-one Senators whose terms will expire on the 4th of March, 1873. Two of these prospective vacancies have already been filled by the election of Mr. Sargent from California, and Mr. McCreary from Kentucky. The failure of Mr. Beck in the latter State relieves the Senatorial majority of one whom they regard as a formidable opponent. Mr. McCreary is considered an able, but lazy, man. John Sherman's re-election will be regarded as an administration triumph, though it is considered doubtful if the White House looks with as much favor as formerly on that influence. The revenue and civil reformers in Ohio are strongly opposed to Mr. Sherman. Secretary Delano, it is thought, looks eagerly to the Capitol. His Assistant Secretary of the Interior is now in Ohio, looking after the loose threads. The opponents of Sherman appear to be concentrating on Ex-Governor Dennison, while the names of General Cox and James R. Ashley are mentioned as compromise candidates in the event of the fight waxing warm. It is conceded that Mr. Sherman's re-election is, to say the least, in some doubt.

Mr. Harlan has already left for Iowa. The election there takes place on the 17th proximo. His friends claim over seventy votes on joint ballot, giving their candidate about seventeen majority. His opponents are equally as confident. Ex-Representative Allison is their favorite, while the names of Mr. Joseph F. Wilson and General G. M. Dodge are also mentioned. The administration is very anxious for Mr. Harlan's re-election. Friends of the latter say, in reply to charges made against the Senator with regard to his placing on the pension rolls the names of Indian claimants, that the act was not illegal, though unusual, and that Mr. Harlan's object as Secretary was to prevent the Pension Bureau being imposed on. He sent, it is claimed, an expert to the Indian Territory as special agent, with orders to re-examine on the ground the evidence presented here by their attorney, and pay only the *bona fide* claims. Two hundred and seventy-four cases were filed and entered on the rolls. Of these Mr. Whitney, the agent, allowed only forty-seven, and when he returned here the balance was stricken from the rolls. Mr. Whitney drew $75,000, paid out about twenty-four thousand dollars and returned the balance to the Treasury, where his accounts were fully adjusted. This is the story of Mr. Harlan's friends. One of the most active agencies against the Senator is produced by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, which charges the Senator with endeavoring to pass a bill in the interest of James E. Joy, another railroad magnate, which would give him and the road he manages an equal right to use the Chicago road's bridge across the Mississippi at Clinton, Iowa. Long after the bridge was built Congress passed a law making post routes of all bridges to be built across navigable streams. Mr. Harlan is charged with endeavoring to make this retroactive. The consequence is the formation of a powerful railroad lobby for and against him. The President and friends look with anxiety for his success. Mr. Howe will walk over the Wisconsin course. Sixteen vacancies are to be filled next winter, all of them republicans but one.

Suspicious Conduct of the Haytien Government Regarding St. Domingo.

It appears from official advices that our Minister at Hayti, by instruction of our government, has remonstrated to the authorities of that country, plainly and emphatically, against the want of good faith shown by the Haytien government in its observance of its neutrality in regard to the domestic strife in St. Domingo. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, intimated that the allegations were not sustained by proofs, and must have come from factions interested in throwing discredit upon his government, by which latter statement Minister Bassett suspected he intended allusion to the adherents of President Baez, and especially to the Haytien exiles and refugees in St. Domingo. The Minister declared that the sympathies of his government were in full accord with those of the great majority of the citizens of the United States, who have a lively interest in the independence of the republic of St. Domingo; that his government could have no interest in working for the annexation of that republic to Hayti, and again made the declaration that his government does nothing to foment discord in St. Domingo, but that its strongest desire is to cultivate perfect friendship and harmony with that republic.

Mr. Bassett adds that the promises and protestations of the Haytien government on this particular subject "do not seem to be expressed in any way to inspire perfect confidence in their sincerity."

Investigations in the Treasury Department.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department have not been charged with such an investigation as the Secretary is having made, which is a counting of the funds of the Treasury, which, it is supposed, will occupy twenty counters four months. The investigation of the committee has to do with accounts, expenditures, vouchers, and the administration of the affairs of the department in all its ramifications. This investigation has already commenced, and, although delayed somewhat on account of the absence of democratic members of the committee, it will be resumed immediately after the holidays.

Salary of the Clerk to the Committee on Public Buildings.

On the day previous to the adjournment of Congress Mr. Dawes introduced a resolution into the House to the effect that the resolution of April 17, authorizing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to employ a clerk, shall be so construed as to pay said clerk during the time Congress is in session, but not during the recesses between the sessions. This resolution appearing on its face as in the interests of reform and coming from the leader of the House, passed without objection. The facts of the case are that the committee has no use for a clerk, and under the recent professions of the dominant party in the House was not to employ one, the whole thing being, as it is supposed, a trick on the part of Mr. Dawes to provide for the payment of a salary to a man who is sometimes useful and had to be provided for.

Legal Tender Cases in the Supreme Court.

The full opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the legal tender cases will be delivered on the 15th of January. Those who will unite in the majority are Justices Davis, Strong, Miller, Swayne and Bradley, and those in the minority Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justices Clifford, Field and Nelson. In addition to the majority and minority reports proper it is expected several of the Judges will express their opinions on different branches of the question.

Cuba and the Spanish Volunteers—Disarming the Latter Not Practicable at Present.

In the letter of Vice Consul General Hall to the Department of State, recently published, it was stated, in regard to the arrest and execution of the students at Havana, that "throughout the whole affair the government displayed its utter helplessness in dealing with such emergencies, and that the regular force at its command was insignificant, while that of the volunteers was large, readily concentrated, and, as in this instance, when nearly unanimous in purpose, overpowering."

It was recently said here in diplomatic circles that Spain contemplated the suppression of the volunteers in order as well to put an end to their enormities as to insure administration solely by the Spanish regular troops, and, besides, it was represented that the volunteers were comparatively few in numbers and must yield to superior authority. But this was merely the repetition of former statements. As far back as September 23, 1869, Assistant Secretary Davis addressed a confidential letter to Mr. Plumb, at that time Consul General at Havana, saying that information had been received from Madrid that measures had already been taken there to disarm the volunteers in Cuba simultaneously with a proposed cessation of hostilities, and that severe and positive orders had been given to stop the scandalous execution of captives and like cruelties. It being of great importance that the Department of State should know at an early date how far the news from Madrid could be depended on, Mr. Plumb was instructed to ascertain, in a cautious way, whether the purpose was or could be carried out. In October of that year Mr. Plumb, after careful inquiry, had no hesitation in saying that whatever may be the desire that to some extent may naturally be entertained by the existing government of Spain in that regard, the execution of such a measure was at that time impracticable, and was, he thought, so regarded by all the representatives there of Spanish authority. That organization appeared to be a permanent power in the island and had to be taken into account in any political calculations regarding it. That organization numbered, probably, forty thousand men, well organized, armed and equipped, and considerably accustomed to the exercise of arms. They held all the ports and all the towns, and they had a stake and interest to defend, for they were residents there. They were connected with the commerce and industry of the island, and they expected and desired to remain there. They were not government employés. Their officers were generally men of some position and wealth, as were also very many in the ranks. They had no idea of submitting to or being ruled by the Cuban portion of the population. It might be doubted whether all the Cubans in arms within the island number half as many, nor had they the means, the organization or the arms of the volunteers. Mr. Plumb added:—"The entire government force that will be here, should all the promised reinforcements arrive, will not be equal in numbers to the volunteers, and the former will soon fraternize with the latter. The attempt to disarm them, therefore, might inaugurate another civil war. The government in Spain must rely either upon the Cubans or upon the Spanish residents. It is hardly probable it would now leave the latter to unite with the former." Under more liberal institutions, after the rebellion shall have been put down, it is believed that both may be united. Under these circumstances I do not well see how the design referred to can be entertained by the government of Madrid, except as a desired and remote possibility, and that to the Captain General here it must be irksome to feel that he has constantly to defer or hold in account the prejudices and the power of the volunteers, especially as affects his action in remoter points and the interior of the island.

Navigation on the Potomac.

The Potomac River is now open to navigation to Acquia Creek. Thus there is no interruption to travel between New York and the South.

A TRAP GUN TRAGEDY.

Another Sunday Sensation in Newark—A Noted Burglar Shot Dead—Billy Healey's Fearful Christmas Present—All for a Few Pieces of Brass—The Body Left for the Rats to Feast On.

It is a somewhat singular fact that for at least three years past most of the tragic occurrences in Newark have taken place on Sunday, so that the sacred day has come to be considered incomplete unless attended with some startling criminal sensation. Yesterday was no exception to the rule, its tragic achievement being the shooting dead of a noted burglar and ex-State Prison bird, named William H. Healy, better known as "Billy the Burglar." About three o'clock in the afternoon Mr. George E. Parker visited his brass foundry, in the rear of No. 23 River street, opposite the Centre street depot of the New Jersey Railroad. On entering the first object which met his gaze was

THE DEAD BODY

of a young man leaning against a bench near the door. Whether from horror or fright is not stated, but Mr. Parker instantly started back, locked his place, and proceeded to the police station and reported the matter to the officer in charge, Captain Dwyer. Detectives Smith and Stainsby, Alderman Stainsby, the latter's brother, and a Mr. Marsh proceeded at once with Parker to his factory, and soon recognized in the stiffened corpse the form of William Healy. Some time during the night or early in the morning Healey had broken into the foundry by pushing in one of the door panels. He had gathered up in a workman's "hickory" shirt some seventeen pieces of brass fittings, worth in the aggregate about $2 50, and laid the plunder in one corner of the place. He next walked over to the bench, in which was a drawer where was kept some fine fancy brass work. The instant he touched the drawer he received

A HANDFUL OF BUCKSHOT

of a coarse number into his left side, and probably dropped dead against the bench without a struggle. The shot tore downward into the groin. On his person was found an account book with Warner & Volk, hatters, with whom deceased had sometimes been employed; also his pardon from State Prison, dated July 10, 1867, and signed by Horace N. Congar, Secretary of State. The instrument of death is a seven-eighths inch rifle bore carbine, similar to those used by the Confederate cavalry during the war. The stock and barrel measure only twenty-eight inches. It was fixed on the wall at the far end of the bench, and connected with the window and the drawer by a string.

MR. PARKER

was held at the station house until the County Physician (Dr. Dodd) should take action. After a preliminary examination he ordered the release of Parker. Healey's body was left in the factory all last night. If any of it is left by the rats this morning an inquest will be held. Why one was not ordered at once is not clear. While, of course, there is no great regret that the community has been thus summarily rid of a noted pest, there is, however, a great deal of comment on the right of Mr. Parker to place a weapon in the manner described in his foundry. Had there been a fire in the place and a fireman been the first to break in his fate would have been sealed, as was that of the burglar Healey. In justification of his course Mr. Parker says the factory was repeatedly entered and robbed, and, taking the cue from the New York gunsmith, Aranisso, he took desperate measures to check the annoyance.

HEALEY'S HISTORY

is brief. He was only twenty-four years of age, and had been twice in State Prison for burglary and once in the County Jail. His last visit to State Prison was for entering a liquor store, now kept by Mr. Jones, on Market street, formerly Corrigan's, the money drawer of which he cleaned out. His parents died when he was an infant. He leaves two brothers in Newark. Few harder cases were known to the authorities.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Dec. 23, 1871.

Sugar—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 25,535 boxes and 6,000 hhds. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 12,575 boxes and 30 hhds., of which 12,000 boxes and all the hhds. were to the United States. Market quiet. Buyers are indisposed to grant the prices asked for old stock, owing to the arrival of new sugar. Large planters continue to curtail contracts. Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, 10 a 10¼ reals; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch standard, 11½ a 12¼ reals; molasses sugar, 8½ a 9¼ reals for Nos. 7 to 10 en centrifugal; muscovado sugar, fair to good refining, 8½ a 9 reals. Bacon flat. Butter active. Superior American, $31 a $33 in kegs, $40 a $42 in bbls. Flour, $15 50 a $15 75 for American. Hams—American salted, $17 a $19; American sugar-cured, $21 a $22. Lard nominal; kegs, $16 25 a $17. Owing to the combination of the importers of lard the sales are no longer made public. Potatoes firm at $5 a $5 25. Tallow, $10 50. Wax quiet; yellow, $5 75 a $9 50; white, $12 50 a $13. Honey active at $5 50. Onions flat at $2 50 a $3. Coal oil quiet; in tins, 3¼ a 4 reals. Turpentine, 10c. a 11c. per lb. Lumber nominal; white pine, $24 a $25; pitch pine in fair demand at $30 a $33. Shooks—Box quiet; old drying, 8 reals; new, 9¼ reals; hogshead shooks firmer at 25 reals. Tobacco—Demand good at full prices; sales of the week, 2,500 bales, mostly for the United States. American buyers are unable to obtain fillers alone, and are compelled to take entire plantations. The new crop has commenced to arrive, and it is expected it will be immense. Freights—Vessels in demand for the United States, but the business is small, owing to the merchants refusing to accede to the demands of captains; per box of sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $1 a $1 25; per hogshead of sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $4 a $5. Exchange on the United States firmer; currency, 60 days, 1½ a 2 premium; do., short sight, 3 a 4 premium; gold, 60 days, 9½ premium; do., short sight, 11 a 11½ premium.

GLOOMY GOTHAM.

The Upper Portion of the City Still Shrouded in Darkness.

A SOMBRE CHRISTMAS EVE.

The Churches Forsaken Because of No Light Therein, and the Undevout Youth of Both Sexes Making Love in the Moonlight.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE ABOUT IT?

Strangers entering the city last evening at the Grand Central depot were at a loss to conjecture what caused the mysterious gloom which brooded over the city from Thirty-fourth to Seventy-ninth street. The gayety and cheerfulness which are generally to be observed in the stores along the avenues and streets in the upper part of the city were entirely wanting, and in their stead a sombre darkness everywhere prevailed. The mansions on Fifth and Madison avenues, usually ablaze with light, looked as if the inhabitants of them had

MADE A GENERAL EXODUS

and left them to their loneliness. The street cars were crowded with travellers who could not find their way through the city, as the landmarks, the gas lamps, which generally serve as a guide, gave no sign of light. Shopkeepers were not by any means in a state of thankfulness, lovers flirting by the

PALE LIGHT OF THE MOON

were in a state of bliss, the roughs who congregated in crowds around the street corners were ripe for mischief of any kind, disappointed Christians who could find no church open for worship were loud in their grumblings, and the feeling in the city was dark in the extreme. The source of all this confusion and gloom was caused, as our readers are aware, by the explosion of the works of the Metropolitan Gas Company, the particulars of which were given in the issue of yesterday. This company supplied a district which extended from Thirty-fourth to Seventy-ninth street and from river to river, embracing within it the most fashionable portion of the city and the largest number of the places of worship. The loss caused by the explosion and

CONSEQUENT DARKNESS

to the storekeepers on Saturday evening has been estimated at more than $20,000, and yesterday the depression still continued, entailing further losses. Of all seasons of the year at which such an accident could happen the present is the most unpropitious, as the idea of light and brightness is inseparable from a Christmas festival. The confectionery and toy stores, which contribute so largely to the beauty of our streets on Christmas eve, were shorn of all their gayety by the explosion, and the beauty of the saleswomen was even dimmed by the reflection of the tallow candles which were used instead of the gas. The dealers in glass lamps did a rushing trade Saturday evening and yesterday, and dispensers of the non-explosive who happened to have a good stock in hand made a small fortune, so lively was the demand. Going up town last evening, until you came to Thirty-fourth street the city presented its usual appearance, the street lamps were all lighted, and the oyster saloons and restaurants were resplendent with increased cheerfulness. But when Thirty-fourth street was reached a change came over the spirit of the dream, and in an instant, as if by magic, you were plunged into the deepest gloom. On one side of the street the windows

WERE BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED

and on the other not a particle of light, forming a contrast so striking that it was the theme of universal remark. The twinkling red and blue lights of the street cars could be seen far up Broadway, looking like Will o' the Wisps in the

MIDST OF THE DARKNESS.

The utmost diversity of feeling prevailed among the pedestrians on the streets relative to the disaster. Some looked upon the affair as a good joke, and seemed to enjoy it hugely, but these were the parties who had nothing at stake; those who were interested gave vent to their rage in curses both loud and deep.

THE LIQUOR SALOONS

seemed to be least affected by the darkness, as they looked to be plying a roaring trade by the flickering lights of tallow candles and kerosene lamps. Groups of musing topers gathered around the bars, eagerly discussing the effects of the absence of light upon the peace of the city, and took advantage of the gloom to imbibe larger draughts of their favorite beverages than they could hope to do under the gaslight; and many, overcome by their potations, gave vent to their overwrought feelings in Christmas songs, more remarkable for noise than harmony. Family entrances to those places were even more trap-like than usual. The colored lights in the windows loomed up with more distinctness, and the general tendency of the saloon keepers and their customers was to keep as jolly as possible under all circumstances.

THE DRUG STORES,

which in ordinary times are the chief adornments of the city, particularly at night, looked as sickly in the feeble glare of the improvised lights as the medicines dispensed in them, and the cadaverous-looking clerks appeared as if they had been physicked within an inch of their lives.

THE CHURCHES.

All the churches were closed, much to the chagrin of numbers who anticipated the rare musical treat which had been promised by many of the choirs. In the Episcopal churches this was especially the case, and in Christ church particularly, as a very attractive programme had been announced for the services of yesterday evening. Being Christmas Eve numbers of people, who were unaware of the extent of the disaster, had come up from the lower part of the city to attend the services, but were astonished to find closed doors and general darkness in all the religious edifices. In some of them attempts had been made to substitute candles for gas, but though they verified the line of the poet by

"SHEDDING A DIM, RELIGIOUS LIGHT,"

it was thought devotions held under such circumstances would not be conducive to morality, and it was therefore decided to keep closed doors. For ritualists, if they had only thought of it, a fine opportunity was afforded for a display of their peculiar practices; but, strange to say, no advantage was taken of it. Baptists and Methodists, Episcopalians and Presbyterians were for once agreed in their views upon the same question; but the Roman Catholics determined to have the usual midnight mass preparatory for Christmas Day at all hazards.

THE FLIRTING.

It was remarked that a larger amount of flirting was to be observed last evening than at any previous time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The streets were crowded with gay promenaders of both sexes, who, from all appearances, wished for a longer continuance of the delightful gloom. The moon was in that peculiar state of beauty which poets represent to be most favorable for love-making, and under its gentle influence hands were tenderly pressed and soft speeches were made all the sweeter by reason that everything around looked so strange. In the squares the seats were crowded, and in the dim light strong arms were to be observed clasping slender waists, all parties looking supremely happy. Those who came out to pray remained to make love; and it is more than likely that Christmas Eve will be long remembered by the lads and lasses of the upper portion of the city.

THE ROUGHS.

Considerable apprehension was felt lest the roughs, who abound thickly on the streets, might commit depredations under cover of the darkness, but the appearance of the Queen of Night, momentarily increasing in brightness as the evening wore on, in a great measure dispelled the fears which were entertained.

THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,

looming through the gloom, looked like some old baronial castle. Its usual brilliancy being entirely lacking. Around on Madison avenue the luxurious residences were either in utter darkness or so dimly lighted up as to make darkness preferable. The club houses were deserted and the restaurants were almost empty. A HERALD reporter visited the

SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION

yesterday, where a large gang of workmen were busily engaged in clearing away the débris. Considerable progress had been made, and the work of repairing is to go on unceasingly until the damage is entirely repaired. An officer of the company was found at the office, and he stated that every effort is being made to furnish a supply of gas to-night, but owing to the refusal of the Manhattan Company to share the contents of their pipes, the task will be one of considerable difficulty. The loss is more serious than was first supposed, but the company state that they would have forfeited double the sum rather than such an accident should have occurred at this season. The President of the Harlem Gas Company offered on yesterday to furnish all the assistance in his power, but as the supply in the reservoirs is limited, he cannot do much. If there is gas to-night it is certain there will be none for a few succeeding days, notwithstanding the assertion of the company to the contrary. There is great dissatisfaction expressed by storekeepers whose business has been so seriously injured, and threats of

PROSECUTING THE COMPANY

are freely uttered. One gentleman assured the reporter that a number of persons were prepared to subscribe $10 each to establish a fund for such a purpose in case it would be honestly and fairly managed. This feeling has been called forth, not alone by the present disaster, but also because the gas consumers believe they have not been fairly treated by the company in the past. They claim that they have been supplied with bad gas at a high price, and that no attention has been given to their repeated complaints, or any redress offered. They go so far as to assert that the late accident was caused by

UNWARRANTABLE CARELESSNESS

on the part of the employés at the works. Some believe that the present opportunity [illegible] endeavor to call the company to [illegible] in the future than secure a better [illegible] the previous management. What [illegible] has arisen in connection with the explosion, which was freely discussed last evening. It is considered by many that gas works should not be located in the heart of a city, as accidents are of frequent occurrence, often attended with fatal results. In the event of a fire occurring in their vicinity the danger would be great, the explosion of the gasometer during the Chicago conflagration having more than anything else tended to spread the flames. For all purposes of utility the works could be as well situated on the other side of the river as on this, and we shall probably hear more in connection with this phase of the accident. Below we print a communication from the company to the consumers, which will be found interesting, and also a letter from a correspondent, which contains some valuable suggestions.

To the Consumers of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company.

METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1871.

Please take notice that it is in our power from to-morrow (Monday) evening to supply again our district with gas, but for the first few days for four or five hours only each night. Monday evening we begin to furnish gas at seven o'clock, and will continue it until eleven, and if possible till midnight. Then for the present we wish consumers to stop burning gas after eleven or twelve o'clock, so as to enable us to light the street lamps during the whole night.

In a few days more we shall be able to furnish gas as much as may be wanted.

It is now certain that nobody was seriously hurt.

Respectfully, O. ZOLLIKOFFER, President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I am astonished at the apparent ignorance of the President and engineers of the Metropolitan Gas Company. There was not nor is there any reason why the residents of the upper part of the city should be without light. Is the President or Engineer aware that the old twenty-inch main of the Manhattan Company runs through Tenth avenue, and a connection could have been made at Thirty-fourth street in an hour or two? Shall the people be sufferers by the ignorance or jealousy of the various companies? Let the connection be made, and let corporations be servants, not masters of the public. Yours, &c., ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

A CANNIBALISTIC FEMALE.

She Bites an Ear and Finger Off Another "Beauty."

Rosanna Mason and Ada Hables, two of the most revolting specimens of humanity ever seen, even in the Sixth ward, became engaged in an altercation in a house of prostitution, corner of Water and Dover streets, yesterday morning, during which Ada displayed her cannibalistic propensities by biting Rosanna's left ear and one finger nearly off. The girls were both arraigned at the Tombs about twelve o'clock yesterday, where they presented a sight at once sickening and revolting. Rosanna's ear hung down on the side of her neck, suspended only by a small portion of flesh, while her face, hands and clothes were literally covered with blood. To add to her shocking appearance, she was in a frightful state of intoxication, and amused herself while in Court by crying and cursing any and every thing that chanced to come in her way. But, as disgusting as appeared Rosanna, the cannibalistic Ada far surpassed her in point of hideousness. Without being guilty of the least exaggeration it is perfectly safe to say that her countenance is the most hellish, the most damnable, that ever disgraced the Tombs Police Court. While looking at her one cannot but think of a huge gorilla, with his grinning face and leering eyes. Yesterday she was so much intoxicated that it was with difficulty that she could maintain a perpendicular position, her red hair hanging in tangles about her face and down her back, both of which were besmeared with blood from the ear and finger of her victim. Her voice resembled nothing so much as the growling and snarling of an enraged tigress, and she continually employed it in hurling imprecations and epithets at the unfortunate Rosanna, who was by no means slow in retorting. Judge Hogan was in the back room at the time the two were brought in, but their indecent quarrelling became so loud and offensive that he quickly returned.

SMALLPOX IN THE QUAKER CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1871.

The Health Officer reports 228 deaths from smallpox for the week. This is a slight increase over last week.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Cimbria will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at eleven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Arrived at Last—The Steamer La Rose, with a full cargo of Holiday and Fancy Goods of every description. The proprietors of the Great Original Dollar Store, No. 667 Broadway, intended this cargo of goods for last week, but, on account of the delay, they will not be opened until Tuesday next. The proprietors say that they will then show to the citizens of New York the grandest display of goods especially suitable for New Year's presents that has ever been exhibited in this city. The variety is so great that it would be useless to attempt to enumerate the articles. All who wish New Year's goods are respectfully invited to call, and they will receive bargains that will eclipse anything that has yet been offered at the Dollar Store. The rush at this establishment last week was immense, and every one seemed to be delighted with their purchases; but the proprietors seriously regret that they were not able to have the splendid goods that were on the steamer La Rose for last week's trade.

Ask for Novello's Operas, $1; Oratorios, 50c; Organ Books, 50c.; Piano Books, 50c. 751 Broadway.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen every day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; no gratuities; advantages unequalled; Europe outdone.

Bargains in Fine Gold Jewelry.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE GOLD EARRINGS AND PINS.
ETRUSCAN CAMEO, GARNET, &c.
CORAL EARRINGS AND PINS.
ONYX AND JET EARRINGS AND PINS.
GOLD BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS.
GOLD LOCKETS AND NECKLACES.
SEAL RINGS, AMETHYST, CAMEO, TOPAZ, &c.
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
HANDKERCHIEF RINGS, GLOVE FASTENERS.
DIAMOND RINGS AND STUDS.
CHILDREN'S GOLD AMULETS.
CHILDREN'S GOLD RINGS AND EARRINGS.
GOLD WATCH CHAINS.
GOLD THIMBLES.
SEE PRICES BEFORE BUYING.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Bargains in Silver-Ware.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.—Geo. C. Allen, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Foreign and American Ales, Wines, Jameson's seven year old Irish Whiskey.
JOHN J. STAFF, 115 Chambers street.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.— Man's best gift to woman was the sewing machine. A better holiday present to a wife or a sister, or one nearer and dearer still, than a WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE cannot be devised. Their reputation is too well established to need comment, and the prices are invariably to suit the times. The splendid depot is 625 Broadway.—New York Daily Times.

New Seven Octave Piano, $250; Organs and Melodeons, $50 and $90, cash for the holidays; Organs and Pianos to let; monthly payments received, at WATERS', 481 Broadway.

Office of the Great Western (Marine) INSURANCE COMPANY, 37 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Great Western Insurance Company, the President of the Company remarked:—
Since we last met here as a Board, one of our associates, Mr. John R. Gardner, has died, and we shall no longer be favored any more with his presence or his counsels. As is very beautifully expressed of another in the Book of Inspiration, he has literally been "gathered to his fathers," and is buried by the side of his father at Bristol, Rhode Island.
As a fitting testimony of the appreciation in which he was held here I offer the following resolutions for your approval:—
Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Gardner, this company and we as individuals have sustained a loss which is appreciated and felt by his absence from our number. For many years past a member of this Board, his rare business talents, his keen sense of honor and his unyielding integrity have largely contributed to secure for the company an enviable reputation at home and abroad for stability and success.
Resolved, That while we bear our testimony to his worth as a man and a citizen of this commercial community, wherein the general prosperity has been largely benefited by his influence, we also sympathize deeply with his family and friends, to whom his loss must come home with unmeasured sorrow.
Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the daily city journals, and a copy be sent to his surviving family.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in One Minute.—BILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, only 50 cents.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Highest Rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Steinway & Sons' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old Pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
Warerooms Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

The Best Holiday Present—A Sewing Machine, and the best sewing machine is a "Florence." 39 Union square, New York; corner Fulton and Jay streets, Brooklyn.

Well May Doctors Wonder What Has Become of all their patients suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain and Debility. We can tell them. Thousands are being cured by the wonderful WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. It is concentrated electricity and harmless.

$20,000 Damage.—The entire stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods of JOHNSON, CARTWRIGHT & CO., 349 Canal street, damaged by fire and water on the 21st inst., will be exposed for sale on Tuesday morning next, 26th, and closed out regardless of cost.
Call early if you want to get good bargains.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

RELIGIOUS.

Sermon and Song in the Sanctuaries of the City Yesterday.

Discourses on the Approaching Holy Festival.

Dr. Foss on the Greatest Gift of God to Man.

Caste and Covetousness Denounced by S. H. Tyng.

MR. BEECHER ON THE INCARNATION.

Dedication of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The Eve of the Nativity—Necessity of Being Humble—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Ogilby.

There was, as usual, a large attendance at the services held yesterday in this spacious and imposing temple, the interior of which was very beautifully festooned with holly, evergreens and palms in honor of the anniversary of the nativity. At half-past ten o'clock the religious exercises were commenced and were marked throughout by great solemnity and devotion. The Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Rev. Mr. Ferguson and Rev. Mr. Kimber were the officiating clergymen. The rendering of the psalms and responses was harmonious and very effective. The Rev. Dr. Ogilby preached the sermon, the text being from the Gospel according to St. John, i., 19, 27—"And this is the record of John when the Jews sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem to ask Him, Who art thou? And He confessed and denied not; but confessed, I am not the Christ." The reverend gentleman went on to say that great as was the trust committed to that wonderful man equally great were qualities with which He was endowed for its accomplishment. Never had a mortal man more fully

ANSWERED THE END OF HIS BEING.

And so remarkable was the impression made by His life and teachings that the Pharisees sent a formal deputation of priests and Levites to inquire of Him, "Who art thou?" In His answer He took no glory to himself, but gave it to Him unto whom alone it was due. He confessed, "I am not the Christ." They asked Him, "What then? Art thou Elias?" the prophet whom they expected from heaven, and He answered that "He was not." Mankind must be struck by this humble-minded man. They then asked him "Who art thou? that we may give an answer to them that sent us. What sayest thou of thyself?" He said, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Esaias." That was the gospel of the day and the testimony of the great forerunner of Christ prepared mankind for the due celebration of His coming. Unless men felt that God was their Redeemer they could not enter into

THE JOY OF CHRISTMAS DAY.

The reverend gentleman commented upon the fact that for over eighteen hundred years the holy festival had been observed, yet many failed to recognize the occasion with the proper spirit. When John was further interrogated by those whom the Pharisees had sent to inquire of him, he answered them, saying, "I baptize with water, but there standeth one among you whom ye know not." Man should know him in His mercy as he would have to know Him on the last day. Forbid it that the merciful Saviour, to whom we owe all and every thought and happiness in this world and in that to come, should stand in our midst,

UNRECOGNIZED AND UNKNOWN.

He humbled Himself that He might raise us to His own glory, and He would stand among them in the holy temple which had been adorned for His welcome. Man might know Him as a Saviour, but he must know Him as a judge. The reverend gentleman concluded a very eloquent sermon by impressing on the congregation the necessity of humility and of honoring the great festival in the proper spirit. The services at Trinity will be very impressive, while the chorus is to be largely augmented.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Christ's Birth as Foreshadowed in Prophecy—The Visit of the Wise Men to the Manger-Cradle of the Lord—Discourse by the Rev. Dr. Foss.

The Christmas services at the above church yesterday were of the most impressive yet simple order. The musical offerings were especially worthy of mention. The service was preceded by the hymn commencing:—

Brightest and best of the sons of morning,
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid;
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where the infant Redeemer is laid.

The pastor, Rev. Dr. Foss, took for his text Matthew ii., in which the birth of the Redeemer of the world is described by St. Matthew. Christmas, he said, would always be a festival in the Church—the brightest time in all the calendar—and it was fitting that on another return of the festive season we should recall the events that occurred in Bethlehem of Judea. To-morrow millions of people will couple the name of the Saviour with the happy day, and the whole world will testify to

GOD'S GREATEST GIFT TO MAN.

We regard, year after year, with increasing interest, all the circumstances of Christ's birth that made the heavenly hosts sing that anthem "Glory to God in the highest: on earth peace and good will to men." Jesus did not come to save the Jews alone, although He is spoken of by the wise men as the King of the Jews. He was the fulfilment of prophecy, and the New Testament that describes His advent into the world is the flower that springs from the Old Testament. Jesus came to redeem the nations—Gentiles, Jews, Christians and heathens. The minister at some length discussed the point who these wise men of the East who came in search of the child were, and quoted largely from Persian and other history and from the prophecies to prove that they were magicians from Persia, men who were deeply learned in the signs of the times, in the mysteries of the planetary system, and that they were noted as the most learned of their class, the highest order of lore, and of a priestly order. The religion of Persia was less impure than the others of that era. They worshipped one God, but no images. They believed in one God, the Creator of all things, and fire, water and all the elements; yet they did not worship the elements as God, but merely because they were the

NEAREST REPRESENTATIVES OF GOD'S DIVINE ATTRIBUTES.

The fire was symbolical of the burning bush, and it seemed to the pastor that the systems of fire worship, all countries were taken from Moses. They took it as the best interpretation of the Deity, and thus they worshipped the unseen God. There was at the time in the East an outlook for a time when lost man would be restored, a looking for the coming of one who was to be a propitiation for man. The writings of many heathen authors show this, and especially those of Persia, which predicted that a Saviour called Sociosh shall be born. They graphically speak of Him as one who shall be surrounded by a mightier brightness than ever man saw; that His mission is to make life ever one of happiness and existing for ever and ever. The coupling of all these individual hopes of the heathen is a great thing in support of the prophecies. The heathens were looking for Him

TO BRING LIFE OUT OF DEATH.

It may have been a revelation from God that induced the wise men to leave the East in search of the infant Christ, guided by the star. God may have said, "In Judea now

YOUR SOCIOSH HAS COME."

Others think it was the infusion of the divine spirit in the hearts of the wise men that led them to Jerusalem to inquire, "Where is He that was born King of the Jews?" Well they knew that the spiritual Saviour they longed for was to come from Judea. It was a revelation that only God had the power to impart to men. Balaam says, in Numbers xiv., 17—"There shall come a star out of Judea, and a sceptre shall rise out of Israel." In no other part of the Holy Scriptures is the star prophesied. Here we have a prophecy given by Balaam that answers for

THE STAR THAT GUIDED THE WISE MEN

of the East. The opinion of the minister was that Daniel, the greatest of the prophets, who had so long lived at the sublime court of Cyrus, the Persian, had instructed magicians of the court in the prophecies and had foretold the coming of the Saviour. These prophecies of Daniel may have been retained by the magicians or star-gazers, who handed it down in their varying systems of belief. He referred to historical facts to sustain this theory. The pastor stated that when Jesus came the new star spoken of by Balaam must have come, in order to go before the wise men and stand over the place where the young child was. Oh! that asserts a miracle. Is not

THE GOSPEL FULL OF MIRACLES?

If a miracle stumbles you you would do well to stop at the commencement of the Gospels, for our acts are the superstructure of the whole Gospel. The revelations made when Christ was born shows that He did not come to save the Jews only, but all nations. The Scriptures tell us that God is no respecter of persons. I think God may save some of the heathen race. I have good hopes

TO SEE SOCRATES IN HEAVEN,

and if these magicians were anxious to worship if they lived, I believe they will be found in heaven. Lord will not cast them off. [illegible] best information the [illegible] time it was the lamb without blemish that was brought to the slaughter. They brought not only gold, but frankincense and myrrh. We have good hope of the time when there shall be no lack for His treasure, and when men shall bring all they have and say, "Beloved Lord, it is all thine." We have more than the heathen. We have heard the teachings of Jesus Christ and the record of His truth, His risen power and reign and His intercession, yet many of us have never found our way to the

MANGER-CRADLE OF THE DIVINE CHILD

nor taken up His cross. Lead us by the shining light of this Star of Bethlehem, with our precious gifts to Him who shall transform us into His perfect image, and enable us so to begin a new life that on the returning Christmas we may be more holy. Don't forget, parents, who delight to receive gifts from your children, that

GOD WANTS A CHRISTMAS GIFT,

and let all remember that He says, "My son, give Me thy heart." You will account such giving your richest receiving.

DR. HALL'S CHURCH.

Requisites for Entering the Kingdom of Heaven—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Hall.

The large and capacious church corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street was yesterday morning filled almost to repletion by a fashionable and intelligent congregation. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Hall, after the usual routine of singing, prayer and reading the Bible had been concluded, commenced his sermon, his subject being, "We cannot enter the kingdom of heaven unless we have been cleansed by the blood of Christ," as based upon Revelations, vii., 3, saying, "Hurt not the earth, neither the sea, nor the trees, till we have sealed the servants of our God in their foreheads." The lowest wretch, the basest criminal, the man most

STEEPED IN INIQUITY,

if he repent and be washed in the blood of Christ, can enter the kingdom of heaven. God will not drive them away. Like the returning prodigal, he is received with outstretched arms and pressed to the bosom of his Father and his God. God does not do this passively; He does it delightedly—with the truest joy, with supreme satisfaction. The faithful are repaid by increased faith—newer, grander ideas of their Saviour; the wicked by becoming more wicked, more hardened, more sensual, more brutal and more miserable. Their joys keep lessening and lessening, their doubts and fears forever being increased and new ones born. But yet there are those who, after a life of crime, have recalled with sadness their early lessons, lost lessons, taught perchance by a mother now in Heaven, a mother who took pride in her son, who one day would be a great and good man; chance threw him into bad company, and his childish resolves melted away, only to be recalled now and then with pain and sorrow. The

ANGELS IN HEAVEN

have nothing to do but praise God. Earthly cares of which they cannot rid themselves do not interfere. In the first spread of religion many sealed their devotion to the cause of Christ with their blood. The early Christian martyrs met death without tremor or fear. It was not this sacrifice of their lives that saved them. It was because they washed their robes in the blood of Christ. They believed in God. They believed in His Son Jesus Christ as the great atonement. If we would be saved it must be through the agency of this same abiding faith. Our garments are stained all over with iniquity, with the iniquities of childish transgression, with the iniquities of youth, with the iniquities of mature manhood. The blood of Christ can cleanse the blackest garments. If you could scale

HEAVEN'S HIGH WALL—

force yourself into heaven—you could have no companions, no fellowship, no sympathy. The inmates of heaven serve Him day and night in that great eternal temple of worship, praise and adoration. They are perfect in their natures, mingling with our worship on earth the imperative cares of the body. These cares necessarily occupy here a good share of our time. In heaven it is different. There all our time can be devoted to His worship. Human curiosity would fain look into heaven and behold its transcendent grandeur and glory, and see the happy inmates thronging round His throne and doing perpetual homage to their God. We know this, that the life there is one of unceasing happiness. We know that all the ills to which flesh is heir are barred from its sacred portals. We know that there will be no hunger there—no thirst, no pain, no sorrow, no tears. Life there will be one of positive supreme enjoyment. The

GREAT SHEPHERD

is at the head of His flock. He leads them to fountains of living water. After further description of the glories of heaven and the lives of the saints in the blessed mansions there prepared for them, he showed the course of life to be pursued here to obtain admission there or to be excluded forever from its glorious realms. Straight and narrow is the path that leads there. The true Christian keeps in that path only, and at length reaches heaven's gate. There is no turning to the right or left. There must be one abiding faith in God, an abiding observance of His precepts, one abiding trust in Christ as our Saviour and Redeemer. By keeping away from Christ we keep ourselves out of this pathway leading to heaven's gates. There are many schemes of salvation, but this was the only true one. Lyman Beecher only thought himself better when he could pray without weeping. Reading the Bible the truth came upon him, not in one electrical flash, but slowly and steadily. There are many among us who think themselves clean. We must not delude ourselves. We must know that every stain of guilt can only be washed away by the blood of Christ. In conclusion he enforced that all should strive here so to live and act that they will be the better prepared to enter upon the raptures of the one to come. He urged that there is a place in Heaven for every one, from the greatest to the humblest. There was a duty for all here, and if that duty was performed they would be saved. He showed how a poor negro boy was the means of bringing many of his own to the light of the Gospel. There was as proud a niche for this negro in heaven as for the most zealous minister. At the deathbed of the Christian the Gospel shines forth in its brightest hues. Who has witnessed the despair of the expiring atheist and not confessed its power? Even as death closes around us its strength comforts us. Blessed be God who seals us as His own.

Singing by the congregation—there is no choir in this church—prayer and benediction closed the exercises.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The Second Coming of Christ—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Thompson, of Chicago.

Christ church, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, was crowded yesterday at the half-past ten o'clock services with an exceedingly fashionable congregation. Indeed, fine weather always has the effect of filling the pews in the various churches on the avenue, and the display of elegant toilets that was made by the ladies in this cosey church as a consequence yesterday was truly enchanting.

The musical part of the services was, as usual, excellent, the chanting by the choir boys being especially worthy of mention.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. D. H. M. Thompson, of Chicago. The sermon was a very short one, but the Doctor made a more instructive discourse of it than many other clergymen do in three-column sermons, that weary the congregation and edify but few, if any, of their listeners. The reverend gentleman, after alluding in an eloquent manner to the cry of humanity for the first coming of the Saviour, spoke of the second advent of Christ, which was suggested to every mind by the recurrence of the festival of Christmas. Every labor, every good work done, every effort made with a good intention, he said, hastened on that day for which the Christian world looked forward to with such desire. We often, in the midst of our disappointments, when often toiling and struggling against sufferings and obstacles untold in extent, felt like

GIVING UP THE FIGHT

and laying down on the wayside to die, utterly regardless of the fate in store for us. Men who had labored hard and kept alive in their hearts the hope of the good time coming, and see day after day saw the hope deferred apparently to a more and more remote time, had indeed to be courageous not to give way in the unequal fight. The Christian, however, who had faith and who looked forward to the coming of Christ, had a hope and a consolation that were certain to be realized. In the centuries that preceded the first coming of Christ the voice of humanity went up in earnest supplication that He might come to deliver them from bondage, and now the voice of humanity went up calling for the second coming, a piteously calling for that day which is God's day, and when all

STRUGGLING AND SUFFERING WOULD

be at an end for weary ones who had fought the good fight of life well and courageously. It depended upon Christians when that day of days would come to pass. They it was who had to prepare the way for their King, and woe to them who would be found asleep at their posts; woe to them who would be found asleep while they should be making ready for Him that would come unannounced. Sleepers in Sodom and Babylon were indeed to be deplored; but what of those who would be then asleep in Zion? People often wondered why it was that men had to exert themselves in certain works for

THE GLORY OF GOD;

that God, in fact, asked them to aid Him. It was not a thing he could explain; but such was the fact, that God asked men to assist Him, as it were, asked them to help Him in the work of making the world pure and good and righteous. We stood at the gates of this awful mystery all our lives. As he had already said, every work of good men to make civilization higher and purer tended to hasten the great day of the coming of Christ, when they would come face to face with the eternal light, in the presence of Him whom every heart had so long longed for, when all evils would be at an end. It was in the hands as well as on the lips of every Christian to bring on this great day; and what a thought it was that by their actions they were keeping it back! And he did not allude to prophecy, but was it not possible that it might come in five years, if the Christian world so acted as to everything being made ready for

THE RECEPTION OF THEIR KING?

The reverend gentleman then closed with an earnest exhortation to the congregation to so live that the great day might not be put back, and that when it would come their lot would be one of eternal happiness.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Sermon by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.—The Marvellous Signs Which Heralded the Advent of Christ—His Poverty and Neglect of Worldly Riches a Lesson to Humanity—Caste and Covetousness Never So Contemptible as on Christmas Day.

At the beautiful Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Madison avenue and Forty-second street, the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., rivetted the attention of his numerous hearers by his able, exhaustive and eloquent Christmas sermon. Taking his text from St. Luke, ii., 12—"This shall be a sign unto you"—the reverend gentleman discoursed as follows:—

It has pleased God, in the revelation of His own thoughts, to employ different sorts of signs. He tells, in the tones of the thunder, in the roaring of the ocean's wave, in the fall of the cataract, in the carol of the song bird, in the chirp of the cricket, in the pattering of the raindrop, in all the multitudes of the sounds with which men's ears are daily filled, about His secret character and purpose. There is nothing of beauty or sublimity in all this wide world that is not a representation of some eternal thought. As in the study of created things by steps we do ascend to God, so, too, in the succession of events are daguerreotyped God's decrees. To these are to be added the simpler communication of His Word, which continues to the reading eye that which was once in palpable expression addressed to the sight and ear.

IT ENSHRINES A CHRIST

who was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory. Of whom St. John says:—"We have heard, we have seen with our eyes, we have looked upon and our hands have handled the Word of Life." By these incontrovertible proofs did God aforetime vindicate the incarnation of His Son; and He has recorded them in His Bible as real, and present and powerful to us, when illuminated by the Holy Ghost, as ever they were to the Twelve. Now, then, just as from the words and works of man his interior thoughts are to be gathered, should we all study these signs of God. The Holy Ghost is given to be our heavenly Interpreter. He will lead us unto truth, and it becomes us ignorant and sinful men when we approach the things of God to seek the offices of the Divinely-appointed Guide. Most of all should this be our attitude when we contemplate so vast a mystery as that of the incarnation.

THE INCARNATION OF CHRIST

was marked by certain signs in nature. They began as well as closed His earthly career, and they are to announce His glorious second coming. The supernatural is everywhere in mediatorial condescension of Christ, as, indeed, it must have been if He were really the essential God. And its manifestations depend not upon the word of those who followed Him alone, or even chiefly. Herod the King, the wise magi from the East, the shepherds in their watch—all these in a very indubitable way give evidence in favor of the natural phenomena which ushered His Bethlehem birth. But now we enter the humble birthplace of the God-Man, and the signs of nature are found to be correlated with the signs of grace. These marvellous presages herald

A CARPENTER'S CHILD,

and yet the son of a virgin. What of humility was there not contained in these two expressions! Both poverty and disgrace were His heritage on earth. The Jews cast out His claims with contempt; for He was either the child of sin or He had no recognized father. Now, the condescension of Christ necessarily pre-supposes His pre-existence—some height from which He descended. As the only true, the covenant making and keeping God, veiled in the infant form, so the Christ appears. He leaves the throne for the manger. He takes upon Himself the form of a servant. So we are to contemplate our Saviour to-day. His incarnation begins in the same weak way as our humanity. He is a Child-Saviour to the children as well as a Man-Saviour to men. While we bend over the manger let sweet thoughts fill our minds, and let a sacred purpose prevail in our hearts to have that same mind which was in Christ, "Who, being in the form of God, thought it no robbery to be equal with God, but made Himself of no reputation, and took upon Him the form of a servant." Oh, how contemptible to the Christian should seem the vaunted pride and

CASTE OF LIFE

on this Christmas Day! If ever there is a time to recall our hearts from the false distinctions of this world it is this very hour. If Christ so loved us we ought also to love one another. Oh, how Christ's humanity stamps with divine reprobation that covetousness which is the curse of the Christians and the Church of to-day! Will you value a man by his money and yet hope to be saved by the life of a poor man? Will you defraud Christ of heart and thought and time, squandered in the pursuit of sordid things which He has cursed by neglect? A proper devotion to the accumulation of the world's goods is not to be deprecated, but while we rejoice in the fulness of our Saviour's condescension as the warrant of our heavenly hope let us learn from Him that true liberality which has its root in love and is watered by self-denial.

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Father Griffin—The Harm Done by Busy Tongues—The Evil of Rash Judgment—How There Might Be a Host of Saints in Heaven—Sensible Words About the Fashions.

At St. Stephen's church yesterday morning high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father McCready. After the first gospel the Rev. Father Griffin ascended the pulpit and preached from I. Corinthians, iv., 1–5. St. Paul invited the judgment of those among whom he labored and who saw his everyday life. He could thus invite the judgment of his fellow men because God had specially enriched him with great graces, and he had so used those graces that he did the work that God sent him to do as perfectly as man could. He was not conscious to himself of any fault or failing, but he did not consider himself therefore justified because of his own consciousness. The way, though, in which he wished them to judge him was as the minister of Christ, and as the dispenser of the mysteries of God. In all that he had been faithful. He devoted his whole mind and strength and all his time to the dispensing of the mysteries of God, so much so that he boldly

CHALLENGED THE MOST CAPTIOUS OR QUERULOUS

to find fault with him. God has appointed successors to St. Paul, who still minister at the altar of Christ and are dispensers of the mysteries of God. This is the highest and the greatest and the holiest office which men can hold. We are raised to this dignity through no merit of our own. We are painfully conscious that we are men, with the faults and failings of men, only with greater grace to keep us from sin. But we cannot, like St. Paul, challenge the judgment of men upon us. He was [illegible] by special action of God. While we remain faithful ministers of the altar, discharging the duties that devolve upon us, carefully dispensing the mysteries of God, we are to be held as faithful. As to the rest, "He who is to judge is the Lord." But no matter how faithful we may be, no matter how assiduously we perform our duties, people will judge us; if not as priests, most certainly as men. There is an instinct in all people to criticise others. Nothing escapes their criticism. Fault is found, motives are impugned, designs discovered, in the most innocent people. Those, however, who are most keen-sighted in detecting the faults of their neighbors and judging their conduct are, generally, the most sensitive themselves about those very judgments on their own conduct. These people think much of the world, and in every way follow the example of those whose lives are such as to show that they need not God. Suspicions are always bad; but when they take the form of a judgment upon the acts of others they are not only sinful in themselves, but take a wider extent in the harm they do. It would be difficult to measure the amount of injury done to innocent persons by

THE CHANCE WORD DROPPED IN JUDGMENT

of one's neighbor. The thought seems never to strike these people that they are as much open to criticism themselves as those are whom they judge. And they fear the opinions of others; they walk in constant dread of the world. Only too often, too, you will find that many people addicted to this vice of judging others continue to practise it under the gloom of that dread they entertain that those whom they speak about would say worse of them. It is plain that those who err in this way cannot be friends of God. They show by their habits that they have no confidence in the goodness of Him who sees into the depths of all hearts, and who alone should judge. They prove by their very doubting of others that they themselves are not pure of heart and simple in mind and purpose. To ascribe motives to the conduct of others presumes upon the possession of a knowledge which alone belongs to God, and is a lessening of that trustfulness which men should have in the honor and right action of each other. Especially is this judging of others harmful to the soul, inasmuch as it weans away the heart from its own business in life—communion with God that salvation may be secured. It begets frivolities in thought and manner, and induces constant obedience to the decrees of men instead of the commandments of God. It takes away all strength of mind, and begets an utter blindness of judgment—so much so that those habituated to it follow the most ridiculous fashions of dress and manner without question. These fashions may be grotesque and unsightly, even sometimes to the length of destroying the body. If God had shaped these people as they now shape themselves, they would

SEEK ASYLUMS WHEREIN TO HIDE THEMSELVES

from the gaze of the world. By the decrees of fashion ungainliness of form is pronounced a grace and palsied hands a blessing. If one-half the pains, the mortification of body, the anxiety of mind, the time and the money that are bestowed in obedience to the judgment of the fashionable world were spent in preparing for Heaven and in relieving the necessities of others, the nineteenth century would produce the most glorious saints in Heaven. Were they as obedient slaves to the judgments of God as they are to the opinions of those about them their example would convert the world. Let us, then, look to ourselves, and be as anxious in the finding out of our faults and the correcting of our old habits as we have been in doing the same for others. Then there will be no time left us to judge our neighbors.

LYRIC HALL.

Christ, as Compared with Socrates, Confucius, Buddha and Other Gods and Sages, is Not More Perfect.

Among the radical Unitarians the day which precedes the nativity of the Lord was celebrated by a goodly concourse of worshippers at Lyric Hall, in Sixth avenue, to listen to the brilliant outpourings of the Rev. O. B. Frothingham. His text was taken from Acts xiv., 17—"Nevertheless he left himself not without witness." In relation to the day before the birth of Jesus Christ the preacher said it is our privilege to know that the races of India held a belief in God with a fulness and richness that the Christian world does not surpass for intensity. Old Abraham, according to tradition, brought it from the far-off northern region. Moses did not reveal it. The patriarchs were not its discoverers. The great Name was spoken and murmured in accents of faith by crowds of kneeling worshippers who had heard it for ages before Father Abraham saw the stars. The belief in God was one of the gifts the wise men laid at the feet of the little child Christ. The belief in the spirituality of God was another gift. The majestic form of Buddha has stood in India for unknown centuries, and at his feet kneel adoringly one hundred and seventy millions of people. The life of Buddha, a Christian writer says, was spotless, and his heroism matched his convictions. He was the model of all the virtues he proclaimed. Turn to China, said Mr. Frothingham, and there is Confucius, called by his followers the "Perfect Man." He taught negatively what Christ expressed affirmatively—namely, to "act unto others what you would have others do unto you."

Mr. Frothingham concluded by drawing a comparison between the teachings of Socrates, Zoroaster and many other just and rare men of antiquity with those of Jesus Christ, and claimed that Christianity had not added anything to the teachings of the sages of the old classic and ante-classic world.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

God with Us—A Better Era Dawning—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. Beecher preached his Christmas sermon yesterday from Matthew, i. 23—"And they shall call His name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us." He showed that the Christ principle is the only thing of value in individuals or nations, and that this principle, implanted as a germ by our Saviour, is steadily growing, though appearances may often lead us to believe the contrary. The tendency, as shown by the undercurrent of affairs, is upward, art and literature embody more and more the spirit of humanity. Society and government are being permeated with the Christ spirit, and there is reason to hope that the era of peace and good will is coming nearer and nearer. The mystery of the incarnation, said Mr. Beecher, will never be solved—at least, in this world. The elements composing it lie beyond the reach of human intellect. We do not understand pure spiritual existence. It is evident that in the time of our Saviour there was no difficulty about this, because men accepted the fact without philosophy. In our childhood we believed Jesus Christ was manifest in the flesh, and in our youthful days our thoughts gathered around that sacred centre, and recurring anniversaries bring joy and congratulations. It is only when we begin to read the articles of faith that have been propounded we have trouble. We have been told that Christ had two souls—one a man's and one divine, each complete in itself, and we ponder how that should be. We turn to the Word of God, and there we find no explanation. Emmanuel—as God with us and among us! That was a domestic revelation. The interposition of one's self for another that deserved the stroke—this was a sacrifice indeed. There were here and there among the Jews men who understood this divine mind made incarnate; but the great body of the Jews never attained unto it. It is in Christ that we have an entirely different way of apprehending the divine nature. After Christ came and dwelt among men, and suffered for them, He became the object of the most intense love, not among the higher classes, but among the poor; for He lived among the poor and was the friend of the slave, the prisoner and the oppressed. All that the world went hard with, those that were low in every sense, clung with a peculiar love to Christ, such as we do not find shown towards God. Let us believe that nearly two thousand years ago one who, being equal with God, made Himself a ransom for sinners, that for them He suffered, that for them He lived, that in himself He revealed the truest love; that having fulfilled His mission He went up again and stands a prince and Saviour at the right hand of God. God is in the world as much as ever, but there is such a thing as the

GROWTH OF THE DIVINE

spirit in us. We may without any stretch say that Christ comes in every generation. Christ is steadily growing in us; a slow growth it may be; nevertheless there is a spirit of God gradually entering in and transforming the human spirit. Growth has been from the lower and physical towards the moral and spiritual. As yet the higher feelings of men have not been strong enough to counteract the lower forces, but gradually they will go up. Churches will be more radiant centres, less given to disputation, and schools will grow. Great humanity will prevail—even politics may be unified. There will come a time when men will love no longer in their lower natures, and when that day shall come then the laws which belong to barbaric times will disappear. The time will come when even governments will be conducted according to the spirit of Christ, when kings and queens will be nursing fathers and mothers of truth. Then will be the second coming of Christ—not in form, but in spirit. Then there will be one church, one nation and one family. Civilization has advanced, but the spirit of love, as shown by Christ, has not advanced in proportion. Civilization has lacked the true basis. Here and there are gleams of light—one from Socrates, one from Plato. The moral standard is rising. The world is growing, though men live far below their ideals. This must be so for a long time to come, for the ideal constantly recedes. Art has perhaps lost in form, but it has gained in character. For the purposes of humanity modern art transcends immeasurably ancient art, and this is due to the influences of Christianity. I am glad that there was a day of cathedrals, but I am glad that there is no longer any need of them. We build men that are like cathedrals. The

CHRISTIAN SPIRIT

also pervades and modifies literature. Once there was no heart for any man except he wore a crown, but now good will to man is the motto of much of our literature. Dickens and Thackeray, the masters of fiction, were full of humanity. If you look at the conduct of affairs among men it will at first seem as if the spirit of God was never more distant, but a closer scrutiny will show that there is good being developed even here. The treaty just made between England and America is an illustration. To-day it is for us to pray "Thy kingdom come" in all these directions, until the name of Christ shall be a point of union and not of repulsion. Let us pray that the work we see going on may be consummated. May we have more charity; may we think about Jesus and make more of duty and less of doctrine, until men shall come together with their hearts. May we have God with us, dwelling among us, wrought into our experience, until the day shall come when Christ shall give His spirit to the mother and the child—to all forms of art, until art shall be a gospel; until states shall give their influence to the highest good. Look not back 1800 years for the incarnation, but remember that Christ is seeking to incarnate Himself perpetually, and let us rejoice that in our day His steps seem to be extending. "Even so, Lord Jesus, come quickly."

ROSS STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Interesting Dedicatory Services—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Duryea.

The Ross street Presbyterian church, between Bedford and Lee avenues, was dedicated yesterday to divine worship by appropriate and interesting services. The structure is composed of corrugated iron, and is the most tasteful and complete edifice of the kind that has yet been erected in any of our large cities. Its completion marks an epoch in the history of the Presbyterian denomination in the Eastern district, and is an additional ornament to the Nineteenth ward, which boasts of more spacious and elegant church buildings than any other ward in the City of Churches. The attendance yesterday throughout the day was very large. After an opening anthem by the choir and the usual introductory devotional exercises, the Rev. Dr. Duryea preached a thoughtful and eloquent sermon from I. Corinthians, iii., 16—"Know ye not that ye are the temple of God and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you?" In his exordium the preacher alluded to the conflicting emotions which occupied the minds of that particular congregation—the completion and opening of their sanctuary and the festivities of the glad season, in which they were irresistibly carried backward to the advent of the Lord and forward to his second coming without sin unto salvation. Houses were filled to-day full of tokens of that peace and good will which came to earth with the Son of God when He came the Son of Man. In closets and drawers were secreted and jealously guarded thousands of articles that would make to-morrow brighter than to-day. Our homes to-day had less of the quiet of God's Sabbath in the restlessness of childhood's emotions to know what shall be on the morrow.

The preacher then proceeded at considerable length to expound the significance of the word "temple," and showed that after Adam fell Eden was a temple in which God was worshipped, and that the subsequent tabernacle and gorgeous material temples contained the symbols of the Divine presence manifested through the Shekinah. The rending of the veil of the temple did not signify that the glory of the Lord had departed, for in the appearance of the lowly babe of Bethlehem the tabernacle of God was with men. The Eternal Son of God had brought the Divine presence down and enshrined it in human form. This temple was movable; for it would bring God to the woman at Jacob's well, to the nobleman's son dying at Capernaum, and to the penitent thief who would cry, "Lord remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom." The thought of the text went further: for it included the promise of the Holy Ghost and His perpetual indwelling with man. The temple was designed to manifest God to man, to allow him to approach God, and then to bring him into permanent fellowship with God, by taking away guilt from the conscience, impurity from the soul, and sending the Holy Spirit to dwell in him. Then there would be light in the understanding, giving knowledge, fire in the heart, giving affection, disposition in the will, giving obedience, and a principle in the character, giving permanent holiness. And so the glory of the Lord filled him, and he became a sanctuary of the Most High. The Doctor deduced from his theme some practical lessons. From the condition of the ground out of which man's body was formed up to the spirit of the everlasting God, into which man's spirit is knit, we find the span and scope of the universe. The science of all sciences was that of the Christian religion. The next thought upon which the preacher eloquently expatiated was that the glory of a man was that which proceeded out from within. The glory of the temple was not in its value or material decoration, but the grandeur of the Creator and the beauty of its holiness constituted its worth and excellency. Precisely so is it with this temple of ours. Not the adornment we can have on it, though consummate taste should dictate our attire; not the equipage upon which it rolls, nor the house that [illegible] it, stately and fit, being though it may be, not the wealth which we can scoop or the broad estate upon which we write the pleasing notion, "Mine," but that which is within. One flash of high intelligence were worth more than all the glittering gold of earth; one feeling of true affection were nobler than all the array of elegant attire; one mastery of power over men and things were worth more than the dominion that belongs to the sceptre of kings. The glory of the poet, the orator, the musician and the songstress was the glory that gave majesty, beauty and nobleness to man. The text also furnished an appeal to be virtuous. The body and soul must be clean to have God in it. In closing he addressed some appropriate words to the congregation entering their new edifice. He counselled them to bring God from the family altar and the closet into his temple, where he promised to manifest himself in a signal and glorious manner.

Rev. C. S. Pomeroy, the faithful and beloved pastor of the church, then gave some interesting historical statements. The society was organized in 1864 with forty members, which had since increased to 280. There were two Sabbath schools connected with the church which were in a prosperous condition.

In the afternoon a Union service was held. The pastors of the other evangelical churches in the Eastern district—Rev. Messrs. Butler, Brodt, Porter and Smith—delivered appropriate addresses. Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., of New York, was announced to preach in the evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. R. M. Gallagher on the Life Hereafter and the Birth of Christ.

There was a large congregation at the Rev. Mr. Gallagher's church, in Nassau street, yesterday morning. The reverend gentleman read the third chapter of the First Epistle of John, and after prayer and singing took for his text the following:—"Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God; therefore the world knoweth us not, because it knew him not. Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is."—John iii., 1, 2. In reading the Scriptures, Mr. Gallagher said, we should find that no writer had in the divine work attempted to describe what the other world or heaven was like. They have told us that we should find no sin or suffering there, but they have not told us what we should find. Instead of describing the life there they say there is no death, and so with every divine writer, none attempting to give us a description of heaven, but leaving it to our imagination. The mind of man was restless and the imagination was, of course, busy picturing the life hereafter. It seemed to him that it was great thoughtfulness on the part of the inspired writers to leave every one to imagine it as they might. In the celebration of the birth of Christ we celebrated the event on the 25th of December, but we did not know that the 25th was the day on which He came upon the earth. Yet it made no difference whether it was on the 25th or any other date. In regard to purity and happiness, he said

NO MAN ON EARTH

knew what it was to be perfectly pure. There was no man holy or undefiled; all we had was passing glimpses of happiness. Paul said at one time that he felt as if he was lifted to the third heaven, and so it was with us: we merely caught a passing of happiness, and, like Paul, feel lifted up. He had sometimes painted the future in his imagination. He had sometimes sat down with a pencil and marked out the plan of the house which he imagined that he might some day build. In this plan he had marked out the position of his library, the hall, the dining room, the reception rooms and all, but he never expected it would be realized; yet he had derived a great deal of pleasure from this little air castle. Then he had drawn an angel, and had always made it with a woman's face and put wings upon it. The expression of the countenance he had always made heavenly; but there seemed, after all, to be something wanting. Could

WE CAST OFF OUR SINS

as we would cast off an old suit of clothes? We could renounce sin at any time, but he did not think any man had an idea of what it was to be perfectly happy. He referred to his limited knowledge when a child, and how he could, now that he was a man, see his weakness then. So he imagined it would be in heaven. We would be able to look down upon our short abiding place in Brooklyn, and, like looking back upon our childhood days, see how little we knew; how we pursued happiness as the child pursued the butterfly, and how when we thought we had it in this life we found it amounted to nothing. He thought sometimes that he would like to look into the heart of Jim Fisk and see if he could not find that all his gains were like the golden-winged butterfly caught by the boy. After the capture the golden hues faded and the butterfly amounted to nothing as affording its capturer happiness. Heaven was the only place of real happiness, and there we should surely awake in real rest, free from the sorrows and cares of earth.

SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

DR. NEWMAN AT THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH.

The Doubts of John the Baptist Explained—His Orthodoxy—Christ Not the Ideal Messiah of the Disciple.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1871.

Dr. Newman's church was well filled this morning in expectation of a Christmas sermon by the pastor. The President and family were there, and a good sprinkling of Congressmen and dignitaries, considering that it is recess and that the slush was ankle deep.

Dr. Newman took his text from Luke, vii., 20—"Art thou He that should come? or look we for another?" The frankness of the Gospel narrative is proof of the sincerity of the sacred writers. Men in collusion, united to perpetrate a fraud upon mankind, would not record the errors and faults of each other. We are bound to accord to these men sincerity. They were not deceivers. If anything, they were themselves deceived. This was said in connection with the history of John the Baptist, who, when imprisoned by Herod, had sent messengers to Jesus with this inquiry. It was remarkable as coming from a man who, eighteen months before, had said to the Jewish people, speaking of Christ, "Behold the Lamb of God." In explanation, Dr. Newman analyzed the character of John, his state of mind, and considered the origin of his doubts. It was supposed by some that John's design in asking the question was to confirm his own disciples in the faith that Jesus was the true Messiah. This supposition does credit to

JOHN'S ORTHODOXY,

but reflects very little credit upon his morality. It supposes that he disguised his own sincerity, and would pretend that he had doubts of the Messiah in order to confirm the faith of his disciples. Others suppose John held the theory of the two Messiahs with some of the Jews, but it is more reasonable to suppose that as a result of his long confinement of eighteen months his faith was shaken; that doubts came upon his soul, and that darkness overshadowed his spirit. There is no such thing as inspiration granted to any man that lifts him above the common condition of humanity touching errors of judgment, temptation and doubts. So long as man walks the earth, whether it be Moses or John the Baptist or Jesus Christ—whether it be a humble minister or a Pope of Rome, so long as man walks the earth he will be subject to errors of judgment—subject to temptation and doubts. So John had his doubts of Christ's Messiahship and omnipotence—he wondered why he should be suffered to remain so long in prison if Christ was able to rescue him.

IT WAS THE OLD QUESTION,

a question older than John—how can the beneficence and justice of God permit innocence to suffer? It is one of those questions that have never been solved. It seems strange that God could permit John the Apostle to be banished to Patmos, and yet the banishment of John gave to the world the Apocalypse. What a trial of faith it was to see that good man John Bunyan, who, in Socratic style, went from house to house and from man to man, preaching Jesus? And yet John Bunyan in his prison wrote a book that has been published in more languages than any other, except the Bible. Christ did not come up to John's expectation. John came neither eating nor drinking; he was an austere man. Christ came eating and drinking with publicans and sinners.

JOHN DID NOT UNDERSTAND IT.

It is only a repetition of the old fact, that man rarely realizes his expectation. The Messiah did not come up to John's ideal, as he did not come up to the ideal Messiah of the Jews. The fact is universal. Go to St. Peter's, one hundred feet higher than the dome of the Capitol and more than eight hundred feet long, and yet the first expression of the visitor is, "Is this St. Peter's?" As Byron says, "The mind expands with the place." The man who visits Niagara for the first time is disappointed. A pious English lady went to hear John Wesley for the first time. When the services were over she said, "That can't be John Wesley, for I understood every word." I venture the assertion that Jesus Christ does not come up to our expectation of the Messiah; that there is not a man or woman to-day that is not disappointed in Jesus Christ in some particular. This last is usually true touching regeneration. The majority of those who have experienced a change of heart have been disappointed in the results of the original power of the Holy Ghost upon the human soul. Shall we, then, reject St. Peter's or Niagara or John Wesley or Christ? No! Like sensible people we must remember that the imagination is not the supreme faculty of the human soul, but the reason.

CHRIST'S ANSWER TO JOHN

was then considered. It contained a fact, a caution and a eulogy. He referred him to His works as His credentials, and then gave a caution, "Blessed is he who is not offended in Me." John must be resigned; he must have a confidence in Jesus Christ. Then comes the eulogy, not spoken in the hearing of the deputation; for Christ would convince away and not eulogise away the doubts of John. He knew that John was a man; He knew the power of eulogy and that many a man will be persuaded to embrace a cause from praise and flattery. Hence He pronounced it when they had gone. Having pronounced the eulogy the Saviour rests His claim to the Messiahship upon the correspondence in history and prophecy. They pointed to His lineage, His nationality, His family, the place and time of His birth—they also announced His character. We are bound to reach one of two conclusions—that the prophets have failed, or that Jesus was the Messiah.

Dr. Newman traced the correspondence between the prophecies and their fulfilment in Christ. We must conclude either that the prophecies are mere pretences, or that they are so doubtful and ambiguous that we cannot understand them. In other words God has given us a revelation which requires another revelation to interpret it. Jesus Christ is all that humanity requires in doctrine. What other doctrine can be added with all your immortal intellect and your varied scholarship, your magnificent speculations, your independence of religious thoughts? What doctrine would you have that Jesus Christ has not? What power could be added to His power? What morality could be added to His system of ethics? How pure and noble a life—how adapted to every phase and character of the human race! He came in the fulness of time, not that the world was prepared to receive Him, but in harmony with the great principle of development. The world most needed Him when He came. Christ is all-sufficient, and we look not for another.

The stores of Christianity were inexhaustible. In her treasures infinite wisdom and knowledge, and intellect may advance and culminate in angelic strength. The human character may advance and culminate in saintliness, and yet Christianity will lead the advance, and her cry will be higher and higher, for her banner is "Excelsior."

FAITH—GOD—OMNIPOTENT.

Lecture by Dr. Pottgeisser, at the New York Assembly Rooms.

The Rev. P. Julius Pottgeisser, whom many of our readers will remember was the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Fordham College some twenty years ago, delivered the third of a series of theological lectures at the New York Assembly Rooms last evening to a large and appreciative audience. The basis upon which the learned divine founded his lecture was Faith. He commenced by arguing the question of the absolute being of God and the immortality of the soul. By placing the subject in different lights, asking himself adverse questions and answering them down, the lecturer succeeded in convincing his audience that God is absolute, positive, omnipotent, and that man is a responsible being. On the subject of faith the lecturer stated that many persons advanced the theory that faith is opposed to reason; but the learned divine conclusively proved that both can go together, and the arguments he used were certainly most convincing. According to his theory faith is not in opposition to reason, because, when allied, they conduct to the same result. Faith is the root and perfection of science. If we did not possess faith we should be utterly ignorant. For instance, in our early years we believe what our teachers tell us, and place implicit reliance in their ideas. Being without knowledge we accept theories based on belief, and it remains with us to correct any erroneous impressions when we gain perspicuity, as our years increase. If a person rejects faith he must necessarily deny reason itself. We none of us know our own parents; but, placing faith in tradition, we are willing, because accustomed, to accept those who stand towards us in loco parentis. The lecturer argued that if it was unreasonable to reject human faith, it was much more so to reject divine faith. The question asserts itself as to whether God has really spoken to men. Was it possible for Him to do so? By argument Dr. Pottgeisser proved that it not only was possible but probable that our great Creator did really condescend to hold converse with the atoms to whom He had given life and the power of speech. Proofs of the omnipotency of God are abundant, but many of them are above our reason. If God so spoke to us that we knew of a certainty that it was He who gave utterance to sublime thoughts, we should have no need of faith, but our Father has given us intellects, and it remains with us to use them. Liable as we all are to lapse into scepticism, we doubt and wonder; but the result is that we finally acknowledge the omnipotency of the great Originator of our being, our sneers are drowned by the loud voice of conscience. In every religion there are mysteries. First—there are mysterious truths which are above our comprehension, and to say there are none would be equivalent to placing ourselves on an equality with God. There are mysteries in nature, which is limited and created, and, of course, in the uncreated there must be mysteries to us. Birth, light, force, magnetism, electricity, are all mysteries. These things we would never know were it not for the workings of Almighty mysteries. Our intellects are subject to the authority of God. He is our great teacher, and unless we place full reliance upon and have implicit faith in Him it is utterly impossible for us to succeed in any of our undertakings. In conclusion the lecturer stated that revelation is possible. He asked the question whether God has really spoken to man, and conclusively proved to the satisfaction of his audience that the Almighty condescended to hold communion with mortals at a remote period. That fact was confirmed by tradition. Some may, many do, confute the tenability of results handed down to us by our ancestors on the subject of theology, yet nations continue to believe in the theories and historical records which have been transmitted by ancient writers. Our most revered philosophers, both ancient and modern, derived their ideas from tradition, and with them that word meant simple faith. The reader of the Old Testament cannot but believe that God held communion with mortality. He spoke with our primal father, with Moses, the patriarchs and prophets, and through our Lord Jesus Christ proved His love for mankind. The reverend lecturer sustained his argument admirably, and, judging of the applause which his remarks elicited, he possesses numerous admirers. It is strange that not a single German paper in this city notices the lectures of Dr. Pottgeisser, the more especially as he labors in a good cause—the benefit of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration. An earnest, able expounder of truth, Dr. Pottgeisser merits much commendation.

THE DEATH OF CATHARINE CAHILL.

Not a Case of Abortion.

At the Morgue, yesterday morning, Deputy Coroner John Beach made a post-mortem examination on the body of Catharine Cahill, the young woman whose death, it was thought, had resulted from the effects of an abortion, but such, it appears, was not the case. The post-mortem showed that deceased had died of puerperal convulsions, and there was no evidence whatever that an abortion had been committed on her. After admission to the hospital Catharine became the mother of a female child and was attended by a surgeon. The man who called at the house [illegible] street to make inquiries respecting a woman bearing the same name as deceased, and who was detained on suspicion, was yesterday discharged by Coroner Herrman, who had the case in charge. Efforts have been made by the Seventh precinct police and Coroner Herrman to learn the residence and something concerning the past history of the deceased, but without success. No friends have appeared to identify and claim the remains for interment, and unless they do so speedily the body will be buried by the city authorities.

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THE CITY CHARTER.

Draft of the Proposed Charter of the Committee of Seventy.

Result of the Combined Wisdom of the Reformers.

MODIFICATION OF THE CHARTER OF 1870.

Enlargement of the Board of Aldermen and Existing Commissions.

Legislating the Chamberlain Out of Office.

REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES.

Important Changes in the Departments of Finance and Public Works.

Penal Clauses Against Bribery and Corruption.

A draft of a proposed charter for the city, compiled under the direction of the Committee of Seventy, and to be submitted officially to the new Legislature, is given below. It is somewhat incomplete, but its main features resemble the charter of 1870. Should its provisions become law it will greatly modify the *personnel* of the present city government. The main points that are novel, and which have not been anticipated by general expectation, will be found in the clauses that control the Departments of Public Works and Finance. Both these departments are proposed to be placed in commission of five members each, all of whom are elected under certain defined conditions by the Mayor and Aldermen.

An Act to Reorganize the Local Government of the City of New York.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

THE CORPORATE POWERS.

SECTION 1.—The Corporation now existing and known by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York shall continue to be a body corporate and politic in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession, with all the grants, powers and privileges heretofore held by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, and not modified or repealed by the provisions hereinafter made by this act.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 2.—The legislative power of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen, which shall consist of not more than forty-five members, one-fifth to be elected as hereinafter provided in each Senate district of the city, as now established by law.

[No provision is made for legislating out of office the present Board, as that will probably be effected by a special act early in the session.]

SEC. 3.—There shall be Aldermen elected at an election to be held under this act on the second Tuesday of April in the year 1872, and on the second Tuesday of the same month in every year thereafter, to hold office for the term of one year from the first Monday of May next succeeding each and every such election.

For details as to manner of holding elections and election officers, &c., reference will be here made to general registry and election laws now existing, or to be passed by the Legislature of 1872.

SEC. 4.—At such election each qualified voter in each Senate district may give not more than nine ballots, upon each of which shall be printed or written the name of one candidate for Alderman. The voter may give the whole of his ballots for one and the same candidate, or may distribute them between nine different candidates, or a less number, in such proportion as he may see fit. After the closing of the polls on the day of election, the canvass in each election district [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, Dec. 24, 1871.

The wholesale markets have been dull during the week outside of those furnishing articles for which a special demand has existed in connection with the holiday season. The wheat trade has been restricted to a light movement on both domestic and foreign account. Cotton, pursuing the reaction consequent on the recent failures, was on the downward turn, but has been steadier and rather firmer since the publication of private accounts from the cotton regions giving less flattering promises of an extended crop. Moreover, the decline in gold has entered as an important element in regulating prices, and dealers have been so unsettled in their views by these several circumstances that they have neither bought nor sold with any confidence or freedom.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

The Wall street markets have shown light returns in the way of actual business, and little has been done by others than the professional speculators who live from day to day by quick operations for small profits. The outside interest in stocks continues to hold aloof in consequence of the persistent stringency in the money market—a condition usually so antagonistic to speculation for a rise which has been wholly disregarded by the professional class whose ambition for higher prices has been gratified in an exceedingly agreeable way. The stock market started off nervously after the previous week's bank failures, like a ship rudely handled by a rough gale, but soon succeeded in regaining the smooth water of a rising current. The timid, who had been apprehensive of further stress of weather, provided themselves with

LIFE PRESERVERS

in the shape of "puts" from Mr. Daniel Drew, who has indulged what might be called a mania for the sale of these contracts ever since the Chicago fire, and who with them has done more than any other single influence to occasion the steady rise in prices of the past two months. He is said to be responsible for the delivery to him in this way of nearly twenty-five million dollars of Rock Island, Northwest, Ohio and various other stocks, while the numerous "put" sellers of the street, including Mr. Drew, are responsible for a total of hardly less than fifty million dollars of the leading active speculative railway and miscellaneous shares. Fortified with these contracts operations on the "bull" side during the week have been quite confident, the final quotations Saturday evening showing a smart advance in pretty nearly everything, and especially in the stocks underlaid with

MR. DREW'S "PUTS."

Indeed, for most of the list the prices reached towards the close of business on the sidewalk, where a large group remained till a late hour, despite the home attractions of Christmas Eve, were the highest since the Chicago panic. The following table shows the

RANGE OF THE LEADING STOCKS

during the week:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
Western Union Telegraph	69	67⅜
Pacific Mail	54	50⅞
New York Central consolidated	94¼	92¾
New York Central scrip	88⅜	87
Erie	32½	31⅝
Reading	116½	(ex.d.)110⅞
Lake Shore	93⅞	90¼
Union Pacific	29	26⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	128⅞	123
Chicago and Northwestern	64½	61¼
Chicago and Northwestern pref.	89½	87½
Rock Island	106¾	103⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	54	51⅞
Toledo, Wabash and Western	68⅞	63½
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅞	41⅞
C. C. and I. C.	19½	15½

GOLD AND GOVERNMENTS.

Gold was "given up" by the "bulls," who confessed the mistake of their position, but dared not endeavor to rectify their error by a bear speculation. The extremes of the week were 109¼ and 108⅜, the price closing Saturday at 108⅝.

Governments followed gold very closely, and were, on the whole, lower, even in gold quotations, the '62's falling to a trifle below par in that medium of value, a sequence of the further "call" of these issues for redemption in March. It is understood that the "called" bonds may be presented for redemption at any time, and will be accepted if offered in the usual weekly tenders at the Sub-Treasury.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

The Southern State bonds were excited, lower and weak, owing to the fact that the Legislature of Virginia has enacted measures for stopping the refunding of the debt and the payment of the January interest, although such action may yet be defeated by the Governor's veto, anticipation of which caused a rally of about three per cent in the consols on Saturday—viz., from 51 to 54. At the close of the week the market was feverish and irregular; the South Carolinas were firm; the Tennessees lower, but, at the close, better and steady; the Virginia consols excited, with a decline to 51 and a recovery to 54, and the North Carolina old bonds weak and lower.

MONEY AND PAPER.

Money most of the time was worth 1-32 a 1-16 for its use in turning stocks, but lenders accepted 7 per cent to 7, gold, on Saturday, in their anxiety to get interest during the three days to Tuesday. Prime paper was quoted 8 a 12 per cent discount. Foreign exchange left off on the basis of 109⅜ a 109½ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 109¾ a 109⅞ for sight bills.

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the closing street quotations Saturday evening:—United States currency sixes, 114¼ a 114¾; do. do., 1881, registered, 113 a 113¼; do. do., coupon, 117¾ a 117⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 109 a 110; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 109¾ a 109⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 109⅝ a 109⅞; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅜ a 111⅝; do. do., registered, January and July, 111¼ 111½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114 a 114⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 115 a 115¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 115 a 115½; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 108⅝ a 109; do. do. do., coupon, 108⅝ a 109; do., ten-forties, registered, 107¾ a 108¼; do. do., coupon, 109¼ a 109½.

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

The following were the closing prices Saturday afternoon for the Southern list, inclusive of those for the leading Southern municipal and railroad bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 62 a 62½; do. new, 62 a 62½; Virginia, ex coupon, 55 a 60; do. registered stock, old, 45 a 50; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 54 a 55; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 20 a 22; Georgia sixes, 70 a 75; do. sevens, 89 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 31 a 35; do. funding, 1866, 20 a 25; do. do., 1868, 18 a 22; do., new, 14 a 17; do., special tax, 12 a 14; Missouri sixes, 93½ a 93¾; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93 a 95; Louisiana sixes, 60 a 64; do. new, 57 a 60; do. levee sixes, 62 a 65; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 75 a 80; do. Penitentiary sevens, 65 a 70; do. railroad eights, 75 a 80; Alabama fives, 63 a 65; do. eights, 94 a 100; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 90 a 95; do. South Carolina sixes, 53 a 60; do. new, January and July, 24½ a 25; do. do., April and October, 21 a 23; Arkansas sixes, funded, 52 a 55; Mobile Ohio Railroad sterling, 87 a 92; do. interest eights, 80 a 82; do. second mortgage eights, 70 a 73; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, sevens, 82 a 85; do. second mortgage, eights, 73 a 76; New Orleans and Jackson, first mortgage, 87 a 90; do., second mortgage, 73 a 78; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, first mortgage, 83 a 85; do. second mortgage, 79 a 82; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 57 a 60; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 60 a 65; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad eights, 53 a 55; Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad sevens, 50 a 55; Memphis and Little Rock Railroad eights, 75 a 80; Memphis city sixes, 55 a 60; Savannah city sevens, 82 a 85; New Orleans consols, old, 73 a 76; do. issued to railroads sixes, 70 a 73; do. sevens, 63 a 67.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
Monday	109¼	109
Tuesday	109¼	108¾
Wednesday	109	108⅝
Thursday	108¾	108½
Friday	108⅞	108¾
Saturday	108¾	108⅝

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is one of the most important, if not sensational, omitted from the Clearing House in a good while. To understand it the fact should be borne in mind that since the failure of the Union Square and Eighth National Banks, which were not members of the Clearing House, but cleared through their friends in the association, the justice of confining the statement to members of the Clearing House only has been urged with such force that the suggestion has been adopted, and five uptown banks are omitted in this week's statement. The banks thus excluded report the following averages last week:—

Loans	$1,533,700
Specie	45,100
Legal tenders	645,800
Deposits	4,721,600
Circulation	453,300

The statement to-day varies, therefore, by the extraction of the above figures from the various items, but the changes in addition are quite marked and large. In loans the total contraction is nearly twelve million dollars, while the loss in deposits is over eighteen millions. Although the Sub-Treasury has paid out several millions on account of the redeemed '62's, there is a loss of nearly three millions in specie, accounted for, probably, by the payment of subscriptions to the new five per cents, delayed to this time by the Syndicate, who appear to have been allowed their own pleasure in everything pertaining to the negotiation of the new five per cent loan. Outside of the loss in greenbacks by the exclusion of the uptown banks there is a decrease in this item of nearly three millions, indicating a heavy flow of currency to the interior. Despite their immense efforts in the way of contraction the banks are not as strong as they were last week, the surplus reserve being now down to seven millions. The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:—

	December 16.	*December 23.*
Loans	$283,179,700	$271,383,000
Specie	25,751,000	22,764,700
Circulation	29,033,300	28,575,000
Deposits	217,891,300	199,346,700
Legal tenders	44,532,400	41,217,800

The changes being as follows:—

Decrease in loans	$11,796,700
Decrease in specie	2,986,300
Decrease in circulation	458,300
Decrease in deposits	18,544,600
Decrease in legal tenders	3,314,600

An analysis of the above shows that the banks now hold in surplus reserve the sum of $7,001,925—a decrease for the week of $1,550,200.

STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices on Saturday for the leading stocks, the list being proportionate to the amount of business, which was small outside the specialties enumerated, several stocks, such as Reading, Harlem and St. Joseph, being wholly neglected:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central consolidated	94¼	93½
New York Central scrip	88⅜	88½
Erie	32½	32½
Lake Shore	92⅝	91½
Wabash	68⅞	67⅞
Northwestern	64½	63⅝
Rock Island	106¾	104⅞
St. Paul	54	53¾
St. Paul preferred	77⅝	77½
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅞	43⅞
Union Pacific	29	28¾
Western Union Telegraph	69	68⅞
Pacific Mail	53⅞	52½

The following were the closing quotations on the sidewalk after the adjournment of the Stock Exchange:—Western Union, 68⅞ a 69; Pacific Mail, 53⅞ a 54; New York Central consolidated, 93⅞ a 94; do. scrip, 88½ a 88⅝; Erie, 32⅝ a 32⅞; Reading, 110⅞ a 111; Lake Shore, 92½ a 92⅝; Union Pacific, 28⅞ a 29; Pittsburg, 128 a 128½; Northwestern, 64¼ a 64½; do. preferred, 89 bid; Rock Island, 106⅝ a 106¾; St. Paul, 54 a 54¼; do. preferred, 77⅝ a 77¾; Wabash, 68⅞ a 69; Ohio and Mississippi, 44⅜ a 44½; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2⅞ a 3; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19 a 19½.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Dec. 23—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—After the recent activity the market to-day was quiet, but very firm. Sales were made, the particulars of which were reserved. We quote:—Cargoes (Rio), ordinary, 15½c. a 15⅝c.; do. do. fair, 16c. a 16¼c.; do. do. good, 16⅝c. a 17c.; do. do. prime, 17⅜c. a 18c., gold, in bond, 60 days; Maracaibo, 17c. a 19c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 12c. a 12½c.; Java, 23c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The demand for cotton on the spot was very moderate, the market closing dull and nominal. For future delivery the market was quiet, but steady, at yesterday's quotations. The sales reported on 'Change were as follows:—

	To-Day.	*Last Evening.*	*Total.*
Export	—	315	315
Consumption	151	391	542
Speculation	18	—	18
In transit	—	165	165
Totals	169	871	1,040

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—December, 400 at 19⅝c.; January, 100 at 19⅝c., 200 at 19 15-16c., 100 at 19⅞c., 200 at 19 15-16c.; February, 200 at 20⅛c.; April, 100 at 20 11-16c., 100 at 20⅝c.; May, 100 at 20⅝c., 100 at 20 15-16c. Total, 1,700 bales. To-day—December, 300 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19 11-16c., 100 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19 11-16c.; January, 100 at 19⅞c., 100 at 19 15-16c., 500 at 19⅞c., 100 at 19 15-16c., 150 at 19⅞c.; February, 1,100 at 20⅛c.; March, 50 at 20⅜c., 100 at 20⅜c., 50 at 20⅜c., 500 at 20⅜c.; April, 200 at 20⅝c.; May, 100 at 21c. Total, 3,650 bales. Grand total, 5,350 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 5-16d.; by sail, 7-32d. a 9-32d. To Havre, by steam, 1c. gold; sail, ⅞c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅝d. compressed. To Bremen, by steam, 1c. gold, compressed. To Baltic ports by sail, ⅞c. a 1c. gold. The receipts at the ports sum up thus:—Galveston, 2,041; New Orleans, 10,050; Mobile, 3,549; Savannah, 3,545; Charleston, 2,276; Wilmington, 501; Norfolk, 321; Baltimore, 176; New York, 317; Boston, 205—total, 23,041. This day last week, 17,293; this day last year, 22,453. We quote:—

	Uplands.	*Alabama.*	*New Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	17½	17½	17¾	18
Good ordinary	19	19¼	19½	19⅝
Low middling	19¾	19⅞	20½	19¾
Middling	20¼	20⅜	21	21¼
Good middling	21	21¼	21½	22

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 4,677 bbls.; wheat, 11,600 bushels; corn, 17,000 do.; corn meal, 400 bbls.; oats, 7,145 bushels; barley, 20,800 do.; and for the week—flour, 44,123 bbls.; wheat, 79,500 bushels; corn, 186,600 do.; corn meal, 940 bbls. and 1,554 bags; oats, 79,820 bushels; barley, 94,590 do. The flour market was dull, but there was no change in quotations, which were still nearly nominal. The sales were about 2,200 bbls., comprising all descriptions. Corn meal was dull and nominal at our quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 50 a	$5 50
Superfine State	5 75 a	6 25
Extra State	6 50 a	7 00
Choice do.	7 00 a	7 25
Superfine Western	5 75 a	6 25
Extra do.	6 40 a	6 90
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a	8 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 75 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a	7 50
Family	7 50 a	8 50
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a	7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a	7 40
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a	8 50
St. Louis choice family	8 50 a	11 00
Rye flour	4 50 a	5 40
Southern No. 2	5 25 a	5 75
Southern superfine	5 75 a	6 25
Southern extra	6 75 a	8 25
Southern family	8 25 a	11 00
Corn meal, Western white	4 00 a	4 10
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 75 a	4 10

a $25, with sales of 25 bbls. Cut meats.—With the exception of a moderate business from stores the market was quiet and nominal at 12c. a 13c. for city smoked hams, 6c. a 6½c. for smoked shoulders, 9½c. a 11c. for pickled hams, 5½c. a 6c. for do. shoulders, and 12c. a 12½c. for Western bagged hams. Lard was dull at 9⅛c. for spot or month, and 9⅛c. for January, with brokerage. We hear of sales of 50 tierces at 9¼c. and 1,000 tierces, to arrive, at 9⅛c.; city was dull and nominal at 9⅛c. Dressed hogs were quiet and quoted within the range of 5⅞c. a 6⅝c.

RICE.—The market to-day was quiet and steady. We have only to note sales of 25 tierces Carolina at 8c. a 9c., 75 bags Patna at 7½c. a 7⅝c., and 100 bags Rangoon at 6⅝c. a 7c.

SUGAR.—There has been a better demand to-day for raw, but the market generally remains quiet and steady. The sales reported were:—59 hhds. Demarara at 10½c., 1,000 do. fair to good refining at 9c⅛., 600 boxes Muscovado at 9c., and 2,440 do. clayed No. 10 at 9⅛c. Refined was only in limited request at former figures. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8½c. a 8⅝c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅛c.; good to prime refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 10c. a 10¼c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅞c. a 9c.; melado, 4½c. a 6⅝c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅝c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅝c. a 10c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 12c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 12⅜c.; do., white, 11⅝c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; fair to choice grocery, 9⅝c. a 10⅜c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅞c. a 9⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9½c. a 10c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅞c. a 8⅜c.

SEEDS.—Clover was dull and lower. We heard of sales of about 750 bags at 10⅝c. a 11c. for Ohio and 11⅛c. a 11⅜c. for Indiana.

TALLOW was quiet but steady. We hear of sales of 60,000 lbs. city at 9⅛c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 281 bbls. The market was quiet but firmer, with sales of about 100 bbls. at 97c.

CATTLE MARKET.

The hog market was dull and heavy at 4⅝c. a 4⅞c.; 5,000 received.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 23, 1871.

Cotton firm; good ordinary, 17½c. Net receipts, 2,011 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 1,110. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 38,743.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1871.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 19½c. a 19⅝c. Net receipts, 10,050 bales. Gross, 10,888. Exports—To Great Britain, 2,652; coastwise, 2,794. Sales, 5,000. Stock, 155,782.

MOBILE, Dec. 23, 1871.

Cotton quiet, but firm; middlings, 19c. Net receipts, 3,549 bales. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 51,134.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 23, 1871.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 19c. Net receipts, 2,276 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 2,618; coastwise, 256. Sales, 300. Stock, 22,171.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 23, 1871.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 18⅞c. a 19c. Net receipts, 3,545 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 1,870; coastwise, 259. Sales, 1,700. Stock, 75,657.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 23, 1871.

Spirits of turpentine quiet; held at 64c. Rosin firm; $4 25 for strained and $5 75 for pale. Crude turpentine firmer; $3 60 for hard, $5 60 for yellow dip and $5 35 for virgin.

OSWEGO, Dec. 23, 1871.

Flour dull and unchanged; sales 800 bbls. at $7 50 for No 1 spring, $8 for amber winter, $8 25 for white winter, $8 75 for double extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 50; choice white Canada $1 82½ a $1 85. Corn dull; sales of twelve cars at 65c. Barley quoted $1 for prime up lake Canada. Rye—80c. for Western. Corn meal—$1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed scarce and firm; shorts, $23 a $24; shipstuffs, $26 a $27; middlings, $28 a $30 per ton. Highwines, 94c. a 95c. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 69c.; to New York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23, 1871.

Flour quiet. Wheat neglected. Corn quiet; sales 4,000 bushels at 58c. a 59c., as to quality. Oats dull; sales 500 bushels No. 2 Western at 45c. Rye neglected. Barley inactive. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Highwines firm; held at 93c. a 94c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1871.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower. No. 1 spring, $1 21; No 2 do., $1 19½; No. 3 do., $1 08½; No. 2 spring, seller January, $1 18½; last half month, $1 19½; February, $1 21¼. Corn dull and a shade lower. No. 2 mixed, 40⅛c. a 40⅜c.; rejected, 39c.; mixed, seller January, 40⅜c.; February, 41⅝c. a 42⅛c.; April, 43⅝c. a 44c.; May, 46⅝c. a 47c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2 at 31c.; rejected, 28⅛c. a 29c.; No. 2, seller January, 32⅛c.; May, 37⅛c. Rye dull and a shade lower; No. 2 at 64⅛c. a 63⅛c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 spring, 61⅛c. a 61⅝c.; No. 3 do., 48c. a 49c.; No. 2 spring, seller January, 62¼. Pork dull, at $13; seller January, $13 10 a $13 12½; February, $13 35 a $13 40; March, $13 50 a $13 55; April, $13 65 a $13 70. Lard dull and drooping; sales at 8⅝c.; seller January, 8⅝c.; February, 8⅝c.; March, 9c. Hams in pickle, 8⅛c. a 9c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Green meats unchanged. Whiskey, 88c. asked. Receipts—5,000 bbls. flour, 31,000 bushels wheat, 121,000 do. corn, 24,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye, 11,000 do. barley and 24,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 3,000 bushels wheat, 8,000 do. corn, 9,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. barley and 2,000 hogs. Total number of hogs packed this season, 623,000. The Board of Trade hold no session on Monday.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

The dry goods market is very quiet, the principal business being preparations for taking the annual account of stock, and there will be little movement till the 1st of February. In many branches of business there has been a good deal of activity late into the season, especially in the leading makes of bleached and brown goods. No feature of the market calls for special attention at present, but there are probabilities that plain cottons will advance with the reopening of trade.

The general woollen market has been very quiet, and as light weight woollens have been bought to a considerable extent by clothiers, there is not much chance for any considerable movement in the future.

Importers are doing but little in winter goods, and it is yet too early to consider spring styles. The total imports of the year are twenty per cent in excess of last year, but as the quality of the imports is higher, this does not suppose the same increase in bulk.

NEWS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Mr. John Kirk, Acting Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, has forwarded the following items of intelligence to the Secretary to Government, dated

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 22, 1871.

SIR—Letters just received by special messengers, who left Unyanyembe about a month ago, inform us of a sad calamity that has befallen the Arab settlement there, and that will in all likelihood stop the road to Ujiji and Karague for some time to come. All accounts agree as to the main facts; but naturally the letters written by Mr. Stanley, an American gentleman, who was on the spot, are the most circumstantial and reliable. I am indebted to Mr. Webb, the American Consul here, for some details related in those letters, which will no doubt be published in full elsewhere.

Briefly, the position is this:—The Arab colony of the interior, whose centre is Unyanyembe, has for some time been led by a set of avaricious, unprincipled men, whose acts of extortion, both on natives and the poorer Arabs, have for some time back been complained of to Syed Burgash, who is impotent to interfere at such a distance so long as things go well for the Arabs. A chief, whose village was one day's journey distant on the main road to Ujiji and Karague, fell under the displeasure of the Unyanyembe settlers, and his place was attacked in due course by a force of about 1,500 muskets. Seeing that he could not hold the stockaded village he retired with his followers and formed an ambush for the return of the attacking party when laden with ivory and other booty. The result was disastrous to the Arabs, and a great many were killed, including ten or twenty of the leader's men of good family here. The Arab retreat soon became a rout, and much property was lost. Fortunately Mr. Stanley, who was weak and ill from fever, managed to return to Unyanyembe, but he was abandoned by the Arabs, whose conduct he speaks of as cowardly in the extreme.

Such is the constant state of things in Central Africa. The road to Ujiji will now be shut for a time, and when we may again hear of Dr. Livingstone is most uncertain. One of the men who came down now says that there was a rumor that Mahomed bin Gharib and the white man (Dr. Livingstone) would come back from Manyema by way of Marunga and Wemba. The report is worth nothing, I consider, but I may as well mention it.

The last lot of things sent by Mr. Churchill had reached Unyanyembe, as I have before reported; but I now learn that the head man in whose charge they were died the day after setting out for Ujiji, and the goods were brought back to Unyanyembe. I have little faith now in the Sheikh Saeed bin Salim, and shall write to Mr. Stanley, who will probably not have been able as yet to quit the place, and authorize him to make such arrangements as he can to get the goods forwarded on, if not to act for me to the best of his judgment in protecting them from plunder; but in such a state of things as this it will be most fortunate if they have escaped and ever reach their destination.

The messengers will start on their return in a day or two, and should be able to accomplish the journey easily in twenty or twenty-five days, for the way so far is open and food plenty.

To the Arab ivory trade the present position of affairs is most serious. They have now settled far up in the country, and collected about them thousands of slaves drawn from the country itself. These they cannot do without, and yet cannot trust; they are all armed, and may turn against their masters.

The chief with whom they are at war is well provided with arms, and a caravan of his is now on the way up with several hundred kegs of powder to stop these people on the way. The Wasagara have been told already to attack and plunder them, but this, too, may be but the beginning of similar attacks on Arab caravans, for the wild tribes, once plunder has been encouraged, will care little whom they attack. I have, &c.,

JOHN KIRK,
Acting Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.

FIRE IN ELDRIDGE STREET.

At half-past three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the building rear of 41 Eldridge street, which was occupied by John Wideske as a lounge factory. Damage $1,000; insurance unknown.

The third floor, occupied by W. A. Meuthen as a cabinet shop, was damaged by water to the extent of $200; insurance unknown.

The second floor, on which E. Gest & Brother had a cigar box factory, was damaged by water to the extent of $200; insurance unknown.

The first floor, occupied by George Holm as a carpenter shop, was damaged $100; fully insured.

The building, which is the property of P. Williams, was injured $400. The cause of the conflagration is as yet unknown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRISTMAS CHURCH AND TRAY CANDLES—IN quantities to suit; open on Christmas morning.
GEORGE N. SMITH.
195 West street, between Jay and Duane streets.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE—New designs for dwellings at various prices; elegant Comb; parlor Bagatelle and other tables for holiday gifts. Illustrated catalogues sent by mail. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CHRISTMAS.

The Religious and Social Aspect of the Christian Festival.

CHORAL MUSIC AT THE CHURCHES

The Care of Pious Charity for the Poor and Homeless.

How Christmas is Kept by the Germans.

Extensive Sunday Trading at the Stores.

MIDNIGHT SERVICE AT ST. ALBANS.

Heralded by the joyous music of the church bells and freighted with the glad hopes of every Christian man, wherever chance or necessity may have thrown him, another Merry Christmas stirs into eventful life with the grey dawn of this happy winter morning. "How long we have looked forward to it," will be the first waking thought of many among our readers, or at least among their more youthful kindred, "and now, at last, it has come—the brightest, gayest day of the long, long year!" The imagination, indeed, falls back unnerved and paralyzed at the attempt to adequately realize the sum of happiness which this holy season brings upon a rejoicing earth. In every clime and land which civilized men have reached—in the icy seas of the far North with Captain Hall, and in the heart of the African wilderness with Livingstone and the special exploring expedition of the HERALD, amid the tropical splendors of the far East and in the solitudes of the Australian bush, Christmas will be remembered by many a heart, as it softens for the moment at thoughts of home and friends, with a thrill of interest even more keen and vivid than that which it awakens among ourselves, whose happier lot it is to live among the names and places familiar to our youth.

Public dinners will be given at all the great established charities, free of charge, and open to all who choose to apply. That vast army of city Arabs, for instance, who are a scandal and a reproach to our city, will be pretty well cared for. Gathered into cheerful, warm and well-lighted halls, they will be regaled with substantial cheer, and treated in many instances with opportunities for amusement and recreation. Every church, too, has done its best to provide for such suffering as comes fairly within its circle, and by such agencies many a miserable home will be lighted up for once—though, alas! for a sadly brief season—into joy and gladness. Even the prisons and their sad inhabitants will be afforded a chance of brightening into mirth and happiness, for by a merciful indulgence means have been provided for giving even the criminal the material means for doing honor to the memory of Him who died for the just and the unjust alike.

All the temples of Thespis will, of course, be crowded—a popular theatre on a Christmas Day is a sight worth seeing—and crowded, too, mostly by people who never enjoy other opportunities of seeing the exploits of the knights of the sock and buskin. Only one ground of anxiety remains—the weather—and on this score, if present indications may be trusted, we may let our minds be at ease. It is to be hoped that the air will grow somewhat colder, but if the day be but bright we may pass over such a slightly unseasonable annoyance as a temperature above the traditional Christmas degree. The streets, thanks to last night's rain, are again free from slush and mud, and will doubtless be thronged from morn till night with constant streams of Christmas merrymakers.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

The Calamity Caused to Santa Claus by the Rebellious Rain—Words of Comfort and Advice to Those Concerned.

Every one knows how sacred to every household is the duty of preparing for Christmas. Weeks and weeks ahead the old folks look forward with feelings of deep interest to the approaching day of jubilee. To them it brings many hours of most serious thought, while the little folks, brimful of the fun and the joy incident to liberal promises and great expectations, count the days and the hours that yet intervene, with their little brows shaded with the cares of too eager anticipation.

Christmas eve! That great day of banishment for dull care, of the beginning of the opening of many a long closed heart, of a returning of friendships that were dying out—that day when calm and tranquil thoughts grow out of all the bustle and anxiety of getting ready for to-morrow. Christmas eve is no doubt a great day in the year. We all have had experience of its pains and its pleasures. Look back and see, no matter how long ago, what a day it was for every one of us. With what growing and glowing enthusiasm did that beneficent and holy man, Santa Claus, dawn upon our imaginations with his blessed influence, and create wonder and pleasurable excitement as the strange story of his doings began to be comprehended, while the mystery still lay hidden in recesses carefully concealed. Is there not this year cause for sympathy with thousands and thousands of little people who on Saturday last were doomed almost to despair at seeing the woful looks of mammas as the dismal day grew on, without a glimmer of sunshine, till hope at last gave way, and it was feared it might be too wet for Santa Claus to travel. This was all the worse on account of the expectations that had been formed from the fact that Christmas fell this year on Monday, thus giving two eves to indulge in all the concerted tantalizations peculiar to mysterious favors to come. But what a day was Saturday! The bravest housewife might well have dreaded the storm of the day. When darkness set in the most eager matron would have been almost unjust to herself to brave the weather or to risk her life in the dirty flood which puddled along over the streets. True, the markets were crowded; the streets were filled with hurrying pedestrians the stores were tolerably well patronized; the city cars were crammed with wet and reeking human beings. But there was not, after all, the good old Christmas eve, with the crisp frost on the ground and everybody warm and comfortable with good nature and cheerfulness. The streets were not lined with women, with the babies and the whole juvenile members of the family holding on to their skirts; there were no groups of families moving along from store to store, wrapped in admiration at the gorgeous display of Christmas presents in the windows; there was no cheering in the fancy stores, as some delighted child became the possessor of a coveted toy; the rain spoiled all, even the bringing home of the secret treasures, and the result was that many a disappointed little one looked glum and sad yesterday morning, as fears were expressed that Santa Claus might be delayed a few days longer on his journey. But more than the little folk were disappointed. Hundreds of people who had deferred the purchase of Christmas presents until the last moment were also unable to secure the desired objects. Saturday was the worst day of the year for Christmas inspiration, for those who were not dull were wet, and those who were wet were more than mad, and altogether there was a general spoiling of holiday feeling and of Christmas cheer.

Many there were, however, who were bound to have the stockings filled this morning under any and every circumstance. As was anticipated, very many of the stores along the Bowery, Third, Sixth and Eighth avenues were open all day yesterday. The ceremonies at the various churches at this religious time were, of course, so interesting that most people devoted the earlier part of the day to worship. But in the evening the fancy stores and bazaars were all ablaze with lights, and gayly, indeed, were the windows and counters decked with the thousand and one extraordinary patterns from Santa Claus' models. The streets above named were tolerably well filled with people of the middle and humbler classes. It was pleasant to see that the weather was fine enough to allow the children to come out, and eagerly did these anxious little mortals scan the windows of the stores, and proud were they when ushered in among the countless valuables, and breathless were they as some priceless toy found its way into their possession. The evening was so pleasant that the crowds continued to parade the streets until near the hour when every steeple bell in Gotham might have done less ignoble tolling than to have rung in the merry Christmas, the festival of "peace to all men."

From what has been said, it appears plain that Christmas eve, the good old day of fun and flurry, was this year blighted in no small degree by uncontrollable circumstances. Yet, after all, this is the great day itself, and to anxious hearts and embittered feelings, if any such there be, there might be some consolation in the reflection this morning that toys and trinkets are not near so lasting as generous good will and peaceful hearts.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS IN THE VARIOUS CHURCHES.

Christmas Carols, Anthems, Orisons and Sermons.

The ecclesiastical celebrations of the advent of the Messiah to-day in most of the churches in the land will be extraordinary for special grandeur, solemnity and brilliancy. The edifices of worship will doubtless be thronged, everywhere, and the music of chaunts, anthems and prayers will mingle with the broad sunlight, the burst of brilliancy, glistening altars and the cheerful sheen of multitudinous faces in a harmonious devotion the like of which cannot be where there is not the same traditional associations, solemn, joyful and gleeful, clustering around one day, on which happiness seems an irresistible contagion, which none can escape even if they would.

The Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches present the most elaborate spectacle both in the decorations and the ceremonies in honor of this festival season. The music rendered by the accomplished choirs of singers, for which our city has a just fame, will be something rare and fitting in selection and importance. Their best efforts will be put forth to swell the universal chorus of gladness.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral there will be high mass in the morning, and after the low masses the Right Rev. Archbishop McCloskey will conduct a pontifical service. At St. Francis Xavier's will be sung a new mass by Rossini; also "Pastores Franti," by Lambillotte, and the offertory, "Adestes Fideles," and vespers will be celebrated at five o'clock in the evening. At St. Stephen's the celebration will be of a very imposing character, the music to consist of grand overtures, masses, "Adestes Fideles," and in the afternoon vespers will be sung from Mercadante. Father Quinn will celebrate high mass at St. Peter's at half-past ten A. M. The first high mass will be said at five o'clock. In Trinity church to-day morning prayer will commence at half-past nine o'clock and the grand service at eleven. The Rev. Dr. Dix will preach the sermon of the day. In Christ church the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Chicago, preaches, and Bishop Potter officiates. The Rev. George H. Hepworth delivers a sermon to-day, the services beginning at eleven A. M.

At most of the other churches, which our space does not permit us to mention, sermons fitting the occasion are preached and the services are attended by grand musical selections of the best productions of the masters.

CHRISTMAS AMONG THE GERMANS.

"Weihnachten" in Germany—The Christian Character of the Festival—Christmas Socially.

Germany—that is, that portion of Europe which is inhabited by the nation speaking the German language and being ruled by German laws—does not know anything of and has no national festivals or holidays. But Germany is a Christian land where the Christian Church is a recognized State institution and protected by law. For this reason the festivals of the Christian Church are celebrated as legal holidays throughout Germany. The three greatest and highest Christian festivals being celebrated in the course of a year in Germany are Christmas, Easter and Pentecost (Whitsuntide), each of them lasting for two consecutive days. Christmas, as the feast of Christ's nativity, is for its occasion the most joyful of the festivals named. On this anniversary of the birth of the Saviour, from thousands and thousands of pulpits alike in Germany, the words are repeated, "Glory to God on high; peace on earth, and good will to mankind." But, aside from its solemn Christian character as a festival of two days' duration, Christmas is also the greatest annual general love feast of Germany. That country belongs to Northern Europe, where about this time of the year nature is covered with snow and ice, sleeping its wintry sleep. Just about the middle of the dreariest part of this season the blissful festival of Christmas is celebrated. The great boon accrued to mankind by Christ's birth is at the commemoration of the latter imitated in every Christian household of Germany by Christmas gifts. Where there are small children in the families Christmas trees are decorated, which consist of the tops of young firs or pines or of boughs of cherry, chestnut, linden or other trees, which latter in good season, some weeks before, have been placed in the parlors, and, by watering with lukewarm water, have been made to shoot forth green leaves and blossoms just about the time of the festival. Those trees are profusely adorned with apples, gilded and silvered nuts, candies and sweetmeats of all sorts, glass balls of different sizes and colors, and chiefly also with wax tapers for the lighting of the trees. On the tables underneath the trees toys, books, clothing and other gifts are spread. The little children are kept away from the room where and while the Christmas tree is being decorated, and are made to believe that this work is being done by the Christ Child ("Christkindlein," or "Heilige Christ"). The tree is lighted and presented to the children on Christmas eve or morning, it being the common tradition that Christ was born at night time. The joy and frolic of the children, when they are called to the Christmas tree, is, of course, great, and at the same time touching to the other members of the family. But not only the children are recipients of Christmas gifts from their parents, but amid congratulations also husband and wife and grown brothers and sisters present each other, and even the servants are presented by their employers with Christmas gifts, in commemoration of the birth of Him, whose cardinal principle and doctrine was that men love each other and promote their mutual happiness. Such is family life and bliss about and during "Weihnachten" (Christmas) in Germany. Family is doubtless considered there as the moral basis of society. There may be no German living under any zone or in any country who does not gratefully remember the happy Christmas days of his childhood passed in Fatherland. Two consecutive days are, as stated, in Germany spent as Christmas holidays, and given to devotion by the attending of divine service, to vacation and rest from business and to merriment in the family circle. In the cities and towns the evening of the second day and the afternoon and evening following are extensively used for social enjoyments, such as concerts and balls.

The Germans in this country retain the custom of Fatherland with regard to the celebration of Christmas in the family circle, and last night and this morning thousands of richly decorated and handsomely lighted Christmas trees were presented in German households of this city and vicinity to the children, both to the joy of the parents and the happiness of the young folks.

As to social entertainments quite a number of Christmas balls will be held by different German vocal and other social clubs of this city to-night, while the principal German beer gardens of this city will resound with concert music, both this afternoon and evening.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.

The Services of the Midnight "Eucharist"—Sermon by Father Morrill.

At the Ritualistic Chapel of St. Albans the services last evening were of the most impressive character. Notwithstanding the general darkness that pervaded the upper part of the city and the necessity of substituting candles for carburetted hydrogen the church was filled to overflowing. The dim wax lights gave a certain wierd-like aspect, which comported well with the event to be commemorated. From the arched groins supporting the roof hung dependant graceful festoons of holly and evergreens, among which

THE SHADOWS CAST

by the flickering glare of the candles danced and played with bewildering effect. A transient visitor to this little chapel would be more apt to imagine himself in some Roman Catholic sanctuary in the heart of the Appenines or the Pyrenees, than in a conventicle of staid and conservative Episcopalians. The altar also was handsomely decorated with natural flowers, and every available space was used for the hundreds of lighted tapers. A rich crimson cloth hung down in front, and

A LARGE CRUCIFIX

was placed directly over the altar.

At nine o'clock vespers commenced. A band of boy choristers, with an acolyte bearing an uplifted cross, preceded the entrance of the reverend celebrant. They came in chanting an antiphon, all the congregation rising. The remainder of the services consisted of singing of psalms and prophecies of the Old Testament relative to the coming of the Messiah. During all the chanting, which lasted for upwards of an hour, the congregation remained standing.

WITH REMARKABLE FORTITUDE.

The lessons and epistles of the day were also read by Father Morrill, assisted by Rev. Mr. Noyes and Rev. Mr. Fine.

After which Father Morrill ascended the pulpit and delivered a short discourse, taking for his text the second verse of the Song of Solomon—"It is the voice of my Beloved that knocketh, saying, Open to me, my sister, my love, my dove, my undefiled, for my head is filled with dew and my locks with the drops of night"—the subject of his sermon being that all the manifestations of the Creator took place in the night, according to both the Old and New Testaments, and not amid the bustle and excitement of the day, the greatest of all manifestations being the birth of the Saviour at midnight in a stable at Bethlehem. He came not like a prince in the glare of day, with immense retinues and many servants, but quietly, in the dead of night, he stole upon the world he was about to redeem. Let us bow down

OUR HEADS AND HEARTS

in humility at the shrine of our Lord and Redeemer to-night.

After the sermon an interval of an hour elapsed before the Christmas ceremonies proper were inaugurated. In the meantime the candles went out and had to be replaced by others. At a quarter to twelve the boys, the lay clerks and the acolytes, carrying banners, and several additional, re-entered the chapel. They made a circuit of the edifice, singing the "Adestes Fideles."

Then the ceremony of the midnight "Eucharist," somewhat analogous to the Roman Catholic mass, was performed. The "Kyrie Eleison," the "Sanctus," the "Benedictus," and last, the "Gloria," was sung in Gregorian chant by the choir, a tenor solo in the "Gloria," by one of the boy choristers, being particularly fine. Some 100 persons then advanced to the sanctuary rails and received the sacrament.

There was more singing of psalms, all the candles on the altar were lighted, the solemn peals of the organ mingled with the exultant voices of the worshippers, and the birthday of the Redeemer was ushered in with joyful acclaim. It was one o'clock when the services concluded, and the crowds of devotees, most of them of the "pious sex," scattered through the dark streets and the regions bereft of light above Thirty-fourth street to their several homes.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HOBOKEN.

Imposing Ceremonies and a Magnificent Celebration—Sermon by Rev. A. Cauvin.

The parishioners of St. Mary's may well feel flattered, being the only persons in the diocese of New Jersey to whom Bishop Bayley granted the privilege of attending midnight mass. The altars and sanctuary of the edifice were decorated to a degree of splendor seldom, if ever, equalled, presenting a beautiful array of flowers, evergreens, golden candelabra, and a forest of gleaming tapers, which shed an influence around well calculated to inspire the beholder with admiration and religious joy. Above the tabernacle was placed a figure of

THE INFANT JESUS,

a gleaming crown above its head and a crystal star still higher. High mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Cauvin, and as the bell tolled twelve the organ pealed forth the immortal strains of the "Adeste Fideles," which have so often ravished the ear of the traveller, whether flowing in endless waves through the Sistine chapel at Rome or arresting a tear from the infidel on an island of the South Sea. The choir, presided over by Professor De Grand Val, did full justice to Mozart's Twelfth Mass, Messrs. Judge, Hicks, Kaufmann, &c., and several ladies performing their respective parts with unusual credit.

THE SERMON

was preached by the reverend pastor, who took his text from the epistle of the day—Paul to Timothy, ii.—"The grace of God, our Saviour, has appeared to all men, instructing us to renounce impiety and worldly desires, and to live soberly, justly and piously." For what reason, said the speaker, has the Son of God come into the world? To save our souls from eternal damnation. Hell was to be the portion of man after his fall in the garden of Paradise. The justice of the Creator demanded that reparation should be made by man for the crime of disobedience. The Almighty being man's sole origin, and man being His creature, the latter owed all his allegiance to Him, and was therefore bound to obey the command given by God. But as it is in modern times, so was it then. The devil gained the ear of Eve, and exclaimed, "You shall not die if you disobey God, but shall become wise as Himself." Yielding to the temptation, our first parents fell. So also does

THE WORLD IN OUR OWN TIME.

Satan every day tempts sinners, telling them not to believe what the Church says, and averring that there is no hell, no heaven, no judgment. Like Eve, they hearken to the deception, they plunge into the same abyss of crimes. Nevertheless, God was moved to compassion and came down from His throne of glory to atone for the sins of the world. What an admirable display of infinite love He has thus made to the world. We may form some idea of the amazing excess of His love when we remember that He did for man what He failed to do for the fallen angels. He laid down His life for him. And what greater proof of love can one show to a friend than to yield up his life for him. But we were not even friends of Christ; we were His enemies. Moreover Christ could have saved us

BY A SINGLE SIGH

or one drop of his blood, yet he poured out the last particle for us, that where the greater malice abounded there he might display the greater love. What should be our gratitude for such boundless affection? It is very appropriately laid down by the Apostle Paul when he exhorts us to live soberly, justly and piously—soberly that is with moderation in all things; justly towards all men, not wishing them evil either in body or in spirit; piously towards God the Creator. Let us acknowledge our total dependence on Him and ascribe to Him all the blessings with which we are endowed; let us thank Him for His goodness and His mercies, turning away from sin with all humility. Thus we can make the festival of Christmas a joyful one, and by this we shall prepare ourselves to rejoice with Him forever in His heavenly kingdom.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

A Visit to Niagara Falls—The Prince Charmed and Delighted at the Scenes Around the Great Natural Curiosity—Attending Divine Service Yesterday at Buffalo—Mr. Catacazy Taking His Farewell of the Ducal Party.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1871.

The Russian Grand Duke is beginning to see American life in all its phases. At the Niagara Falls, for instance, he witnessed not only all the beauties of the great cataract, but was also subjected to the impositions and extortions for which that famous American resort is so justly celebrated. The imperial visitor went the various rounds, taking in Goat Island, a journey under the Falls in a suit of rubber, an inspection of the Museum on the Canadian side, pausing at all these and various other points of interest to witness leisurely and thoroughly the wonderful works and freaks of Nature of which he had heard and read so many glowing accounts. The day was one of the choicest of the winter season; the atmosphere mild and balmy, the sleighing the very perfection of excellence, and everything, in fact, seemed to combine most admirably to afford the distinguished visitor an opportunity of viewing the falls and their surroundings as they appeared in midwinter.

THE GRAND DUKE IN ECSTASIES ON WITNESSING THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

To say that he was perfectly delighted and charmed with the scene would convey but a feeble idea of the ecstasy which it afforded him. He was almost wild in his enthusiasm and admiration, and from every point visited he seemed to turn away with reluctance. The cataract, he said, beat anything in the line of waterfalls and chasms that he had seen since he came to the United States, and the Suspension Bridges he regarded as the most wonderful structures of the age. Everything that he saw possessed a charm which His Imperial Highness delighted to linger over. He spent nearly the whole day visiting the various points of interest, even forgetting or disregarding the customary noonday lunch, which heretofore had been taken with astonishing regularity. The Duke thought and spoke rightly when he said that the scene in summer must be one of surpassing grandeur, but still he was not sorry that an opportunity had been afforded him to witness it in the more frigid season of the year. The massive cakes of ice, as they tumbled with a crash down the stream and over the fearful precipice of water, the sparkling mist and huge mountains of frozen spray which it had formed along the cragged rocks, and the terrible and awful roar all the while prevailing, made even his imperial blood curdle in spite of the inspirations of delight and enthusiasm aroused by the grandeur and magnificence of the scene. Everything pertaining to the Duke's perambulations about the Falls afforded him the highest gratification, and all the unpleasant and disgraceful events of the visit were fortunately reserved until the moment of his departure.

OVATION TO HIM ON HIS ARRIVAL AT BUFFALO.

The arrival of the Duke in Buffalo was made the occasion of a grand demonstration on the part of the people. Probably not less than twenty thousand people were assembled at the Exchange street depot when the train arrived; and when the tall and commanding form of the Russian lieutenant appeared, the air resounded with cheers of welcome. He was accompanied by the Mayor, ex-President Fillmore and several other gentlemen, who met them on the train at Tonawanda. The party drove immediately to the Tifft House, where spacious and elegant rooms had been reserved. All along the route from the depot to the hotel the streets were crowded, and the presence of the Duke created great enthusiasm. In the evening he visited the rooms of the Buffalo Club, where he was formally presented to numerous prominent Buffalonians. To-day he attended divine service at the North Presbyterian church, and was, of course, the observed of many observers. To-morrow the party will visit several of the large grain elevators and other various points of interest in the city, and on Tuesday they will go to Cleveland.

MR. CATACAZY LEAVES THE GRAND DUKE.

Minister Catacazy, who has been with the Duke since his arrival in the country, found a telegram when he reached here last evening that caused him to make himself suddenly scarce. The message is said to have been from his own government, and it is surmised to have been a peremptory order for him to return to St. Petersburg. He left by the first train to-day for New York, and of course will not join the party again. He was accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, Shirkoff, General Gorloff and Lieutenant Judecer, of the Imperial Navy, but it is understood that all of the latter gentlemen will join the party again in a few days.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Some of the police in Chicago think they are on the scent of a Nosbaum [illegible] case. They regard it as a matter of such grave importance as to maintain entire secrecy as to the facts.

Charles Cronar, convicted a month ago of murder in the second degree, in Montgomery county, Pa., and sentenced to eleven years' confinement, hanged himself in jail yesterday.

By the explosion of the railroad locomotive [illegible] on Saturday, only the engineer, N. S. [illegible], formerly of Pittsfield, Mass., was killed. The fireman, [illegible], was not killed, as first reported, though he was seriously injured.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 7 23 | Moon sets..morn 6 15
Sun sets........ 4 38 | High water.morn 7 17

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Wyoming	Dec 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of Baltimore	Dec 30	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Main	Dec 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	Dec 30	Havre	58 Broadway
Europa	Dec 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Washington	Jan 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 24, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship St Laurent (Fr), Lemarie, Havre via Brest, Dec 10, with mdse and 122 passengers, to Geo Mackenzie. Had strong westerly gales and heavy head sea all the passage.

Steamship Hansa (NG), Brickenstein, Bremen Nov 25, and Southampton 28th, via St Johns, NF, 15th, with mdse and passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Dec 3, lat 48 46, lon 55 36, had a heavy NW storm, with fearful high sea; at midnight found the rudder broken below the taffrail; next morning (4th), at 9 AM, passed an Allan line steamer (Commercial Code, H S Q F); still a heavy gale blowing, with tremendous sea; signaled our accident and asked the captain to stay with us till weather moderated, to which he consented. Made several attempts to rig jury rudder, without much success on account of the high sea; steamer H S Q F kept company till the 6th, at 9 AM, at which time lost sight of her; weather moderating, wind NW, at 8 AM thick fog till 11 AM; then clearing up, no vessel in sight; steering apparatus worked pretty well in moderate weather, at 4 PM passed steamship Manhattan bound East; went on board the same, and asked the captain to accompany or tow us to St Johns, NF, distance about 200 miles; was refused, but offered to tow us to Queenstown, which offer was declined as impracticable; proceeded to St Johns, where we arrived 3 PM 9th, and left 15th, and had heavy gales from NW and very high sea during the passage.

Steamship Fenella (Br), Williams, Naples Nov 11, Messina 14th, Palermo 15th, Valencia 23d, and Gibraltar 28th, with fruit, to Henderson Bros. For the first 7 days had strong SW winds; since fine weather.

Steamship Geo Washington, Gager, New Orleans Dec 16, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. Was detained outside the Hook 20 hours by fog. 19th inst, off Cape Florida, spoke wrecking steamer S F J Baker, bound south; 22d inst, lat 37, lon 74 45, steamship Columbia, hence for Key West and Havana.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New Orleans Dec 16, with mdse and passengers to Frederic Baker. Was detained outside of Sandy Hook 20 hours by fog.

Steamship Georgia, Holmes, Charleston Dec 21, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. 23d inst, 6:30 AM, Cape Hatteras bearing W, passed steamship Columbia, hence for Havana; 24th, 9:20 AM, off Little Egg Harbor, passed brig Clara Belle, bound N; same day, 11 30 AM, off Barnegat, passed steamships San Salvador, James Adger, Montgomery, and Mercedita, all bound S; at 2 PM, passed steamship Wilmington, hence for Galveston and Key West.

Ship Daniel Webster, Browne, London, 49 days, with mdse to E E Morgan's Sons. Took the middle passage, and had variable weather and moderate winds to this coast; then variable gales.

Bark Carnarvon Castle (Br), Perry, Manila, July 15, with mdse to Weston & Gray; vessel to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct 11, crossed the equator Nov 10, in lon 37 40 W; had fine weather to lat 12 N; from thence strong variable winds, with much rain; been 7 days north of Hatteras; Nov 9, lat 1 12 S, lon 30 20, spoke ship Tethys, from Liverpool for Bombay, 21 days out; Oct 5, Robert Hughes, seaman, died of consumption and buried at sea; Dec 2, Geo Sedgwick, seaman, a native of Liverpool, aged 21 years, also died of consumption.

Bark Patriot (Br), Thomas, Mossel Bay, 70 days, with wool, &c, to Buchanan Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct 15, and crossed the equator Nov 11, in lon 27 W; had fine weather to lat 26 N; from thence strong westerly gales; been 7 days north of Hatteras. Dec 15, lat 30 44, lon 70 50, spoke ship St Christian, from Cork for Baltimore, 25 days out.

Bark Adelina S (Ital), Murzi, Glasgow, 75 days, with coal, to Napier & Co. Took the southern passage, and had heavy gales from SW to NW; split sails. Dec 21, lat 40, lon 72 00, spoke schr Gertrude Plummer, from New London for Havana.

Bark Maria Augusta (Swe), Boden, Havre, 58 days, with mdse to Boyd & Hincken. Took the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails, carried away maintopsail yard and parted maintopmast backstays; been 31 days west of the Banks.

Bark Ueland (Nor), Torgersen, Rotterdam, 60 days, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather to lat 32, lon 73; then strong NW gales, with much snow.

Bark Jenny (NG), Wierichs, Bremen, 48 days, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Emelyn (Br), Cottingham, Cephalonia, 75 days, with fruit to order; vessel to Geo F Bulley. Took the southern passage, and had very light trades and calms to Bermuda; from thence 17 days with strong westerly gales; split several sails. Nov 19, lat 24 16, lon 25 30, saw ship Lancaster steering W; same date, lat 24, lon 35, spoke bark City of Bangor, from Callao for Hamburg; same date, lat 24, lon 25 05, bark Niagara (Fr), from Mozambique for Marseilles.

Bark Lizzie Williams (of San Francisco), Hall, Boston, 7 days, with mdse, to Sutton & Co.

Brig Clara J Adams (Br), McFadden, Havana, 17 days, with sugar to order; vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Had heavy NW and NE winds; been 6 days north of Hatteras.

The steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg 6th, via Havre 10th (not 9th), which arrived 23d reports heavy westerly gales and high seas the entire passage; arrived off Sandy Hook 22d inst, where was detained by fog.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Ella Mathews, Bacon, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Emma Bacon, Persee, Somerset for New York.
Schr Jessie, Smith, Millbridge for New York.
Schr L A Rose, Rose, Boston for New York.
Schr Fanny, Fowler, Greenwich for New York, with stone to master.
Steamer Panther, Mills, Boston for Philadelphia.
Steamer Metis, Davis, Providence for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Mary Langdon, Jackson, Fort Johnson for Salem.

BELOW.

Ship Rhine, Jordan, from London Oct 26.
Ship Agnes (Br), Tisdale, from Singapore June 23, Padang Aug 13, via Boston Dec 15.
Ship Malay, Clough, from Hong Kong June 23. (Was boarded Dec 22, 45 miles SE of the Highlands, by pilot boat Jane, No 1).
Bark Flor del Mar (Br), Wiswell, from Buenos Ayres Oct 15.
Brig Mary C Rosevelt, from Bristol, RI, for Satilla River, Ga (see Disasters)—(by pilot boat Hope, No 1).

Shipping Notes.

The commerce of Boston has been very prosperous this year both in exports to foreign countries and imports from the same. The domestic trade also shows a large increase. In 1871, 15 ships, 140 barks, 100 brigs and 1,300 schooners in excess of those of last year have arrived at Boston from foreign countries with full cargoes of merchandise, and 10 ships, 12 barks and 200 schooners more from coastwise ports, being an increase of nearly eighteen hundred arrivals of vessels at that port over those of 1870.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG VICTORIA (Nor), from Liverpool for New York, went ashore on Deal Beach night of 23d inst, and will probably be a total loss. Crew saved. She is loaded with salt.

BRIG MARY C ROSEVELT, Varnum, from Bristol, RI, for Satilla River, Ga, in ballast, went ashore night of 23d inst at Long Branch, NJ, but will be got off.

BARK MOZART—Savannah, Dec 22—Bark Mozart (Br), Cochran, from Liverpool, is ashore on the knoll in the river, and lies in a good condition; will be got off.

SCHR SUSAN ROSS, from Calais for Boston, was taken in tow off Highland Light, Cape Cod, Dec 22, with loss of sails, and was towed to Boston 23d.

SCHR NANCY R HAGAN, of Boston, was abandoned morning of 22d inst, 15 miles NE of Cape Cod, the vessel having filled with water on the 21st. The crew were taken off by schr Spartel, Smith, from Dennysville for New York, and landed at Portland yesterday. The mate and cook were badly frozen.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Purser Harry W Cramp, of the steamship Georgia, from Charleston, for favors.

HALIFAX, NS, Dec 24—The steamer Alpha returned last night from St Thomas, bringing back passengers and freight. In consequence of a report that the cholera prevailed at Halifax, the St Thomas authorities refused to allow them to land.

There was a heavy southerly gale, with rain, last night.

SCHR MARGARET WELLS (of Patchogue), 30 tons, has been sold to Wesley Petty, of New York, and others for $2,800, and will continue in the oyster trade under command of Capt Smith Lane, of Sayville.

SCHR SEA QUEEN—The wreck and cargo of schr Sea Queen, ashore opposite Atlanticville, were sold at auction 20th inst. The hull, with its supposed about 1,300 bushels of corn in the hold, and with spars and standing rigging attached, were bid off for $115. The vessel's half of the cargo (crew's, of which about 8,000 bushels had been landed, was sold, the other half being reserved and brought an average of 53 cents per bushel—the aggregate sales reaching $2,100.

Notice to Mariners.

CHINA—WEST COAST OF KOREA.

The following information relating to the Sir James Hall group of islands, off the west coast of Korea, was obtained during a brief visit of H M ship Ringdove, in 1871, by navigating Lieutenant James Cole, RN.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 2 21 deg W in 1871.)

The Sir James Hall group consists of three principal islands, lying nearly north and south, and were sighted by the Ringdove at a distance of 30 miles.

The native names of the group were ascertained to be, southern island, Soo-cheng-tao; middle island, Ta-cheng-tao, and northern, Peh leang-tao.

SOO-CHENG-TAO, or Ringdove Island, has, off its southwest point, a cluster of rocks (with some of the rocks always uncovered) extending in a southwest direction for about a mile; 19 fathoms, sand and mud, was obtained at a distance of nearly 2 miles off the southwest point of the island.

The southeast point of the island is remarkable from its being fronted with white cliffs. A sharp conical rock lies about one-fourth of a mile to the east southeast of the point.

Detached rocks and also the appearance of shoal water, extend for half a mile from the eastside of the island; soundings in from 10 to 12 fathoms were obtained at a distance of about 1½ miles from the shore.

The Ringdove anchored in a bay, on which are two villages, on the south side of the island, in 9½ fathoms, sand. This bay affords shelter from W&SW round by north to E by N, but is entirely open to the [illegible]. Vessels on entering this bay from the westward should not approach the southwest point of the island nearer than 2 miles until the centre of the bay bears N N W, when they may steer in and anchor in [illegible] fathoms.

With the central rock off the southwest point of the island bearing [illegible] and the centre of the western village N W ½ N there is a depth of 7 fathoms.

TA CHENG-TAO, or Hertha Island, is the middle island of the group. It has a conspicuous hill or peak about nine hundred feet high, with a conical form when seen from the westward. A small islet, 150 feet high, lies about one mile off the west side.

On the southeast side of the island is a bay with a shingle beach, in which the Ringdove anchored in eight fathoms, sand, off a small village, with the east point of the bay bearing N by E ¾ E, and centre of village [illegible] W ¾ W. The anchorage is protected from east round by west to N by E. Ringdove Island affords further shelter from heavy seas from the southwards; it is therefore preferable to the anchorage in the south bay of that island.

PEH-LEANG-TAO, or Ocean Island, is the northern and largest of the group. The northwest point of the island is formed by bold steep precipitous cliffs about 500 feet high. Off the extreme point is a needle or finger-shaped rock about 150 feet high.

Along the northwest side of the island a few detached rocks extend a cable's length or more.

Off the south point of the island there is a remarkably rocky islet, with a large wedge-shaped hole through its north side. About 1¼ miles to the southward of this perforated islet is a sharp rock 50 feet in height, with a ledge of rocks extending one third of a mile from its north side; two of these rocks are always uncovered. About one-fourth of a mile south of the 50 feet rock is a sunken rock, having the appearance of a rock, nearly awash at low water.

About three-fourths of a mile to the eastsoutheast of the perforated islet are some detached rocks, the outermost of which is 20 feet high. Between these rocks and the ledge of rocks to the north of the 50 feet rock is a channel carrying from 7 to 8 fathoms in it.

The Ringdove anchored off a small village in a bay near the southwest point of the island, above three-fourths of a mile from the shore, in 13 fathoms, hard mud. From the anchorage, the perforated islet, which is off the east point of the bay (south point of Ocean Island), bore S by S ¾ S, the 50 feet rock SSE ½ E, and a clump of trees in the valley behind the village N ¾ E.

The hills at the back are smooth topped and covered with grass and can easily be distinguished when standing in from the southeastward.

By observation the Ringdove's anchorage is in lat 37 55 N, lon 124 45 E.

(This position would place the Finger rock off the NW point of Ocean Island in 37 58 N, 124 42 36 E. The position of this rock on the charts, 37 57 30 N, 124 34 30 E, is given on the authority of a survey of the entrance of Ta-tong River, by Commander Schufeldt, of the United States Navy, 1867.)

No rocks were observed above water in the channel between Ringdove and Hertha Islands.

In the channel between Hertha and Ocean Islands broken water was seen in several places, particularly off the north side of Hertha Island; in many cases this appearance was probably occasioned by the tide, but from soundings having been struck in 7 fathoms suddenly after a depth of 12 fathoms shows there is an irregular bottom, and that caution is necessary in using the channel.

Tides—Between the islands the flood stream sets to the west and the ebb stream to the east.

Off the west side of Ocean (the north) Island the flood stream sets north and the ebb stream south, from 1½ to 2 knots an hour. Off the northwest point of Ocean Island the time of high water at full and change was approximately considered to be 4h. 30m.

SARAWAK RIVER, COAST OF BORNEO.

The following information relative to a sunken rock in the Moriabas, entrance of the Sarawak River, has been received from Commander W Chimmo, RN, of H M surveying vessel Nassau 1871.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 1 deg 20 min easterly in 1871.)

The bark Otter, on her way down from Quop anchorage, struck and remained some hours on a pinnacle rock, with only 3 feet on it at low water springs, and deep water all round.

The rock lies nearly in the middle of the river, 1½ miles within the entrance points, and ENE about 9 cables from the Beecher Rock.

The pilots and small steamers navigating the river always pass to the southward of the rock.

Commander Chimmo further gives notice of the following beacons near the town of Sarawak:—

The "Rocks—hug this shore" beacon, abreast of Samarang rocks, has been blown down.

A beacon, "Keep mid river," is placed in the water nearly opposite the Sago factory, and W ¾ S about 4½ cables from the western Sumarang rock. This direction beacon is to clear a ledge of rocks running off the southern shore, having only 9 feet at low water.

SULU SEA, WESTERN PART.

The following has also been received from Commander Chimmo:—

VIOLA ROCK—A coral patch, having only 4 feet on it at low water, on which the Spanish vessel Viola struck and remained twenty-three hours, lies about 40 miles east of Balabac Island.

There is no doubt as to the existence of this danger, and from information received its probable position is in lat 7 50 N, and lon 117 40 50 E.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, WASHINGTON, DC, Dec. 7, 1871.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Dec 19—Arrived, ship Trimountain, Urquhart, New York.

ST JOHN, NB, Dec 22—Cleared, schr Tropic Bird, Wood, New York.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 23, AM—Cleared, steamships Tripoli (Br), Barr, Liverpool; Blackstone, Howes, Baltimore and Norfolk; bark Hazard, Karstens, Brazil and a mkt; schrs Gettysburg, Corson, Wilmington, NC; Virginia, Bearse, Philadelphia; Ada F Whitney, Masters, New York.

No vessel sailed. Wind Ne. The Cunard steamer Tripoli will sail this PM for Liverpool.

24th—Arrived, steamship Geo Appold, Baltimore; bark Zephyrina, Demarara; brig Isabella Beurmann, Surinam. Below, at anchor, off Cohasset, schr Pulaski, from Rockland, with loss of main boom.

CHARLESTON, Dec 24—Arrived, schr L A Dehart, from Baracoa.

NORFOLK, Dec 21—Arrived, schrs G C Morris, Endicott, and H G Hand, Hand, New York.

PENSACOLA, Dec 19—Arrived, bark Chevalier (Br), Sterling, Liverpool; brig Dashaway, Rain, Havana; schr Donna Anna Wharey, do.

Cleared—Brig Carrie E Pickering, Torrey, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 23—AM—Sailed, steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, started down the river at 10 o'clock this morning; a tugship Gulf Stream, hence for Charleston, succeeded in getting through the Horse Shoe with the assistance of city ice boat No 2.

LEWES, Del, Dec 23—11 AM—The tug U S Grant left for New York this morning. The ice is so strong, and vessels will probably begin to go up to-morrow. Light rain all night. Tug Hudson reports that the steamer Empire has been to the Ledge twice, and returned to the breakwater this morning. The steamer Salsette was at anchor off the Fourteen Foot Bank yesterday afternoon, and steamer Ares passed in at 2 PM. A number of steamers are iced up off the Jersey shore. Wind NW; thermometer 45; heavy fog.

PORTLAND, Dec 22—Arrived, brig Malaga (Br), Malaga for Boston—put in for a harbor; schrs Nettie Cushing, Presbey, and Veto, Watts, Thomaston for New York; Charlie & Willie, Collins, Vinalhaven for Washington, DC.

24th—Arrived, schr Spartel, Smith, Dennysville for New York.

RICHMOND, Dec 22—Cleared, bark Fido (NG), Henken, Rio Grande do Sul.

SAVANNAH, Dec 20—Sailed, steamship Oriental, Snow, Boston.

24th—Arrived, ships Kaos (Br), from Barrow; Anna Belle (Br), Craig, Liverpool; Forest Chief (Br), Kettle, Dublin; "Handon," Glasgow; Colonist (Br), Welsh, Liverpool; barks Fanny J McLellan, McLellan, Havre; Virgen del Carmen (Sp), Catanza; Rafael Lomor, do; brigs Josefa, Cienfuegos; "Inglis Fuster," Havana; schr L Q C Wishart, Baltimore. Below, two ships, two barks and two schrs.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec 22, PM—Arrived, schrs L A Danenhower, Grace, Philadelphia for Salem; John Sinsman, Adams, and C S Grove, Weaver, Philadelphia for Boston; Joshua Bragden, Snow, Baltimore for do; Edwin Reed, Kemp, do for do; Fannie Hansen, Brooks, Philadelphia for Nantucket; H Simmons, Galpey, Philadelphia for Salem; E R Emerson, Seavey, Salem for Baltimore; Maggie D Marston, Marston, Boston for do; R J Evans, Mason, Newburyport for do; Wm Walton, Sharp, Lynn for Philadelphia; Nellie Chase, Dalling, Portland for New York; S P M Tasker, Allen, Boston for Philadelphia; A S Wiley, Paine, and N E Hawes, Kennedy, Boston for Tangier; J Atwood Foster, do for Norfolk; L M Collins, Collins, Boston for Baltimore (with loss of anchor).

Sailed—Schrs Ringleader, Chattanooga, Alcyone, Red Jacket, Chawanteau, Nautilus, J E Gamage, Camera, L P Adams, Lara.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

ROWLAND—MACALLISTER.—In Hartford, Conn., on Monday, December 11, by the Rev. E. P. Parker, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, JOSEPH S. C. ROWLAND, M. D., of Washington, D. C., late Surgeon United States Volunteers, and Mrs. EGERTINE A. MACALLISTER, only daughter of P. D. Whitmore, Esq. No cards.

Died.

BELL.—On Saturday, December 23, ROBERT CARTER BELL, aged 63 years.

Friends of the family and of his sons-in-law, M. J. Bergen and Thomas L. Coles, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, December 26, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 33 Seventeenth street, near Fifth avenue, South Brooklyn, L. I.

BRIDGE.—At his residence, 115 Remsen street, Brooklyn, JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., aged 41 years, 1 month and 2 days.

Funeral services will be held at the house, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at half-past two o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CAREY.—On Saturday morning, December 23, EDWIN CHAPIN, son of Lorenzo and Adeline Carey, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the services, at All Saints' church, corner of Henry and Scammel streets, on Monday, the 25th, at half-past one P. M.

CHURCHILL.—On Wednesday, December 20, 1871, MRS. SARAH CHURCHILL, wife of Joseph Churchill, of Uniontown, N. J., aged 54 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Uniontown, N. J., on Monday, December 25, 1871, at twelve o'clock noon. Trains leave at ten o'clock for Uniontown. Conveyance at depot for relatives and friends wishing to attend.

CLARE.—ELIZABETH MCDONALD, wife of John Clare, native of Shanballamore, county Cork, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 324 East Thirty-sixth street, on Tuesday, December 26, 1871.

Cork papers please copy.

CLARK.—On Sunday, December 24, TINY HABLEY, youngest daughter of William C. and Jessie H. Clark, aged 5 weeks.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 54 Tenth avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CLOSE.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, December 22, ABRAM H. CLOSE, aged 6 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, on Tuesday, December 26, at eleven o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the nine A. M. train from New York.

COOGAN.—On Sunday, December 24, MARY ELIZABETH TAGGART, daughter of James Coogan, aged 22 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 575 Second avenue, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at half-past eleven o'clock, and thence to St. Stephen's church, where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COONEY.—CATHARINE, the beloved wife of Michael Cooney, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 26, at half-past nine A. M., from her late residence, 66 West Thirty-eighth street, to the Church of the Holy Innocents, where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

CONWAY.—On Saturday, December 23, 1871, after a severe illness, WILLIAM CONWAY, aged 23 years, a native of England.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, December 26, at one o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 155 Washington street. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend; also the members of the Nicholas Muller Club, Daniel Kennedy, James E. Hassan and John Conway Associations.

DE LA FALLE.—At Granton, N. J., on Saturday, December 23, ALICE DE LA FALLE, native of Paris, France.

Funeral from her late residence, Granton, N. J., on Monday, 25th inst., at one o'clock.

DEMOREST.—On Saturday, December 23, LAURA MATILDA, daughter of Abram and Angelina Demorest, aged 10 years, 1 months and 3 days.

The funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 42 West Thirtieth street, on Tuesday evening, at half-past eight o'clock.

DEVER.—In Brooklyn, at the corner of John and Little streets, on Saturday, December 23, JOHN H. DEVER, aged 41 years.

Funeral services at St. Ann's church, corner of Front and Gold streets, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at half-past nine o'clock A. M. The funeral will take place immediately after the services.

DUDLEY.—On Saturday, December 23, ISAAC BELL DUDLEY, aged 2½ years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Bell, Tremont, Westchester county, N. Y., on Tuesday, December 26, at twelve o'clock.

DUNLEA.—On Saturday, December 23, MAURICE DUNLEA, aged 44 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, December 25, from his brother's residence, 325 East Thirty-seventh street, at half-past one o'clock. St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Benevolent Association are respectfully invited to attend.

FARLEIGH.—On Friday morning, December 22, GEORGIANNA T., wife of William O. Farleigh, and daughter of William A. Blanck.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Henry Clay Lodge, F. and A. M., the companions of Empire Chapter, R. A. M., also Sir Knights of Manhattan Commandery, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 119 Meserole avenue, Greenpoint, on Tuesday afternoon, December 26, at one o'clock P. M.

HOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 24, CHARLES B. HOOD, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, December 27, at ten o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 155 Sands street, Brooklyn.

Arkansas and New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

HOUGHTON.—On Friday evening, December 22, CAROLINE G., wife of the Rev. George H. Houghton, D. D., rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, and daughter of the late John Anthon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth street, on Tuesday, December 26, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOHNSON.—On Sunday, December 24, F. B., son of H. A. and M. A. Johnson.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, 314 East Thirty-seventh street, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Pittsburg papers please copy.

KEYSER.—On Friday, December 22, of typhoid, JOHN B. KEYSER, son of Benjamin and Mary Keyser, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 641 Washington street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

KUH.—On Friday, December 22, WILLIE, son of Isaac and Mathilda Kuh, in the 9th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 157 West Forty-ninth street, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

LINDSAY.—On Sunday, December 24, MARY A. LINDSAY, widow of John Lindsay, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 303 West Twentieth street, on Tuesday, December 26, at one o'clock.

MALLERY.—At Lafayette street, Jersey City, on Friday, December 22, ISABELLA L., wife of John R. Mallery and daughter of the late Colonel James Harrison, aged 35 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at twelve o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street, New York.

MARR.—On Sunday, December 24, 1871, at twelve o'clock noon, of inflammation of the lungs, EDWARD MARR, a native of Queens county, Ireland, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, 14 Orchard street, on Tuesday, December 26, 1871, at twelve o'clock noon, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to the Weehawken Cemetery, Hudson county, N. J., for interment.

New Orleans papers please copy.

MORSE.—In this city, on Saturday, December 23, at his residence, SIDNEY EDWARDS MORSE, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Crosby's), corner of Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, on Tuesday, December 26, at ten o'clock A. M.

MOUNTAIN.—On Sunday, December 24, Mrs. ANNIE G. MOUNTAIN, in her 46th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 1,115 Second avenue.

MCCARTHY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, December 24, MARY ELLEN, only daughter of Andrew J. and Ellen McCarthy, aged 2 years and 5 months.

A bud on earth to bloom in heaven.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 37 Summit street, on Monday, December 25, at two o'clock.

MCCARTY.—On Saturday, December 23, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dr. JAMES J. MCCARTY, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCGUIRE.—In Harlem, on Sunday, December 24, SAMUEL ALEXANDER MCGUIRE, aged 20 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 220 East 123d street, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at one o'clock P. M.

ODELL.—On Friday, December 22, PHOEBE, widow of John Odell, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place this Monday, December 25, at one o'clock P. M., at St. Paul's church, East Chester. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OGDEN.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, December 24, JOHN OGDEN, of New York, aged 71 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PALMER.—On Sunday, December 24, SAMUEL PALMER.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian church, Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at one o'clock, without further notice.

READY.—On Saturday, December 23, EDWARD READY, aged 39 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 241 West Twenty-second street, on Tuesday, December 26, at two o'clock P. M.

ROACH.—On Sunday, December 24, JAMES ROACH, a native of the parish of Castlewagner, county Cork, Ireland, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and the Longshoremen's P. B. Society are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 26, from his late residence, 28 Madison street.

ROBERTS.—On Saturday, December 23, JOHN R. ROBERTS, son of Alson and Mary E. Roberts, 4 years and 5 months old.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 511 East Sixth street, on Tuesday, December 26, at one o'clock.

RUDMAN.—On Sunday, December 24, ESTHER G. RUDMAN, daughter of John and Esther Rudman, aged 5 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 105 Madison street, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at one o'clock.

SCOVEL.—On Saturday, December 23, HENRY W. SCOVEL, aged 40 years.

Funeral on Monday, 25th inst., from residence of Mrs. Rhodes, 352 West Nineteenth street, at four o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of family are invited to attend. Remains to be taken to Albany for interment.

Albany and Bridgeport papers please copy.

SHARP.—On Saturday, December 23, ROBERT SHARP, a native of Ballinasloe, county Galway, Ireland.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 40 York street, Jersey City, on Monday, the 25th inst., at two o'clock.

SMITH.—On Friday, December 22, 1871, ELIZABETH SMITH, widow of William Smith, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, December 25, at ten A. M., from her late residence, 159 Allen street.

SPEAR.—On Saturday, December 23, EDMUND T., youngest son of the late Charles Spear.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 207 Lexington avenue, on Tuesday, December 26, inst., at eleven o'clock A. M.

STIVERS.—At Williamsburg, L. I., on Saturday, December 23, CORNELIA A., widow of James E. Stivers, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Episcopal church, Armonk, North Castle, Westchester county, on Monday, at twelve o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains upon the arrival of the 8:15 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

TRASK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 23, Captain BENJAMIN J. H. TRASK, aged 71 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 147 Fort Greene place, on Tuesday, December 26, at two P. M.

WELLHAUSEN.—On Sunday, December 24, after a long and severe illness, WILLIAM WELLHAUSEN, aged 62 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family; also the members of the German Turner Verein, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 26, at one o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 2 Frankfort street.

WELLING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 23, CAROLINE A., wife of William H. Welling, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, December 26, at two o'clock, from the Embury Methodist Episcopal church, Herkimer street, corner Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn.

WELLS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning, December 23, JESSIE HENDERSON, wife of Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D.

Funeral services in the South Third street Presbyterian church, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—At Hoboken, on Saturday, December 23, 1871, Mrs. SARAH WHITE, widow of John White, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian church, corner of Sixth and Hudson streets, on Wednesday afternoon, December 27, 1871, at two o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION NOTICE. AT 521 BROADWAY (ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK).
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